The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME XXXIX. YOUTH'S CLOTHING.

SATURDAY AUGUST 31, 1878-TWELVE PAGES.

Open Monday, Sept. 2.

MATRIMONIAL.

THE PAPER MEN.

ected—President, William White ent, John T. Averill, Minneson haries O. Chapin; Treasurer, Jan

LAKE GENEVA REGATTA.

MARRIAGES.

DEATHS.

of O. L. and Mary Livingston, aged 6

riday from the residence of parents, 125 les-st. at 2 o'clock, by carriages to Hole-

Ireland, and Canada papers please copy.

-In this city, Aug. 23, at the residence
Charles H. Winegard, aged 29 years 11

days. No. 702 West Madison-st. to-day (Aug. ck to Graceland Cemetery by carriages

ly and Sharon, Wis., papers please copy.

Margaret O'Day, age 23 years, at her147 Thirteenth-place.
sulfs Church Aug. 31, at 10:30 oelock a.
cars to Calvary Cemetery

soln, Ill., Tuesday, Aug. 27, Mrs. M. te Rev. J. G. Ade, late of Mendota, Ill. & and Buffaio papers please conv.

Mineral Point, Wis., Aug. 29, Mary ife of Ira P. Bowen, of this city.

BE A MEETING OF THE FOURTH dean club at the armory, Indiana-av. ith-st.. Saturday evening. Candidate al and Legislative honors are invised to ddress the meeting.

BE A MEETING OF THE SEVEN-

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anufactures. Goods finished and un-

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NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE

POPULAR SCIENCE MONTHLY FOR SEPTEMBER.

CONTENTS. I. The Place of Conscience in Evolution. By Rev. T. W. Fowle.

T. W. Powle.

Civilization and Science. III. By Prof. Emil Du Bols-Reymond.

III. Artificial Precious Stones. By Carus Sterne.

IV. The Teredo and its Depredations. II. By Dr. E. H. Von Baumhauer. (Illustrated.)

V. Selence in the English Schools.

VI. Monera, and the Problem of Life. By Edmund Montgomery, M. D. II. The Physical Phase of the Problem.

of the Problem.

VII. The Astronomical History of Worlds. By Prof. Daniel Vaurhan.

VIII. Genealogy. By John Amphlett.

IX. An Infant's Progress in Language. By Frederlet Pollock.

tck Pollock.

X. The Origin of Fruits. By Prof. Grant Allen.

XI. Sketch of Prof. O. C. Marsh. By G. B. Grinnell. (With Portrait.)

XII. Enror's Tanks: The English Report on International Copyright—Cookery and Education—Science in Kealton to Teaching—The Classica fin Germany—Death of Prof. William Monroe Davis.

POPULAR MISCELLANY.

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t will be under the able editorial management of Mr. M. H. CLARKE, and will be a true musical respect its frequent appearance enabling it to give income a second of the country and of the result of the country and of the result of the country and of the country and of the result of the country and the country and the country and the result of the country and the country and

Ditson & Co.'s Musical Record Will be an impartial paper. The firm publish for all composers, and have no motive to favor one at the expense of another. All music teachers and musical amateurs are invited to support this, which is, in a special sense, their paper, and to send on all interesting items of information in their respective districts.

ction price, \$2 per year in advance. No Free miums for lists of subscribers. More than adred Fages of Music per year given.

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We speak in the inter-

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effect a rapid disposal. We can safely say that our stock is equal to the require-ments of the public, and offered AT PRICES adapted to the times and TO THE NECESSI-TIES OF ECONOMICAL SHOPPING. A call of inspection is earn-

estly solicited. 251 & 253 Wabash-av.

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LABRADOR, Sanglier Wednesday. Sept. 4(11:90 a. m. 11. LAURENT, Lachesinez, Wednesday. Sept. 11:4:30 pm. 11. LAURENT, Lachesinez, Wednesday. Sept. 11:993a. m. PRICE-D PASSE, Wednesday. Sept. 18, 993a. m. PRICE-D PASSE, GARDEN GOLD (Including wines). To HAVIE-First Cabin. \$100; Second Cabin. \$65; Third Cabin. \$350. Third Cabin. \$35.

Third Cabin. \$35.

Steerage. \$28. including wine, bedding, and utensils.

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ANCHOR LINE MAIL STEAMERS New York and Glasgow.

CIRCASSIA, Aug. 31.8 am | ANCHORIA. Sept. 14. 7 am
DEVONIA. Sept. 7.2 on | ETHIOPIA, Sept. 21. noon
New York to London direct.
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Cabins \$55 to \$80. Excursion Tickets at reduced rates.
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Strictly HAND-MADE, with only one Binder.

Only the very finest selections of SPANISH TOBACCO used for the filler. If you enjoy a RICH, HIGH, NATU-RAL-FLAVORED SMOKE give the FARRAGUT a trial.

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Wreath retailed at five cents, the cigar has yet to be produced in this country that for the same price will EQUAL IT IN QUALITY. Absolutely FREE from artificial flavor of any kind, which cannot be said of any other brand of 5-cent Cigars now in the market, its FINE NATURAL QUALITIES have made for the Laurel Wreath. TIES have made for the Laurel Wreath a reputation never before enjoyed by any 5-cent Cigar in the United States.

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WANTED. I WANT A PARTNER o join me in the wholesale agricultural implement ade, already established, in the leading town of its west: must be an active worker, and have at least 10,000 in cash to invest. Address. STEDMAN.

Kansas City, Mon.

THE GRIM REAPER.

His Harvest Increasing with the Dawn of Each New Day.

The Ripening of His Crop Helped On by Rainy Weather.

Sickness, Suffering, and Death Still the Burden of the News.

Vicksburg with 160 New Cases, and No Earthly Hope of Improvement.

Rural Refuges No Longer Open to the Frightened Well Ones.

Memphis Repeats Her Gloomy Tale, Again Appealing for Assistance.

Very Little Change to Note the Situation at New Orleans.

Large Consignment of Provisions Sent South from Chicago.

Organized Charity Springing to Front in All Parts of the Country.

VICKSBURG. THE DISEASE SPREADING. abatement in the fever in this city. On the contrary, it is steadily increasing and spreading all over the place. Localities that were thought o be secure are now the scenes of death and mourning. Where or when it will stop there is no telling. Telegrams received here to-day state that six cases and two deaths had occurred at Delphi, La., a small place on the Vicksburg hreveport & Texas Railroad, about thirty-five niles from this city. Cases are reported as

from town, which have been occupied by refu-THERE IS NO PLACE SAFE. persons who left for safety, and went to dis-cities and country localities. It has gotten be very difficult, and in some sections imp-sible, for any person to get entertainment alo the roads. The country people are much more panic-stricken than those of the cities. I have known travelers on horseback to leave the main road and ride out half a mile through the woods that they had reason to believe was from Vicksburg. A few miles from town a person died of the fever, and by the

time the body was fairly out of the house THE BUILDING WAS FIRED, and everything in it consumed. One of the men who went out for the body to bring it to town, while going to the cistern to get a drink of water. was met by, a party with a shotgun and ordered off. This shows to what a state of feeling some of the country people have allowed

themselves to be wrought.

The number of new cases for the past twenty-four hours is 160, and interments for the ame time thirteen. A tremendous heavy rain-The tents sent by the Government arrived

here this morning. Further generous contributions have been re-ceived from Philadelphia, New York. Boston, and other points. Liverpool also sends \$1,000.

MEMPHIS. . UNFAVORABLE FOR THE SICK.
Special Dispatch to The Tribune.
MEMPHIS, Tenn., Aug. 30.—To-day the temerature has been low and the weather damp, onditions favorable to the spread of the dis ase and unfavorable to those who are sick. Seventy-two new cases have been reported, but adding the cases found by physicians who failed to report, the list will exceed 100. Among the sick are Sister Josepha at St. Peter's Orphan Asylum, two children of ex-Mayor Loague, the

H. S. Londrum, city editor of the Avalanche, was taken sick to-night. Fred A. Brennan, city editor of the Appeal, who has been very bad, is reported improving.

The Telegraphers' Reitef Association opened outly ill with the fever, is reported alightive better. their infirmary this morning, and have already one of their cots occupied.

In the past twenty-four hours several physi-

Rev. A. Thomas, pastor of the Free German Protestant Church, and Dr. P. M. Dickinson.

cians from Southern cities have arrived, and joined the medical corps of the Howard Associa-A number of negroes are down with fever who have never been reported, for the reason that a physician was not called. Owing to the miserable quarters in which many of them are boused, want of proper nursing and medical attention, and the cool, damp weather, it is feared the mortality among them will be a great.

The Dearth List.

THE DEATH LIST.

To-day's death-list is as follows:
Robert Lucas (colored),
Charles Tirney.
Mirs. Lynch Turner,
John Kelly,
Mattie Fullerton,
Bub Jones,
Kate Williams,
August Kiddos,
Monroe Seymour(col'd),
Frank Gane,
W. H. Rockard.
Easter Lowe (colored),
Henry Fritz (colored),
Henry Fritz (colored),
Henry Fritz (colored),
Louis Woods (colored),
Louis Woods (colored),
Authony West (colored),
Hills Baker,
Fred Williamson(col'd),
James Jacobs,
Tou Lemon.
Elizs Felking,
Fred Williamson(col'd),
James Nurman,
Authony West (colored),
Matthe Atkins (colored),
Henry Clements.

Total, 63: yellow fever, 57

WET WEATHER.

To the Western Associated Proc.
MENPHIS, Tenn., Aug. 30.—The weather t day has been damp and disagreeable, and favor-able to the spread of the fever. At the Board able to the spread of the fever. At the Board of Health Office only seventy-two new cases were reported for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 n. m. This, however, does not exhibit the true state of the epidemic for the day, as several physicians failed to report. For the same time the undertakers report fifty-seven yellow-fever interments.

Dr. Greenville Dowell, an experienced physician from Galveston, Tex., arrived this evening and tendered his services to the Howard Association. The Association received to-day four-

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

from Aug. 19 to 30 inclusive. The disconstantly increasing, 4,500 rations be sued to-day. The supply on hand is suite last not longer than the 5th proxim view of this state.

Memphis to contribute funds or provisions for the sick and destitute, and to pay extra policemen to protect their property.

WET WEATHER.

The wet, cool weather which has prevailed since 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon has undoubtedly created many new cases of fever, but how many it is impossible to state, owing to the fact that but two physicians had reported up to noon to-day. Some are indifferent to the importance of the reporting. Others are too busy attending sick calls, while one at least is known to be in open defiance of the Board of Health, having never reported a case, and claims that the prevailing disease is not vellow fever. The death rate, however, will equal, if not exceed, that of yesterday, when seventy-eight interments were reported.

Fathers Bokel and Meagher are dead. Two Fathers and two Brothers at the Franciscan Monastery are down; also the Rev. Dr. Thomas, pastor of the Free German Protestant Church. Physicians report that the fever is prevailing to an alarming extent among the colored people, many of whom have had no medical attention for days, and a large increase in the mortunty report may reasonably be expected.

The Evening Herned suspended to-days.

A special to the Leager from Brownsville, Tenn., reports a case of yellow fever there,—Miss Sailie Sullivan, a refugee from Memphis.

NEW ORLEANS. NEW ORLEANS.

DR. CHOPPIN'S THEORY.

Special Dispaics to The Tribuns.

NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 30.—Dr. Choppin, President of the Board of Health, published a remarkable statement at the last meeting, wherein, after recapitulating the history of the present epidemic, he says: "I believe that yellow fever is an exotic; that its germ is a living organism, and reproduces itself. It multiplies itself first on the surfaces, and then in the atmosphere, until it becomes epidemic. Yellow fever is a self-limited disease, like all specific diseases. It must run its course, and nothing that we know of can stop its progress. Like scarlet fever, of can stop its progress. Like scarlet fever, measies, small-pox, cholera, etc., it will go on unchecked as long as the poison is in the system. The nervous system I believe to be the occur, which produce disorganization and deat until it is checked. We know of nothing in way of remedies which will check the disc

gest to the Board the necessity of reing experiments with the way of the knowledge of yellow rever, and d

A SINGULAR ADMISSION that the germ theory is discarded by many of the ablest physicians; also that the discase is either infectious or contagious. Dr. Choppinalso claims the disease is of foreign origin,—a belief pretty much limited to members of the

Board of Health. The deaths increased to fifty-nine to-day, the largest number this season. Weather variable—hot, cold, dry, and wet, throwing well people Trom chills to perspiration in a few minutes.

The fever has made its appearance at Baton
Rouge, though in a mild form; also at St. Ber-

The quarantine at Rigollett's was raised to day.

The Peabodys will open their distributing depot for furnishing food to poor people to-morrow noon. Appeals for aid are generously

disease is frightfully fatal. Half the cases re-ported are already dead, and none have recov-ered. This appears to be the thickest of the fight, and further reports of Dr. Lyons' opera-tions are looked for with great interest. DEATHS.

Among the deaths are Sister Loretto McKenzie and Sister Mary Keenan, at the Charity

Dr. Lyons reports his arrival at Canton. The

disease is frightfully fatal. Half the cases re-

Hospital. Both have been nuremitting attend ants on yellow-fever patients. The Very Rev. Joseph Millet, Vicar General of the Archdio-cese of New Orleans, is dangerously ill with the James Linton, Dr. Choppin's patient at the Charity Hospital, who was treated by the cold-water process, died at half-past 1 o'clock this

DEATH OF A YOUNG PHYSICIAN.

To the Western Associated Press.

New Orleans, Aug. 30.—Ulysses F. Devilleneur, a young French physician, who was among the first to tender his services to the Howard Association, died yesterday of yellow fever after a few day! Uliness.

the first to tender his services to the Howard Association, died yesterday of yellow fever after a few days' illness.

Albert Chopsky died at Terre Boreuf, St. Bernard Parish, of yellow fever. His body was buried here in the Hebrew Cemetery.

Twenty-two deaths were reported from noon to 6 p. m.: eleven adults and eleven children.

Among the new cases are J. B. Anderson (with Anderson & Simpson), and Henry Dean Thompson, reporter on the Picanyane.

THE PRABOY SUBSISTENCE ASSOCIATION make a statement that their Association, the object of which is to supply subsistence to the destitute, in no way conflicts with the operations of the Howards. The Howards confine their attention mainly to providing physicians, nurses, and medicine for those suffering with yellow fever, and the necessary nourishment for convalescence. Here the duty of the Howard Association ends and that of the Peanody begins.

ALONG THE JACKSON RAILBOAD.

Dispatches to the Associated Press to-day show that there is no fever at any of the towns on the Jackson Railroad south of Canton. The case-reported yesterday at Ponchatoula proved not to be pellow fever. The patient is now convalencent.

GRENADA.

DOWN WITH THE FEVER.

CAIRO, Ill., Aug. 30.—A telegram from Grensda to-day reports Tom Marshall, telegraph operator, down with the fever, and that the hedy of his little son who died three days ago remains unburied for want of money. Jacobs and Kent, Jr., operators for the Mississippi Central and Illinois Central Railways here, have collected twenty-odd dollars for Marshall, which goes to Grenada to-night.

collected twenty-old dollars for Marshall, which goes to Grenada to-night.

New Orleans, Aug. 30.—Dr. Stone telegraphs the Howard Association from Grenada:

"Maj. Anderson is doing finely so far. Weather unfavorable; slight increase in the death rate. No material spreading of fever."

A RESIDENT'S FICTURE OF THE PLACE.

The following extracts are from a letter lately,

tel Mirrors, Jardineres, Splenuzes and Inlaid Tables, OND-HAND NEW AND SECnd CHAMBER SUITS. A FULL LINE ARPETS. Household Goods.

A LARGE STOCK

Uphoistered Goods,

BANKRUPT STOCK
Showcases, Side Cases, JewCases, &c., &c., &c. N. POMEROY & CO., Anctio TTERS, LONG & CO. R SATURDAY SALE OLD FURNITURE, ERAL MERCHANDISE.
2. 31. at 9:30 o'clock a. m., at our
173 ltandolph-st.
TERS, LONG & CO., Auctioneers

OIL-TANKS. IL TANKS
AND SHIPPING CAME
OF COMMENTS OF

received by a gentleman in New York City. The writer has lived among the scenes described

received by a gentleman in New York City. The writer has lived among the scenes described since the breaking out of the fever:

I do not know where or how to begin a description of the condition of fever-stricken Grenada. Twelve residences to the right and seven to the left of our own house are absolutely deserted, the blinds closed fast, and the gates locked, and I have listle doubt that in some of the out-houses the noise and cows will starve. For hours together I did not see any one stirring in the once happy old neighborhood. The grocery stores were closed up, and nearly all of those engaged in that line had either failen victims to the scourge or field from town. It was appailing to behold young and old women huddled in some by-way, trembling, praying, sobbing, and casting despairing plances in every direction, not knowing wither to go. Mothers abandoned their stricken children, wives fied in terror from their afflicted husbands—all the ties of kindred seemed to have been too frail to wichstand the pressure of fear and despair. The loved once were left in strange hands. Negroes and negresses who had had the fever proved very useful in some instances but many of them took advantage of the situation and asked exorbitant pay for their services. I saw as many as three white nurses seized with the "shakes," and even with vomiting, while in the discharge of their duty. Three days ago I saw a man resting against the wooden fence at Mr. Upham's plance. I was about to pass on, thinking he was only under the influence of drink, but hearing him moan, and say "O my God," I sapproached him, and found that it was unmistakably a case of yellow fever. I assisted him to one of the tents near the notice station. I do not be lieve that one-third of the cases of lever in its malignant type among the negroes have been reported. I cannot omit mentioning the heroism of the Steters* of Charity. Their ministrations are tireless, as I saw the same faces around day and night.

OTHER SOUTHERN CITIES. GALVESTON.

GALVESTON, Aug. 30.—The Board of Health to-day notified the Postmaster at St. Louis that, if he did not cease forwarding mail matter from infected places to Texas, quarantine would be declared against St. Louis.

GALVESTON. GALVESTON, Aug. 30 .- The statement in last might's dispatches regarding the action of the Board of Health concerning the Morgan steamer gan City was erroneous. The Morgan City be permitted to enter this port and dis-

rill be permitted to enter this posttharge her Texas freight.

BUNTSVILLE, ALA.

Special Disputch to The Tribune.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Aug. 30.—A woman
named Ida Edwards died of yellow fever at
Huntsville, Ala., last night, and was buried this
morning. She came there from Memphis. No

CAIRO. QUARANTINE REGULATIONS MODIFIED Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

CAIRO, Ill., Aug. 30 .- The City Board of Health last night passed a resolution granting to the Cairo, St. Louis & New Orleans Railroad on to bring into the city passengers from New Orleans under restrictions similar to in force at the time trains were sus pended. This action is in keeping with the vacillating policy pursued by the Board hereto-fore, and excites considerable comment among people. Many questioned the pecessity of harsh measures in the first place, but all agree harsh measures in the first blace, but all agree that, if such necessity existed then, it does yet, and to a far greater degree, especially in view of the fearful ravages of the fever below, and the greater hability of passengers being infected. A meeting of business men is being held tomight for the purpose of raising funds for the relief of sufferers at Memphis and other places.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune. Journ, Itl., Aug. 30.-The contractors, officers, and employes of the State Penitentiary have raised \$400 for the relief of the yellowfever sufferers, and forwarded the money to being given this evening at the armory of the Citizens' Corps, which will probably realize several hundred dollars, which will be sent to the afflicted cities to-morrow.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.
OMARA, Aug. 30.—One thousand dollars were forwarded to Memphis to-day from this Another installment equally as will be sent to the vellow-fever points in a day

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.
CEDAR RAPIDS, Ia., Aug. 30.—Subscription papers for the yellow-favor sufferers were started here to-day, and it is thought \$500 will be raised and forwarded by to-morrow night.

ST. PAUL.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune, PAUL, Minn., Aug. 30.—The Masonilodges of this State are contributing freely for yellow-fever relief, the Grand Secretary having yellow-lever relief, the Grand Secretary having already received remittances amounting to \$500, indicating that about \$2,000 will have been raised when all the lodges are heard from. Besides this the Knights Templar are raising a gund, now amounting to \$190.

SHAWNETTOWN, ILL.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

SHAWNETTOWN, Ill. Aug. 30.—The Hon. A.

W. Townsheed rescribed a dispatch from the Hon.

W. Townshend received a dispatch from the Hon. A. Casey Young, of Memphis, appealing for bein for the sufferers of that city. In response to this appeal \$20 was raised among our citizens to-day, and will be sent forward by the first small.

OTTAWA, ILL.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

OTTAWA, Ill., Aug. 30.—Mayor Lynch has been circulating a subscription paper for the benefit of the yellow-fever sufferers for the past two days. Nearly \$300 have already been sub-scribed, and it is expected that the sum will reach \$500. Three hundred dollars will be sent Monday.

Monday.

Detroit.

Special Disputch to The Tribune.

Detroit, Aug. 30.—At a meeting of the citizens this morning, pursuant to the Mayor's cail, \$720 were subscribed for yellow-fever sufferers, and ward committees, composed of leading business men, appointed to make a systematic canvass of the city.

PITTSBURG.

PITTSBURG. Aug. 30.—Active relief measures for the fever sufferers continue in this city. The merchants have organized, and expect to begin shipping consignments of flour, groceries, and produce to the Southern cities to-night. The Pau Handle Railway authorities will carry all such consignments free of charge.

The Pan Handle Railway authorities will carry all such consiguments free of charge.
At a joint meeting of three Commanderies of the Knights Templar, comprising Division No. 2, held last night, the Pittsburg, Alleghenv, and Tancred Commanderies each unanimously agreed to forward \$100 to the suffering fraterity in the South.

To-night an immense concert, vocal and instrumental, under the auspices of the Frobsinn Society and other musical organizations, will be given, the proceeds to be devoted to the sufferers by the plague.

Seven hundred dollars was telegraphed to the fever-stricken cities by the General Relief Committee to-day.

San Francisco. Aug. 30.—Subscriptions to the amount of nearly \$5.000 were obtained to-day by the committee sppointed at the meeting of the citizens vesterday to collect funds for vellow-fever sufferers. To-morrow the committee will telegraph to the Howards of New Orleans \$2.000, and to the Howards of Vicksburg and Memphis \$1,500 each. The committee expect to obtain nearly as much more to-morrow. Circulars have been sent to all the principal towns on the Pacific Coast, asking co-operation. One hundred dollars were received to-day from Bakersheld.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Aug. 30.—The Merchants' tachange Yeilow-Fever Committee sent to-day 500 each to Vicksburg. Memphis, and New brieans, and \$250 to Canton. Miss.

The Young Men's Christian Association is extively at work

The Young Men's Christian Association is actively at work raising money and clothing, which they send direct to similar Associations in the infected cities. Nearly every benevolent order or organization in the city and numerous societies of different kinds are also active in the cause, doing much good. The total subscription to date amounts very closely to \$20,000.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 30.—Subscriptions to the relief of the lever sufferers to date aggregates \$10,000. The work of soliciting subscriptions is in active progress under regularly organized Committees. Arrangements have been made to receive donations in produce from farmers in the surrounding country. All such contributions will be forwarded free to the South by pail.

EVANSVILLE, IND.

EVANSVILLE, Ind., Aug. 30.—The Mayor has 4,300 which he will forward to the Southern afferers to-day. The Apollo Theatre benefit

Rescue Fire Company to-day sent \$250 by telegraph to Memphis, and in all \$1,000 have been

graph to Memphis, and in all \$1,000 have been raised and will be sent at once.

LITTLE ROCK.

LITTLE ROCK. Aug. 30.—Dr. E. T. Easiey and twenty-five nurses left for Memphis to-day. They were sent by the Howard Association of this city. Over \$1,200 have been raised for the Memphis to-day. ERIE.

ERIE, Pa., Aug. 30.—An entertainment was given at the Opera-House this evening for the benefit of the yellow-fever sufferers in the South. Nearly \$200 was realized. DENVER, Col., Aug. 30.—There have been raised here for the yellow-fever sufferers \$1,000. The subscription is rapidly swelling, and will probably reach \$2,000 by Monday.

LAFAYETTE, Aug. 30.—The City Council to-night donated \$500 to yellow-fever sufferers, and citizens have raised \$200 more for the same

COLUMBUS, O., Aug. 30.—The collections for yellow-fever sufferers up date aggregate \$2,571. A grand concert for this object is being ar-CLEVELAND. CLEVELAND. Aug. 30.—The total contributions for the relief of yellow-fever sufferers are \$2,500.

CHICAGO.

THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE of the Citizens' Committee met yesterday

morning in the office of the Secretary of the soard of Trade. The Committee first reviewed the work of the Sub-Committees, of which there are twenty-

eight soliciting subscriptions among the various anches of trade. It was found that all these Committees are hard at work and turning in tributions, except the brewers and maltster the bardware and iron dealers, and the realstate dealers and capitalists.

It was stated that correspondence had been

stered into with the contributing authoritie in other cities, and with various afflicted points n the South, in order that information migh be received from the former as to the points being rendered assistance, and from the latter as to their needs: thus the Committee expects to be able to act intelligently and with system, not infringing upon the work of other cities and leaving some points unaided. Information of this kind is hourly expected, and the Committee is discreetly holding on to its funds only about \$2,000 of the whole amount collected by these committees having been forwarded, and that went to New Orleans.

It was decided that the Committee should meet at half-past 10 Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, and also at the call of the President. W. T. Baker was added to the Committee. A clerk was engaged, after which the meeting adjourned.

Shortly after the meeting a proposition was received by the Chairman from a responsible and enterprising German, who proposed a week from Sunday, just after the Firemen's Tournament, to hold an afternoon concert at Dexter Park, all the gate-money of which should go to the yellow-lever sufferers. All he wished was the indorsement of the Yellow-Fever Executive Committee and the privilege of selling refresh-A BENEFIT CONCERT. Committee and the privilege of selling refresh ments; he would bear the expense and loss an do all the work. The project is under consider

RECEIPTS.	
The Treasurer of the Relief Fund for	Chicago
made the foilowing report of his receipts	
	Jestel-
day:	
Amount previously reported	
Liquors-C. W. Webster	450
Lawyers-J. N. Jewett	145
Broom-corn-T. F. Dunton	80
Bill-posters John Callahan	10
Life-insurance-J. K. Stevens	17
W. E. Lacey, Russell, Kan	10
LaGrange, Ind., citizens	60
Liquors-J. Abel	250
Tooacco-S. G. Spaulding	658
General office C., R. I. & P. R. R.	257
Jewelry-C. D. Peacock	231
Employes of Mandel Bros	67
Board of Trade	160
Mrs. Grueby	5
McJohn & Co	5
Lumber-T. W. Harvey	71
Manufacturers-C. Wahl	270
Lawyers-M. W. Fuller	45
M. Nelson, Chairman	872
Ice-dealers-M. S. Thompson	75
Drugs-M. Stoutenberg	102
Drags-O. F. Fuller	154
DrugsH. A. Hulbert	109
Hide and Leather-	
J. M. Clark	360
A. H. Burley	10
Total to date	215 949

The Mayor's Secretary received \$5 for the yeilow-fever sufferers yesterday, the amount being collected by F. Barnett, a colored man. THE CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

THE CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

The following contributions were received by Mr. A. T. Hemingway, Secretary of the Young Men's Christian Association, in addition to the \$492.46 received by him previously: S. T. King, \$5; a friend. \$1; F. T. June, \$5; Henry M. Sherwood, \$10; cash, \$1. The amount received this morning was \$22, which, added to \$492.46, makes a total of \$512.46.

makes a total of \$512.46.

The following telegram was received at the headquarters of the Young Men's Christian Association:

NEW OBLEANS, Aug. 29.—A. T. Heminaway, General Secretary Y. M. C. A.: Your second remittance received: also telegram advising fourth remittance, making \$492.46 from your noble Association. Our work is increasing beyond our means. Some of our bank Presidents advised that we telegraph this to New York that we might receive a portion of their contributions. Our prayer is that God's blessing may rest upon your people and Association.

WILLIAM T. HARDIE,
President Y. M. C. A.

President Y. M. C. A.

Dr. Hemingway has received letters from Dr.

Henry M. Avery and Dr. A. N. Van Riper,
tendering their services as physicians among
the fever-sufferers, but has answered that no
calls for doctors have been received, and that

it is not desirable to send any until a demand

made.

PORT GIBSON.

The following telegram was received yester

day:

Port Girson, Miss., Aug. 30.—To Judge L.

N. Baldwin, Palmer House: Two hundred and
seventy-five cases, forty-two deaths, about 150
hable, 1, 200 absent: type muca more malignant
than in 1853 and 1855; five convalescents up;
many bad cases; distress great; we are all worn
out.

President Howard Association of Port Gibson.
Cont. 1 (1) Physics, received rectively sections.

Orleans, at which inter point they will join the "Howards." Contributions for Port Gibson.

Capt. J. C. Tucker received yesterday a telegram from J. L. Power, Secretary of the Grand Lodge of Mississippi, saying that at Port Gibson the fever is raging terribly; that great distress and suffering prevails, and that nurses who have passed through yellow-fever epidemics are greatly needed; also that the fever continues to spread at Vicksburg. In response to this, Capt. Tucker, with a number of experienced nurses, will leave tomorrow evening for Port Gibson, via New Orleans, at which latter point they will join the "Howards." Contributions for the fever-stricken in the way of money, and nourishing food, boxed, may be left with Col. E. D. Swain, 67 Washington street, Room 2, until to-morrow noon. These donations will be taken direct to the sufferers at Port Gibson and vicinity.

THE MEMPHIS PRINTERS.

An appeal was received Thursday from Mr. T. P. Kavanaugh, Chairman of the Printers' Relief Committee at Memphis, asking for aid for the suffering printers in that city. A draft was sent that night to Mr. Kavanaugh, and yesterday the following reply was received:

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Aug. 30—3 p. m.—David Olimans. Chairman (Noney arrived. Vern Vernanker).

MERPHIS, Tenn., Aug. 30-3 p. m. — David Oli-phant, Ohicago: Money arrived. Very thankful. Since receiving it Kavanaugh has been taken down.

The American Express Company yesterday

The American Express Company yesterday morning began to receive responses to the circulars recently issued to its employes, requesting contributions.

Henry V. Coleman, engineer of fire-engine No. 24, of this city, has about sixty pounds of the old Court-House bell. From this he is making small charms in the shape of firemen's hats, trumpets, and spans. These will be sold at the Firemen's Tournament, and the proceeds sent to suffering firemen in the yellow-fever districts of the South.

The clergymen of Englewood of all denominations have united in a call for a public meeting to be held Tuesday evening at Tillotson Hail to consult in regard to contributions for the relief of the yellow-fever victims. There seems to be a general desire among all the citizens to lend a helping hand to the sufferers. In the list of contributions published yesterday, H. D. Penfield was but down as contributing \$96. This was collected by him from the life-insurance people, and that fact so appeared on the written report, which was not correctly copied for the paper.

RELIEF FOR VICKSBURG.

A special train laden with supplies furnished by the United States Government was dispatched last night over the Illinois, Central and Chicago, St. Louis & New Orleans Railroads for the relief of the sufferers at Vicksburg from the yellow-fever plague. Among the supplies forwarded were sixty-three packages of bacon, 200 bris of flour, and large quantities of coffee, tea sugar, rice, beans, stc., in all more than \$150,000 worth. These provisions, which are transported gratuitously by the railroads named, will prove a blessing to the people of Vicksburg, who have for some time been practically denied communication.

many of whom are represented to be almost in mass of whom are represented to be almost in a starving condition.

The Chairman of the Citizens' Relief Committee, Murry Nelson, Esq., also sent a telegrabhic dispatch to the President of the Howard Association of Vicksburg vesterday afternoon, offering to forward delicacies for the sick if he would but state explicitly the articles needed and the quantity of each. To this dispatch no answer was received up to a late hour last evening, and it is feared the telegraph operators at that point have also been stricken down. The Illinois Central and Chicago, St. Louis & New Orleans Roads, with characteristic generosity, give notice that they will trans-Louis & New Orleans Roads, with characteristic generosity, give notice that they will transport all supplies donated to the sick and suffering on the line of their route free of charge, so long as trains are permitted to run. It seems that there can be no danger of spreading infection by sending freight trains laden here through to any point, and it is not believed that quarantine regulations that will prevent sending the necessaries of life to the destitute and dying will be established by any of the local authorities.

the local authorities.

A meeting of telegraph employes was held in the rooms of Mr. Summers, the Electrician of the Western Union Telegraph Company, vesterday, for the purpose of deciding upon some systematic method of expressing substantial sympathy for members of the telegraphic fraternity in the vellow fever districts of the South. Col. J. J. S. Wilson was called to the chair. A communication was was called to the chair. A communication was read from General-Superintendent Vanhorne read from General-Superintendent Vanhorne, of the Southern Division, stating that at a meeting of telegraphers held in New York City, a committee of eleven had been appointed, of which he was Chairman, and requesting all members of the fraternity to send contributions to him through the Company's regular channels for transferring funds. After some discussion it was decided to act upon this recommendation, and the following-named persons were appointed a committee to solicit contributions from ed a committee to solicit contributions trop members of the different branches of the te members of the different branches of the telegraph service in Chicago: E. D. Sweet, L. B. Firman, B. E. Lanny, G. W. Felton, H. C. Maynard, S. L. Robinson, and C. W. Jones. At 12 o'clock to-day there will be a meeting in the lower nall of the Exchange Building, Umon Stock-Yards, for the relief of the yellow-fever sufferers. The call is sigued by J. B. Snerman, E. Stickney, Isaac Watxel, Nelson Morris, George T. Williams, Titus Williams, B. Strahorn, and others.

Mr. R. W. Greene and wife, of New Orleans, La., arrived at the Palmer House yesterday. The gentleman is connected with a prominent cotton house in that city, and was one of the vellow-fever sufferers. He recovered, however, and

cotton house in that city, and was one or the vel-low-fever sufferers. He recovered, however, and left the stricken city about three weeks ago, He describes the disease simply as the "boss fever," and says that it is attacking rich and noor aling. Where the patients are well cared for, he says, ninety-five out of a hundred recov-er. He states that the newspaper accounts are not exaggregated, and that all the norms atnot exaggerated, and that all the norrors at not exaggerated, and that all the norrors attending the plague can never be told.

N. E. Sheldon, who lives on the corner of State street and Delaware place, leaves for Memphis on the 9:30 train Monday evening.

Any one desiring to send word, etc., to friends

ATLANTA. A PANIC IN THE GEORGIAN CITY.

Atlanta (Ga.) Constitution.

On the train from Chattanooga which arrived n Atlanta at 10 o'clock on Thursday night last there was found a passenger who had fallen suddenly ill. As he hailed from Memphis, an alarm was at once raised upon the train to the effect that the man was sick with vellow-fever. The man was at once isolated, and in that manner brought on to the city. Upon the arrival of the train he was assisted out upon the platform and left there. Several persons approached him, but had no desire to linger when the intimation was made that he had the yellow-fever Thus virtually abandoned and helpless, he reed in the depot more than an hour, wh mained in the depot more than an hour, when some one went in search of a physician. Dr. J. G. Westmoreland was found at his office on Lloyd street, and at once went to the relief of the stricken stranger. Dr. Westmoreland found him lying upon the platform and suffering from a raging fever, having all the symptoms of yellow-fever. At once Dr. Westmoreland had the man removed to the Fullon delays after The once Dr. Westmoreland had the man removed to the Fulton House, on Lloyd street. The doctor explained to the landlady the condition of the sick man, and the necessity of his having a bed and shelter. She kindly consented to ad-mit the patient, and he remained over night, at-tended by Dr. Westmoreland. When the board-ers in the Fulton House learned of what had occurred they gave unmistakable signs of panic. occurred they gave unmistakable signs of panic and insisted upon the immediate removal of the sick man. The matter became so urgent that sick man. The matter became so urgent that the landlady was compelled to yield and to require the change. Dr. Westmoreland and two others made search throughout the city for accommodations for the sick man, but after several hours of earnest pleading were unsuccessful. No one would permit the introduction of the sufferer under his roof. Dr. Westmoreland even went to the trouble of hiring a vacant room upon a floor, that had been long unroom upon a floor that ha occupied, but when it was learned that he designed to put his patient therein an entrance was refused. Nonplussed at this treatment, Dr. Westmoreland determined to treatment, Dr. Westmoreland determined to faithfully remain by and care for this unfortunate, thrown, as by Providence, upon his bumanity. He at once arranged for him a bed in the rear room of his Lloyd-street office, and removed the patient to a comfortable position there. During the day the Doctor gave him electroscent at attention, and here arranged to there. During the day the Doctor gave him almost constant attention, and has arranged to see him properly nursed. The young man is named Brand, is from Logansville, in Gwinnett County, Ga. He is a stone-cutter by trade, and went to Memphis to work there. He remained after the fever broke out. He lived in the most infected part of the city, and, becoming aiarmed at the multiplying deaths, determined to return home. En route he was stricken with fever. When the news became disseminated, it was proposed by some persons to remove the patient, but the brave old doctor remarked to a reporter, who incurred about his patient: "He reporter, who indured about his patient: "He is here, and will not be taken out until he is cured or dead, unless he is taken out over my dead body!" At the last accounts the patient was doing well, and the probabilities are that

HYDROPATHY.

THE NARRATIVE OF A PERSONAL EXPERIENCE. Cincinnati Times.

Last Sunday an officer of the regular army gave the writer a vivid account of his ex-perience with the yellow fever in 1853, in ouisians, and the treatment he resorted to.

The story is told in almost his own words:

"I went to bed one night in my usual good bealth. When I woke, in the morning, I felt as if I had been poisoned. I was duil and listless, and had no appetite. At breakfast I ate nothing at all, and felt no better for not eating. When dinner-time came, I was still without any appetite, and ate nothing. In the any appetite, and ate nothing. In the afternoon, about 5 o'clock, 1 met on the street, Dr. Smith, afterwards the Surgeon-General of Kirby Smith's army, and then one of the best obysicians in the State. I said to him, 'Doctor, I have the yellow fever.' He looked at me, and asked to see my tongue, felt of my pulse, and said, 'Nonsense; you may have a little malaria, that's all.' 'No.' I said, 'Doctor, I have the yellow fever.' 'Well,' he replied, 'I have to go out to Hickman's this afternoon. That is twenty miles away. He has just been taken down with the fever. I will be back some time to-morrow forenoon, and then back some time to-morrow forenoon, and then do what I can for you.' Meantime he left me some directions to follow in case the fever should

evelop, as I feared.
"That night I took no supper, and went to

some directions to foliow in case the fever should develop, as I feared.

"That night I took no supper, and went to bed without having eaten a mouthful during the day. The next morning I felt worse than the day before, and it occurred to me my trouble might be /owing to want of food. So I had a dish of gruei prepared, and took two spoonfuls. I don't exaggerate at all when I say that in two minutes I was in a burning, raging fever. The poison had something to feed upon, and it raged with frightful vehemence.

"The Doctor did not return until the afternoon, and when he saw me he looked gloomy enough. He directed me to go to bed and have mustard applied, and hot-water baths. I said, 'Doctor, I don't believe in a man's being a physician in his own case. But I have studied this disease, and have a theory in regard to it, formed when I was in good health. Not a single unacclimated man has lived who has been treated in the old way. I shall fare no worse under my treatment, in any event, than I should under yours. So I am going to try my method.' Very well,' said the Doctor, 'I will get you old Sylva, the best nurse there is in the parish.' Then he gave me medicine to act on my bowels, and left me. The dose acted after a time, and I directed her to bring a tub of cold water to my room. Then I stripped, and had her apply a wet sheet to my back while I applied one to my front. Then I stripped, and had her apply a wet sheet to my back while I applied one to my front. Then I waited a few minutes until the reaction set in, and then took to the bed, wrapping myself well up in blankets. This treatment I continued for five hours. Sometimes the sheets would remain on me for an hour and a half, sometimes for not more than fifteen minutes. Whenever I felt that they had ceased to do their work I had new ones applied. As the sheets came from me Sylva said, 'Look, mas'r, they are all streaked with yellow.' I could feel the poison going out from me, and the pain was listense.

"About midnight I felt that the treatment had been contin

was about to set in. I went to bed and immediately fell into a sound, sweet aleep, which lasted for four hours. I awoke feeling weak, but without a vestige of the fever. From that time on I improved.

mediately fell into a sound, sweet sleep, which lasted for four hours. I awoke feeling weak, but without a vestige of the fever. From that time on I improved.

"On the fifth day I was so far recovered that I was down at the dinner table. It happened that there was some trouble between two men at the hotel, and while at dinner I heard a couple of vistol shots. On leaving the diningroom, I saw a man lying dead in the ball, the blood slowly oozing from a wound in the breast. I went over to a cigar store near by, and told what I had just seen. A man sitting there said 'you ought act to have seen that, just recovering as you are trom yellow fever. You may have a relapse.' The sight of blood does not ordinarily affect me, and I replied I thought there was no danger. That evening I had to take the boat to Shreyeport, on business. Going up I felt the fever coming on me again, and at Shreveport I was again attacked. This time the fever lasted for twelve days. I resorted to precisely the same treatment as before, and got through. I was the only one, acclimated person that year in Alexandria who had the fever and lived, and the only one, acclimated person that year in Alexandria who had the fever and lived, and the only one, acclimated or unacclimated, who had a relapse, and survived it.

"The yellow fever," the officer went on to say, "is an honest disease, with a single crisis. When it gets into a man, it tries him thoroughly, and to the uttermost. The poison goes into every part of his system, seeking out the weak spot. Generally a man feels well the fith day after the fever has attacked him. The patient thinks he is going to get well. Suddenly he feels a weakness in the brain, or the lungs, or the heart, or the stomach, or elsewhere, and before twenty-four hours has elapsed he is a dead man. The trouble is with the ordinary treatment that one does not take it in time. It must be fought from the start, before a man's strength is utterly prostrated. I had come to this conclusion after seeing a great many cases, and my t

observations.

"My case was considered a very remarkable one, and Dr. Smith received many congratulations on his success. 'It isn't my case,' the Doctor used to reply, 'it is my patient's.' The Doctor admitted that he would not dare to try the treatment in other cases, lest, if it failed, he would receive great blame. Nevertheless, I believe if it were resorted to in other instances it would save lives that are lost under optimary treatment."

OLD SI. EXPLAINS THE YELLOW FEVER TO PETS. Atlanta (Ga.) Constitution. Old Si met Pete at the warehouse corner and

"Who's payin' yo' bode-bill now, dat you hez so much time ter squander?" "I feels sick dis mornin', I does!" gloomily replied Pete.

"What 'bouts?"

"Well, I pass'd by what dat white man wuz sick wid de yailer feeber an' I aint so sartin but dat I got er whiff er de pizen."

"You thinks dat yer got the yailer feeber, sh? But lemme tell yer, nigger, ef ver did yer wouldn' be standin' 'round hyar guagin' yer appytite 'ginst dem watermillions in dat wag-

"Did yer ebber hab it? How do hit do?"
"How hit do? Wait till yer gits hit, boy, an'
see how yer feels! I'se bin dar an' hit's felt of
me an' I aint forgot yit de way dat hit gnaw'd on me!"
"Well, what am de interducktry swymptoms

"Well, what am de interducktry swymptoms ob de aiment, tel me dat!"

"Why, when yer jess settin' 'round 'sposin' dat you'se gwine ter fall 'air to er fo' hundred doller mule an' is figgerin' up de price ob er halter ter hit, yer kinder 'spishuns dat yer leff yer shurt opin behin' when yer got up dis mornin'. Er sorter cole streak 'pears ter trickle down yer spinous colyum an' den climes up again quicker dan hit went down. Dem jimnasticks continues tell d'reckly ver'teef won't stay tergedder, but kinder boxes wid each udder. continues tell d'reckly yer teel won't stay ter-gedder, but kinder boxes wid each udder. Presintly the cole streak sets down in de small oo yer back fer ter res' an' begins ter ake. Bimeby yer feel hot all ober like yer wuz in a house a'fire. Den yer can't crawl ter bed, but de nusses comes 'round an' fotches de dockter an' de wrassie fer er longer foot-hol' on dis bank ob de ribber begins!" bank ob de ribber begins!"
"Den what do dey do?"

"Den what do dey do?"

"Plarsters yer all ober wid mustard, fills yer up wid febuary fuze an' piles on all de blankits dat dev kin borrer er beg fum de nabors. Den dey gibs yer ice on de inside an' mo' blankits on de outside till de ekerlibrium am restored—arter dat yer either gits well er dies!"

"How did you stan' bit!"

"Weil, I'se a tuff citizen fer enny complaint ter tackle an' I manadg'd ter be dar yit when ole yaller jack flung up de fite—but I d'elar' ter grashus now dat wus de mos' weak'nin' tussle

grashus now dat wus de mos' weak'nin' tussi dis nigger ebber had. I 'specks dat d'sease don' dis nigger ebber had. I 'specks dat d'scasc don't hanker much arter niggers, 'kase he don't offen win de fite tell he gits de feller turned yaller-an' niggers don't turn yaller wuff er cent! But whenebber he gits er white man lyin' out look-in' like er chromo of er mustard patch in bloom dere's gwine ter be er hole in de semeterry groun' nex' day, sho!"

MISCELLANEOUS. YELLOW JACK IN THE BOLE OF THIEF-TAKER.

New Orleans Times. Aug. 26.

James Rogers, alias Brady, died yesterday of the fever. Rogers, about two months ago, was rrested by Capt. Gill and Special M. Hennes sev, charged with complicity in numberless rob beries; but, as there was not sufficient evidence to convict him, he was discharged. He was imnediately rearrested and committed for thirty days as a dangerous and suspicious character. On his release he was again arrested and ag ain sent down for thirty days, but, after serving a sent down for thirty says, but, after serving a portion of the time, signified his readiness to leave the city if set at liberty. Special Hennessey put him on the train and saw him off, but within a few days he was back again at his usual haunts. For the second time he was escorted to the train, and the police congratulated the second control of the many control of the control o escorted to the train, and the police congratu-lated themselves on getting him out of the way. But, it appears, he jumped the train and walked back to his room on Rampart near Girod street, where he kept snug. There he was taken with the fever, and yesterday he died. The girl who calls herself his wife, and who stood by him through all his troubles, was with him to the last.

SELPISHNESS AS MUCH AS DREAD. The strict quarantine of many Southern towns seems in some cases almost as much because of selfishness as dread of yellow fever, and New Mobile scifishness as dread of yellow fever, and New Orleans not unnaturally complains. Mobile, for instance, cut off New Orleans freights by rail, though allowing them by water, in order to appropriate the cotton business in Alabama to itself; and Galveston is charged with fencing in New Orleans, to play into the hands of St. Louis. In the smaller towns, also, the local merchants have favored quarantine, in order that they might charge more for the stock on hand; but in some instances their penny-wise policy has almost brought the community to

that they might charge more for the stock on hand; but in some instances their penny-wise policy has almost brought the community to starvation prices and supplies. New Orleans treasures up these slights, and in one instance, the payment of a draft from Vicksburg was refused, on the ground that, having severed business-communication, it has no right to draw money from New Orleans with which to trade at St. Louis.

DR. HAYES' REMEDY.

Dr. F. J. Hayes, an eminent old-time yellow-fever physician, and resident of New Orleans, declares his ability to acclimate the human system in four days, so as to render it utterly invulnerable to pestilential attack. Four medical doses are administered, not as essentials, but as reserve forces to make prevention doubly sure. The main treatment consists of hygienic observance, a privation of food, a free exposure to the open air, and a respite from laborious exertion for a few days. In connection with this it may be observed, as a noteworthy circumstance, that yellow-fever has but once in a hundred years invaded the precincts of the New Orleans Parish Prison. The conditions of life imposed on the immates partake much of the character of Dr. Hayes' remedy.

layes' remedy.

THE PLAGUE-STRICKEN "PORTER." Gallipolis, O., Aug. 29.—The Lizzie Johnson brought up the sad news this afternoon that Andrew Armstrong, mate of the Porter, whose desertion of the boat I telegraphed you last night, was seen last night twenty miles below sick in a skiff, with a man who was taking him to Huntington. He was lying down unconscious, and vomiting the dreadful black vomit which accombanies the yellow fever. Armstrong was yesterday provided with \$50 by a friend from Pittsburg, and was using his best endeavors to reach his home at Louisville. The man who had him in charge said his mission ended with him when he arrived with him at Huntington. Thus the last of the crew has been smitten, and the Porter hes moored to the bank, a terror to all who see her.

Shepherd Sheldon, watchman from this place, who stood by Armstrong, has been taken down sick at his home in this city, and it is feared with the same dreadful disease, as it is reported that Lee Wood, the other watchman, is also down, though I could not definitely ascertain it to see so. It is the prayer of many that lightning might strike the plague-smitten Porter and consume her as a demon of destruction to human life.

Disputch to St. Louis Courter-Journal GALLIPOLIS, O., Aug. 29.—The Lizzie John-

human life.

AN UNPORTUNATE KILLING.

Dispatch to St. Louis Courier-Journal.

MEMPHIS, Aug. 29.—Still there are thieves at work. Not a day or night passes but a number of burglaries occur. A very unfortunate killing occurred at 3 o'clock this morning in this connection. Burglars had made frequent raids upon the premises of Mr. O. J. Kennedy in the southern suburbs. Kennedy last night took his stand in his stable, hoping to capture the thief. Mr. J. C. Hail, a young man living with Kennedy.

nedy, at the solicitation of the latter's wife, went out at 2 o'clock this morning to relieve Kennedy on watch, without his knowledge. Hall walked up quietly, and when he opened the stable door Kennedy discharged his gun at what he supposed the thief, resulting in the instant death of Hall. Kennedy is much distressed, though he was ontirely exonerated before a Magistrate. They were both members of the same Masonic lodge.

the same Masonic lodge.

TIEMS.

Carbolic acid is aprinkled in the streets of New Orleans from watering-carts.

Little Rock is trying the efficacy of prayer to save it from the scourge.

It is estimated that eight times as many people have left Memphis during the present epidemic as in that of 1873.

"As I write, carts laden with dead victims are passing under my window," says a letter

are passing under my window," says a letter from Mrs. McCrady, of Vicksburg.

New Orleans *Pimes: More than baif a century after the adoption of the first quarantine, we find ourselves as divided and as undecided as to its officacy as on the day of its inauguration.

cided as to its officacy as on the day of its inauguration.

Memphis Anpeal: One of the remarkable
features of the disease, as it prevails now, is
that whole families have been swept out of existence,—father, mother, and children have totlowed each other in rapid succession to the
grave, and in several instances several members
of a family are lying dead at the same time,
having died almost within the same hour. This
has been the case in several instances in what is
known as the infected district.
New Orleans Times: Among the notable
signs of an early winter is the fact that several
flocks of brant geese have been seen flying to
the marshes. The instinct of migratory birds is

the marshes. The instinct of migratory birds is infallible, and the o. i. (oldest inhabitant) 'declares that the clerk of the weather is incubator a powerful equinoctial gale, with the avowed purpose of giving Yellow Jack a premonitory
lift, and smoothing the way for a speedy advent of that hoary but welcome old fellow,
Jack Frost.

GALVESTON, Tex., Aug. 29.—At last accounts
yellow fewer had broken out at Delbi Le. and

GALVESTON, Tex., Aug. 29.—At last accounts yellow-fever had broken out at Delni, La., and was steadily approaching the Texas line. Dr. Heard, one of Galveston's oldest physicians, and most thoroughly experienced in yellow-fever, gives it as his opinion that it can be carried in the mails and even in side letters to indefinite distances. He proves it by numerous cases cited in previous epidemics in Texas.

Sew Orleans Letter to Cincinnate Commercial.
These are strange days! Nothing ever dampens the spirit of the Cresent City, and pleasure-seekers mingle with happy smile and careless jest in the same throng where may be noted the burrying attendants on the sick and

noted the hurrying attendants on the sick and lead, and the blanched face of the newly-be reaved shows in salient contrast to the dare-devil face of the young blood sauntering to his devil face of the young blood sauntering to his club. In the evening, side by side run the trains laden with the laughing exodus to the cool Lake of Ponchartrain, and the long, slow processions to the silence of Necropolis. Here, a house blazing with merry light, redolent with perfume and filled with rippling laughter and strains of Strauss; there, a darkened dwelling, with but one feeble light in an upper room, where, watched tenderly by anxious, loving eyes, tosses the sufferer in his fevered delirium. A few days ago your correspondent saw a wedding party leave one house, while into the next, simultaneously, were borne two coffins!

Four classes of citizens are bound here: the doctor, to treat the sick; the priest, to shrive his soul; the undertaker, to bury his body; the journalist, to record his death.

By furnishing them with transportation, the Citizens Relief Committee yesterday got about three hundred white people out of town. The steamer Relie Mamphis sient took over one

hree hundred white people out of town. The teamer Belle Memphis alone took over one steamer Belle Mempais alone took over one bundred. It is money well spent, and all who wish to leave should be allowed to do so on money sent to Memphis for their benefit in common with that of all other citizens. This in reply to a letter informing him of his family's aimost total annihilation: I can do no good by going down. My life is of importance to my little ones (if spared).

spared).
John Donovan. Many a hand in Memphis will refuse again to touch that of the man John Donovan, who allowed his wife and children to perish alone. Brownsville is welcome to John Donovan. Nobody wants to see him here. There is no warm, trend lifeh blood to also write. true Irish blood in his veins.

CASUALTIES.

TERRIBLE ELEVATOR ACCIDENT. Special Dispatch to The Tribune. St. Louis, Mo., Aug. 30.—An accident oc-CINCINNATI. curred on the freight elevator in Kingsland, Ferguson & Co.'s building, No. 823 North Secnd street, at 3:30 o'clock this afternoon, occasioning the death of two men, and mortal injury to a third. The building was unrecently used by the named firm as a factory, but it is now rented out to various firms. The Eureka Manufacturing Company, which manufactures wooden trays and smaller articles, occupies a portion of the fourth floor, and Murphy & Son, paper-bag makers, have the other portion. The elevator is on the outside of the building in a private alley, and runs up between walls on each side of the alley. The elevator was very heavily loaded with wooden blocks for the Eureka Manufacturing Company, and was on its Eureka Manufacturing Company, and was on its way up to the fourth story in charge of two men, when R. W. Murohy, the junior member of the firm of Murphy & Son, stopped it at the third floor and got on, intending to go to the next story above. His weight proved to be the straw that broke the camel's back, and the wire-rope broke, and the elevator, freight and all, fell all the way to the ground. The two men who started up with the elevator were employed by the Eureka Manufacturing Company. Their names are George Foster and Frank Callahan. The former, who was killed, was 20 years of age, and leaves a wife and two children. tillers' bills are to be carefully examined, and special inquiries to be made whether the dis-tillers have been refluing packages.

UNDER THE WHEELS. Special Dispatch to The Tribune.
Tolleston, Ind., Aug. 30.—A tramp named oseph Leece fell under a freight-train at this

place to-day, and was instantly killed. He was DELAVAN.

The Calcimine Peeling Off So Rapidly as to Alarm the Reverend and Respectable Whitewashers Who Put On the Job. Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, Aug. 30 .- The terrible Delavan Deaf and Dumb Asylum scandal is to be fully eopened. The local Board of Trustees of the Asylum, who re-elected La Motte as Principal, in the face of his own testimony as to kissing, etc., are endeavoring, in view of the determined pub-lic opinion prevalent on the subject, to find some way of getting rid of him. The Rev. A. L. Chapin, D. D., President of Beloit College, is President of the Board of Trustees of the Delavan institution, but his good nature vas overpowered, and he favored retaining the old officers of the Asylum, notwithstanding the awfully obscene disclosures of the testimony, and on promises of reformation by the inculpat ed officers and teachers. He, however, and the Board, have found that the moral sense of all

Board, have found that the moral sense of all the people of the State has been grossly outraged by renewing the lease of power of the parties implicated, and there will be an effort to dismiss La Motte, the Principal, and all the other officials and teachers whose characters are compromised by the testimony.

It has also transpired that members of the State Board of Charities and Reforms, who were not present at the whitewashing investigation run by H. H. Giles, Theodore Kanouse & Co., will eali for copies of all the testimony, and, if it sustains the general public impression in the matter, they will file a protest with the Governor against the conclusions of the report and against the management of the institution remaining in present hands. So there is a likelihood that justice will be done in the case of this great charity, which has been so infamously abused. KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS.

. Special Dispatch to The Tribune.
INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Aug. 30.—Only routin isiness was transacted by the Supreme Lodge of Pythians to-day. St. Louis carried off the honor of selection as the next place for meetlug, the other places named being Providence, R. I., Loutsville, and Detroit. The report of the endowment rank shows 232 sections formed up to Aug. 1, with 8,617 members in both classes, the second class being most numerous. Over \$27,000 have been disbursed during the year in charities. The Lodge remained in session all night to-night, and adjourned sine die.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

DETROIT, Aug. 30.—The rapidly growing execut of the grain traffic and lack of elevator facilities have necessitated an arrangement by which the extensive elevators at Walker's Dis tillery, just across the river, will be used, the United States and Canadian authorities giving assent. Each Government will furnish a Customs official to superintend the transfer of the grain.

WASHINGTON.

How the Smugglers Thrive and Wax Rich on the Mexican Border.

Most of the People Do Nothing Else for a Livelihood.

Raum Still Hammering at the

Cincinnati Cheap Whisky Mystery.

Mosby Finally Commissioned as

Consul to Hong Kong. SMUGGLING.

OW IT IS CARRIED ON ON THE MEXICAN BOY DER. Special Dispatch to The Tribune. WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 30.-A Treas official who was sent to examine the El Pase Customs District on the Rio Grande bas made a general report on the condition of affairs on the Mexican border which will attract attention. This officer maintains that smuggling is the normal condition of the inhabitants along both sides of the border, whether Texans or Mexican; that it is impossible to enforce the existing tariff laws of either country; and that the only real solution of existing complications is in a reciprocity treaty with Mexico, if not absolute free trade. This agent has traveled from the Colorado River to the Rio Grande. He thinks the presence of the army there is practically useless, as it cannot be used for a posse comitatus, or participate in the quelling of local disturbances. The country, he reports, is

THE SMUGGLERS' PARADISE. Smuggling is the business of the people. There is no public sentiment opposed to it. Merchants openly sell goods that they know are to be delivered by pack-mules in Mexico. They arrange to receive goods, knowing that they have been smuggled into Texas. The customs authorities upon either side appear to have no conscience as to the international wrong of smuggling, and countenance it by their silence. The agent considers that this condition of affairs shows the necessary dependence of the two countries upon each other, that products must be mutually interchanged, and that existing tariffs can never be enforced.

The burdens of the Mexican tariff, he says, are particularly oppressive against this country, and Mexican Minister Zamacona, in his Western the might preparate be called them to explain

trip, might properly be called upon to explain some of the peculiarities of the Mexican Tariff

trip, might properly be called upon to explain some of the peculiarities of the Mexicans are successful. PLOW WITH A STICK and still drive an ancient Roman chariot with heavy wooden wheels, yet their tariff upon American carriages and wagons is from \$66 to \$336 each. The Mexicans export quantities of hides, yet the fax on poots and shoes is from \$7. hides, yet the tax on boots and shoes is from \$7 to \$16.50 per dozen. Vast quantities of ammuto \$16.50 per dozen. Vast quantities of ammunition and arms are imported from the United States, yet the duty on powder is from 80 cents to \$2 per pound. The Mexican tax upon American cotton goods is in many cases more than the original cost, being from 11 cents to 34 cents per square yard.

WHISKY. WHY PEKIN CAN UNDERSELL CHICAGO.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.
WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 30.—Commissioner Raum has received a letter from the Special Ag nt sent to investigate the whisky distilleries at Pekin, and ascertain, if possible, why the Pekin distillers could undersell those at Chicago. The officer reports that, after a careful inthe Pekin distillers can legitimately undersell Chicago men without any fraud, for the reason that the town is smaller, and the expenses of all kinds are less, rents and labor both being

Commissioner Raum has also written a letter to the Cincinnati Collector and Special-Agent Mitchell, with regard to hot whisky. He directs a careful investigation into the entire subject. Collector Amos Smith seems to have notified the Department that Cincinnati distillers were able to sell their whisky so as to obtain pay for nearly a gallou and a half of spirits in each barrel in excess of the amount upon which tax was paid. Commissioner Raum thinks that if this is possible the Cincinnati distillers have an unjust and unwarranted advantage over any in the country, and directs that the question be examined. Special attention is directed to the inquiry, Row is it possible for the rectifier to pay for a gallon and a half of spirits more than he ultimately receives when the volume is correct? The revenue authorities are of opinion that this cannot be done honestly, as the rectifier would really make an actual loss if all the regulations were obeyed. Revenue-Agent Mitchell is directed to co-operate with the Collector in discovering the real facts in the matter. All rectifiers' and distillers' bills are to be carefully examined, and have an unjust and unwarranted a

NOTES AND NEWS. RECIPROCITY WITH CANADA.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.
WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 30.—The State Department officials decline to give any informa-tion as to the proposition of Secretary Evarts to the British Government for reciprocity with Canada. Indeed, it is stated by those who ought to be in a good position to know the facts that the London Times has been misled, and that Secretary Evarts has not yet even written a letter to the British Government relative to the payment of the Halifax award. This information, however, cannot be verified here.

QUESTION UNDER THE CIVIL-SERVICE BULES. Judge Bennett, one of the Federal Judges of Dakota, having accepted the Republican nomi nation for Delegate in Congress from that Territory, the question is presented whether inder a proper interpretation of the rules Civil-Service reform, he should not be required to tender his resignation. There are numerous aspirants for his place, nearly all of whom claim they have been personally promised the first vacancy occurring in Territorial Judge-ships. The candidates for judicial honors all agree that no Judge should be permitted to en agree that no Judge should be permisted to engage actively in politics while holding his seat on the Bench, and the point taken is creating some embarrassment in official circles. Judge Bennett was recently acquitted by the Attorney-General, after due examination, of charges of malfeasance in office preferred by leading citizens and members of the Bar in the Black Hills region. His case was championed before the Department of Justice by the Hon. J. P. Kidder, the present Delegate in Congress, whom he has just defeated for renomination. This places both parties in an anomalous attitude. Gov. Kidder's friends here are chagrined over his failure to receive a nomination, claiming that

both parties in an anomalous attitude. Gov. Kidder's friends here are chagrined over his failure to receive a nomination, claiming that under his political leadership and management the Territory of Dakota has twice been rescued from representation in Congress by a Democrat, and that they fear the disputes and quarrels occurring in the Black Hills as likely to impair Judge Bennett's chances for election.

Mosert

The President before leaving for his Western trip to-night signed the commission of Mosby, but not for the Consulate at Conton, the position which he was last week tendered. This Consulate, it seems, was not as available as that at Hong Kong. It is what is called a boattown, the inhabitants living altogether on the water in Chinese boats, and the emoluments being less. The President, therefore, decided to make no change at Canton, but gave Mosby the Hong Kong Consulate, a much more valuable and agreeable position.

REVENUE RECEIPTS

A detailed statement of the internal-revenue receipts for last July, made public to-day, shows that the aggregate increase over the receipts for July, 1577, was \$1,213,631. The increase of receipts for spirits of all kinds was \$321,509; for tobace, \$700,917: and for fermented liquors, \$167,879. The statement also shows that the principal decrease occurred in distilled brandy, which amounted to \$36,886, and on the tax on bank deposit and bank capital, which was \$63,433. The flattering exhibit has been, as previously stated, more than overcome by the heavy decrease during the present month on the aggregate. The figures for July and August of this year, as compared with the receipts for the same period last year, will probably show a decline in the neighborhaod of \$500,000.

SUTRO AHEAD.

To the Western Associated Press.

haod of \$500,000.

SUTRO AHEAD.

To the Western Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 30.—The Secretary
of the Interior has decided in the case of the
Sutro Tunnel Company vs. the Occidental Mill
& Mining Company, sustaining the ground taken
by the Commissioner of the General Laud Office,

from which the appeal was made by the October of the Market of 1866, mustive construed to include such lodes as are, us prima facie proof, shown to be benefited the tunnel. The restriction clause requiring the tunnel of the mining patent, but the Sun Tunnel, before claiming royalty, must show the benefit accruing to the Mining Company.

SILVER DOLLARS.

The amount of standard silver dollars comed to date is \$12,806,500; outstanding, \$2,659,184; on hand, \$10,337,316. The demand for them in the company of the

CRIME.

ANOTHER FOOL OF A DEFAULTER.

Special Dispatch to The Priouse.

St. Louis, Mo., Aug. 30.—Another defalo-Govern a S tion has come to light. This time the defaulter is a Government official, Frank A. George Con Chief Clerk or Superintendent of the Mo order Department of the St. Louis Post-Offic.
who has filled that responsible position for eight or ten years. He absconded about three weeks ago, having taken \$5,000 to \$6,000. For reasons known to the Postmaster here or the

reasons known to the Postmaster here or the Department at Washington, the matter has been kept profoundly dark, and no exposum was made until to-day. George had given a bond to the Postmaster, and his bondsmen will probably make the bond good. George is a blonde, with very light mustache, and about six feet high. He was a genial fellow, and had a large circle of friends. He was not at all intemperate although given to a social glass with his friends He was fond of a game of poker, but he never played very extravagantly. Six months are he married a Miss Addie Harmon. When he disappeared he took his wife with him. His salary was \$2,100 per year. It is supposed that his stealings have been going on for years. His father was a Presbyterian minister who formerly lived in St. Louis, and came originally from Elmira, N. Y., and is now living in Wheeling, W. Va. The Postmaster here refuses to be interviewed on the subject. The Government money in the hands of the defaulting clerk was deposited at the St. Louis National Bank, but this bank could give no information as to the exact amount of the defaulation, or the manner in which the funds had been misappropriated Gen. Edwards, the Assistant United States Treasurer in this city, knows nothing of the particulars. It is learned that George absconded on the 10th of August. He is thought to be hiding somewhere nar Elmira, N. Y. He was fond of a game of poker, but he ner

JANESVILLE. Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

JANESVILLE, Wis., Aug. 30.—William Cur Charlotte, Mich., barber, who was arrested here esterday for robbing a fellow-traveler St. John, was taken before the Circuit Court Judge this forenoon, and pleaded guilty. He was sentenced to two years at Waupun, and was taken there this afternoon.

Frank Dickerson, who is in jail here on a charge of being one of the Mack murderers, attacked Deputy-Sheriff Marsh with a cluster of the state of the s

A PLUCKY RESISTANCE. Detroit, Mich., Aug. 30.—Minule Shaw, ared 18, was inveigled into Mrs. Dunlap's bagnio, partially drugged, and assulted by one of the male frequenters of the place. She resisted fercely. The fiercely. The proprietress came to the man's assistance, whereupon Minnie seized a waterpitcher and dealt Mrs. Dunlap a fearful blow on the head, probably fracturing her skull. The victim is in a dangerous condition, and the gui was lodged in the police-station.

THE KING BOYS. Special Dispatch to The Tribune.
YORK, Pa., Aug. 30.—A fight occurred this

evening between a party of twenty boys headed by William Matson and Rasp, George, and Bill King, a mile from town. The trouble was about a fire balloon. Rasp King was stabled in a fire balloon. Rasp King was stabbed in the groin by the Matson boy. George King was struck over the head with a club, and Bill King struck on the head with a stone. It is thought that Rasp is dangerously wounded. His assil-ants are under arrest. St. Louis, Mo., Aug. 30.—The Globe Democrat special from De Soto, Mo., says: "Bill Hide-SHOT FROM A BUSH.

desperado, Ham Hildebrand, shot from a bust and killed Hugo Veth, seven miles from that place, yesterday afternoon." HANGED. Galveston, Aug. 80.—A New special from Long View says: Ben Hadley and Diamond Powell were hanged here to-day in the presence of 4,000 people for the murder of Aug. Reincks. The former declared himself innocent of the

crime on the gallows. Both appeared very pen-itent, asked forgiveness, and forgave their ene-YANKTON, D. T., Aug. 30.-Charles John lansen was to-night arrested and lodged in jail

by Sheriff Baker, charged with the murder of his father on Jim River some two months ago. A hatchet with which the deed was committed, found in the river to-day, was the completing link in the chain of evidence against him. CUMBERIAND, Md., Aug. 30.—During an altercation this morning between Thomas Cook Hugher and A. Hooten Blackstein, both prominent lawyers, the letter was shot and instantly killed.

THE WEATHER. OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 31-1 a. m.-Indica tions: For the Lower Lake region, warmer clear weather, followed by increasing cloudines and rain, variable winds, mostly from northead

to southeast, and lower pressure.
For the Tennessee and Ohio Valley, partly cloudy weather, frequent rains, variable winds, stationary pressure and temperature. For the Upper Lake region, Upper Mississipti and Lower Missouri Valleys, warmer, clear, or partly cloudy weather, winds mostly from the southeast to southwest, stationary or lower The rivers will remain nearly stationary.

Time. Bar. The Hu. Wind. Vel. Rn. Weather

LOCAL OBSERVATIONS.
CHICAGO, Aug. 3

6:53 a.m. 30.043 76 75 N.E. 5.
11:18 a.m. 34.089 73 72 E. 5.
2:09 p.m. 24.982 74 63 N.E. 8.
2:53 p.m. 29.965 74 68 N.E. 8.
2:00 p.m. 20.913 73 81 N.E. 4.
0:18 p.m. 29.913 73 85 N.E. 4. Maximum, 75: minimum, 60.
GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.
CHICAGO, Aug. 30-Stations. | Bar. | Thr. | Wind. | Rain Weat

DOCTORS DISAGREE.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

DES MOINES, Ia., Aug. 30.—In a state-root of the sleeper on the Pacific express, passing through to-day, were a party of venerable look-ing gentlemen, members of the faculty of the Edinburg Medical University of Scotland, who are enroute to Colorado and the Pacific slope, incog. They were very excitedly discussing the miraculous healing and invigorating properties of the human saliva, and advocating the pro-found learning of the old French savant, Bous-sier, who first startled the fraternity with his sier, who first startled the fraternity with his discoveries, when a gentieman who was evidently an accession to the party since their arrival in this country made the assertion that physicians, who had such facilities for covering up their tracks, could sin, in a certain sense, with impunity, and ergo, were, as a class, hoary villains. The old Professor who had been so elequent trembled with indignation and said not a word, while a younger gentleman promelly knocked the offender down. There was a lively for awhile, and the combatants were not seen rated until their faces were saily marred. Your correspondent could not learn the names of either the pugilists, a healthy raspect for heads of the respect for the proventing a persistent interview.

POLIT Gen. Butler No

self for Go Massach Having Received

Effect from

Othe How This Great and

A Glance at the in the State con

Possible Candida eral Congres tric

Difficulty Experience cratic Oil with 1 BUTLER

Boston, Aug. 30.—Gen. enting the nomination paper expressing a wish t of Massachusetts, says; all its cares, and will dev gence, of the labor, fore which in me lies, and use they and those who think me, to relieve the people bout a more equal and e of the laws of this Com

BUILDS A PI As we have no organiza party principles, either may not be inappropriate ciples which will guide as well as the conduct as well as the conduct functions which may be Equal rights, equal outles burdens, equal privileges, by the laws to every ma the Government, State or of taxation should be ma and efficient, and be so fai that all of the property Commonwealth should be very year and no more. Commonwealth should tevery year and no more, a equally and fairly, and so the public burden.

A law regulating the rat cated. The repeal of the hin many cases ruined both savings-bank. It certain foundation our savings-bisult may teach managers that, when the Almighty the for His chosen people froe

for His chosen people fro only financial law delivere thou no usury of thy brot God"— God"—
WAS OMNIPOTEN
Let us abolish and fearler
as we can, Boards, Commistitutionally appointed office
with their relatives and even the substance of the upon the substance of the p them by taxation. No poli power as such can make or with the swarm of hun

With the swarm of hung rounding the Executive of possible to abolish needies the leak in the Treasury politicians are ted. We hat chinery, no political wire-we claim on us. We are direct and of the people,—nay, the Let the people interpose juthe governing ring and the WITHOUT THE ART the governing ring and the WITHOUT THE M of conventions or regard to Legislative and Executive State in the coming year of ministration of national aff they do their full du and do the work of to thrusting it upon Boars and attend to the reforms I will have full employment. We do not ask, therefore, to pretermit, change, or to pretermit, change, or

the people's burden, and equal any efficient admini of the Commonwealth,"

WISCON

seeing the necessity, as

A GLANCE AT THE POL Milwauker, Aug 30.—1 Wisconsin politics relates crats and Greenbackers ar have been mad, ugly, a until recently. And now t are not abolished; they a suppressed for the prese there appears a desire to the recent antagonism has bitter that a renewal of th pears among the probabi of honest, able, uncompro Wisconsin which has revol mer coalition and surrel hostile to such coalitions th 1872, when Alexander Mit of Congress, returned to l stituency, he was most the Greeley movement. So ocrats as H. L. Palmer, Ger Cotzhausen, Charles D. Rankin, N. D. Fratt, Charle that class of party leaders. voted and outmanaged, Liberal movement. In 18 to the " Reform ? operati to be not reform at all. Th DID NOT LIKE THE GRAN They thought it wouldhave had no coalition in session last, winter. They the men who aided and ab singular combination of Angus Cameron was elected

ator over Matt H. Carpe

have pointed to the resu

stance of stupendous poll

lesser party lights, are

pression to any arrangem backers, and they are emi

profane, when their opini the subject. Still, the war

are past finding out, and improbable that they may be the very same coalition whi repudiate and condemn.

THE FIRST CONGRESS including the counties of cine, Janesville, Waukesha, seats, has its Congressi Charles G. Williams, an al per of the House since 18 idate for another te nated with but little opp prominent Republicans in prominent Republicans in ing R. H. Baker, of Rac osha; N. M. Littlejo Elihu Enos, of Wankesh Geneva; and perhaps other ing this nomination; but, we each term since the district each term since the district it has reverted to Mr. Wilkely that two years fro be a close and animate these aspirants for They are now all giving a united and consistent s backers in the First Distrinominated for Congress Ch Beloit. Mr. Parker was a Legislature, elected as a Re backer. He became, howering agent of the Democraticountrough which S Democratic subordinate off the Assembly, and his labort to a general Democratic present appearances, he probable that at least in the First Congress fuse to vote un

the appeal was made by the Occasing. The Department holds that veloped," in the act of 1866, must be include such lodes as are, upon proof, shown to be benefited by The restriction clause requiring by the condition of the act will accordingly be a mining patent, but the Satrore claiming royalty, must show the me to the Mining Company.

SILVER DOLLARS.

to standing silver dollars coince 1,898,500; outstanding, \$2,659,184; 237,816. The demand for them in

FOOL OF A DEFAULTER.

Mo., Aug. 30.—Another defales-to light. This time the defaulter

ment official, Frank A. George, or Superintendent of the Moneyment of the St. Louis Post-Office, ed. that responsible position for ears. He absconded about three using taken \$5,000 to \$6,000. For the to the Postmaster here or the

to the Postmaster here or the at Washington, the matter has refoundly dark, and no exposure that the Postmaster, and his bonds probably make the bond rige is a blonde, with a stacke, and about six feet high all fellow, and had a large circle of was not at all intemperate, no to a social glass with his frienda of a game of poker, but he never attravagantly. Six months are he

of a game of poker, but he never thravagantly. Six months ago he saddie Harmon. When he discook his wife with bim. His salar, rear. It is supposed that his e been going on for years. His resbyterian minister who formerly Louis, and came originally from and is now living in Wiseling, Postmaster here refuses to be inthe subject. The Government hands of the defaulting clerk was the St. Louis National Bank, but de rive no information as to the of the defalcation, or the manner and such as the Assistant United States this city, knows nothing of the its learned that George absconding the control of August. He is thought to be here now Felmira, N. Y.

d Dispatch to The Tribune.

Wis., Aug. 30.—William Currey, ich., barber, who was arrested here fobbing a fellow-traveler named taken before the Circuit Court

enoon, and pleaded guilty. He to two years at Waupun, and was

its of the state o

at Dispatch to The Tribune.
ich., Aug. 30.—Minnie Shaw, aged
led into Mrs. Dunlap's bagnio,
ged, and assaulted by one of the
ters of the place. She resisted

proprietress came to the man's

are upon Minnie seized a water-ait Mrs. Dunlap a fearful blow on obabl[†] fracturing her skull. The langerous condition, and the girl the police-station.

HE KING BOYS.

In Dispatch to The Tribune.

Aug. 30.—A fight occurred this

en a party of twenty boys headed atson and Rasp, George, and Bill rom town. The trouble was about

o. Rasp King was stabbed in the Matson boy. George King was to head with a club, and Bill King head with a stone. It is thought angerously wounded. His assail-

OT FROM A BUSH.

HANGED.

Aug. 30.—The Globe-Den

De Soto, Mo., says: "Bill Hilde-other of the notorious Missouri

am Hildebrand, shot from a bush go Veth, seven miles from that ay afternoon."

anged here to-day in the presence for the murder of Aug. Reincke-sclared himself innocent of the

allows. Both appeared very pen-

PARRICIDE.

D. T., Aug. 30.—Charles Johan

night arrested and lodged in jail

ter, charged with the murder of Jim River some two months ago. which the deed was committed, fiver to day, was the completing on of evidence against him.

b, Md., Aug. 30.—During an al-morning between Thomas Cook. Hooten Blackstein, both promi-the letter was shot and instantly

THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, D. C., Aug. 31-1 a. m.-Indica-

le Lower Lake region, warmer, followed by increasing cloudiness

nd lower pressure. incssee and Ohio Valley, partly

Valleys, warmer, clear, or er, winds mostly from the cest, stationary or lower

OBSERVATIONS.
CHICAGO, Aug. 30.
The Hu. Wind. Vel. Rn. Weather

78 75 N.E. 5 Clear. 73 72 8 6 Hazy. 74 68 N.E. 8 Hazy. 74 88 N.E. 8 Hazy. 85 N.E. 4 Clear. 85 N.E. 4 Clear.

Aum, 69.

LOBSERVATIONS.
CHICAGO, Aug. 30-Midnight.

thr. Wind. Rain Weather.

68 N.E. gentle Clear.
71 N.W. gent. Cloudy.
64 Caim. Ol Clear.
72 N.E. gentle Clear.
74 N. signt. 2 Thread
8 E. gent. Clear.
Caim. Glear.
S. W. fresh Clear.
Caim. Clear.
N.E. g. ritle Clear.
N.E. g. ritle Clear.

Aug. 80.-In a state-room

niversity of Scotland, who ado and the Pacific slope, ry excitedly discussing the

and invigorating properties, and advocating the pro-

old French savant, Bous-

startled the fraternity with his

startled the fraternity with an a gentieman who was evident:
2 party since their arrival
3 the assertion that physical accitities for covering up their in a certain sense, with imwere, as a ciass, hoary visor who had been so elowed the sense of the sen

he Pacific express, passing

sure and temperature.

-A News special from ys: Ben Hadley and Diamond

UCKY RESISTANCE.

CRIME.

How This Great and Good Man Would Govern a State if He Could.

POLITICAL.

Gen. Butler Nominates Him-

self for Governor of

Massachusetts

Effect from Kearney and

Others.

A Glance at the Political Field in the State of Wisconsin.

Possible Candidates in the Several Congressional Districts.

Difficulty Experienced in Mixing Demo cratic Oil with National Water.

now DOTH THE BLUSTERING BUZZING B.
BOSTON, Aug. 30.—Gen. Butler, in a card accepting the nomination of voters who signed a paper expressing a wish to choose him Governor of Massachusetts, says: I take the trust with all its cares, and will devote all of the intelli gence, of the labor, forethought, and energy which in me lies, and use all the power which they and those who think with them may give me, to relieve the people's burdens and bring about a more equal and efficient administration of the laws of this Commonwealth, which they

As we have no organization or platform of party principles, either State or National, it may not be inappropriate to set forth the prin-cipies which will guide my political measures cipies which will guide my political measures as well as the conduct of all Governmental functions which may be intrusted to me. Equal rights, equal duties, equal powers, equal burdens, equal privileges, and equal protection by the laws to every man, everywhere under the Government, State or National. The laws of taxation should be made so plain, so direct, and efficient, and be so faithfully administered, that all of the property of every kind in the Commonwealth should be taxed just once every year and no more, as lightly as possible, equally and fairly, and so that none can escape

the public burden.

A law regulating the rate of interest is advocated. The repeal of the law against usury has in many cases ruined both the borrower and the savings-bank. It certainly has shaken to its savings-bank. It certainly has shaken to its foundation our savings-bank system. The result may teach managers of these institutions that, when the Almighty thundered His few laws for His chosen people from Mount Sinal, the only financial law delivered to Moses—"Take thou no usury of thy brother, or increase, but God"—

WAS OMNIPOTENT WISDOM.

Let us abolish and fearlessly set aside, as far as we can. Boards, Commissioners, and unconstitutionally appointed officers and sinecurists, with their relatives and employes, now living upon the substance of the people, extorted from them by taxation. No political party coming to power as such can make or carry out the necessary reformations.

With the swarm of hungry office-seekers surrounding the Executive of the party, it is impossible to abolish needless officers or to stop the leak in the Treasury from which hungry politicians are fed. We have no political machinery, no political wire-workers who can make WAS OMNIPOTENT WISDOM.

the leak in the Treasury from which hungry politicians are fed. We have no political machinery, no political wire-workers who can make claim on us. We are directly from the people and of the people,—nay, the people themselves. Let the people interpose just this once between the governing ring and the neople, without The MIDLE-MEN of conventions or regard to political issues. The Legislative and Executive Departments of the State in the coming year cannot affect the administration of national affairs in any way, and if they do their full duty to the people, and do the work of the people, instead of thrusting it upon Boards and Commissions, and attend to the reforms needed at home, they will have full employment for all their time. We do not ask, therefore, those who act with us to pretermit, change, or alter any political

WISCONSIN

A GLANCE AT THE POLITICAL SITUATION. Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, Aug 30.—The main feature in Wisconsin politics relates to what the Demohave been mad, ugly, and angry at each other until recently. And now their hostile passions are not abolished; they are merely partially suppressed for the present. On both sides appears a desire to come together; but the recent antagonism has been so marked and bitter that a renewal of the coalition hardly ap-pears among the probabilities. There is a mass of honest, able, uncompromising Democracy in Wisconsin which has revolted against every forr coalition and surrender. Among those ocrats in the State have been most active. In 1872, when Alexander Mitchell, then a member of Congress, returned to his Milwaukee con stituency, he was most decidedly opposed to crists as H. L. Palmer, George B. Smith, F. W. Cotzhausen, Charles D. Robinson, Joseph Rankin, N. D. Fratt, Charles A. Eldridge, and that class of party leaders. But they were outvoted and outmanaged, and agreed to the Liberal movement. In 1873 they were opposed to the "Reform?" operation, which turned out be not reform at all. They

They thought it would have been better to have had no coalition in the Legislature at the session last, winter. They have denounced all the men who aided and abetted the sinister and singular combination of elements by which Angus Cameron was elected United States Sen-Mor over Matt H. Carpenter in 1875, and they have pointed to the result ever since as an instance of stupendous political folly. This class of men, now reinforced by thousands of the lesser party lights, are hostile beyond ex-pression to any arrangement with the Greenbackers, and they are emphatic, and at times profane, when their opinions are asked upon the subject. Still, the ways of the politicians are past finding out, and it is not altogether mprobable that they may be found working for the very same coalition which they now atterly repudiate and condemn.

THE FIRST CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT,

fing the counties of which Kenosha, Raderiving the counties of which Kenosha, Ra-cine, Janesville, Waukesha, etc., are the county-seats, has its Congressional fight arranged. Charles G. Williams, an able and brilliant member of the House since 1872, is the Republican ite for another term, having been nominated with but little opposition. Four or five prominent Republicans in the district, including R. H. Baker, of Racine; Dr. A. Farr, of Kenosha; N. M. Littlejohn, of Whitewater; Elihu Enos, of Waukesha; B. O. Reynolds, of deneva; and perhaps others, have been expecting this nomination; but, with the expiration of each term since the district was formed in 1871, cach term since the district was formed in 1871, it has reverted to Mr. Williams. It is quite likely that two years from now there will be a close and animated struggle among these aspirants for the nomination. They are now all riving to Mr. Williams a unted and consistent support. The Greenbackers in the First District, a few weeks ago, nominated for Congress Charles H. Parker, of Beloit. Mr. Parker was a member of the last Legislature, elected as a Republican and Greenbacker. He became, however, the hard-working arent of the Democratic and Greenback coalition through which Speaker Barrows and Democratic subordinate officers were elected in the Assembly, and his labors there entitle him to a general Democratic support. But, from protent appearances, he will not get it. It is probable that at least one-half the Democratis in the First Congressional District will rejuse to vote unless there should be an independent Democratic and likely to occur, and it would not be appropriated.

should receive 7,000 or 8,000 majority in the district, while some predict for him full 10,000 or 12,000 majority. And those who talk this way ARE NOT ALTOGETHER WILD.

The legislative districts in the First Congressional District are principally of interest in Racine and Kenosha County is an Assembly District, and Racine County has one Senate and two Assembly Districts, all doubtful, under ordinary circumstances. In 1877 both counties elected Democratic members of the Assembly, while they gave a large majority for William E. Smith, the Republican candidate for Governor. The question is, Will Racine and Kenosha Counties, while giving, probably, together, not less than 1,000 majority for the Republican candidate for Congress, elect Democratic members of the constraint members of the contraint members. Having Received a Hint to That

Governor. The question is, Will Racine and Kenosha Counties, while giving, probably, together, not less than 1,000 majority for the Republican candidate for Congress, elect Democratic members of the Legislature? It does not seem probable; but it is not impossible. They gave 600 or 700 Republican majority on Governor last fall, and elected Democratic members of the Legislature. Can they do it again?

IN THE THIRD DISTRICT

there is, as near as possible, a repetition of the situation in the First District. The Democrats do not want to indorse Owen King, the Greenback candidate. If they should indoxe him, he would not, after the best efforts which they can make in his behalf, get over half of the Democratic vote. He is a young man without any particular ability, and has acquired his present prominence only by his extreme radical Greenback views. He was a member of the last Legislature and voted for the Greenback Speaker, but refused to vote for the Democratic candidates for the minor offices under the coalition which was made. He is a "National," and nothing else. There is a movement to secure the nomination of Judge M. M. Cothren by the Democrats, but he will not be likely to accept the position of a candidate. He was elected Judge of the Fifth Judicial Circuit in 1876, has till 1833 to serve, with a probability of be ing made the Democratic candidate to succeed Orsamus Cole on the Subreme Bench next spring. He will not run for Congress.

IN THE MILWAUKEE DISTRICT, appearances continue to indicate the nomination of P. V. Deuster for Congress, and the probabilities are that he will be elected, although he will not poll anything like the full Democratic vote. But Washington and Ozaukee Counties have a reserve Democratic majority of 3,000, which would pull him out, even if he should be beaten by 1,000 or 2,000 in Milwaukee. But where sagacious Democratic majority of 3,000, which would pull him out, even if he should be likely to elect both Senators, eight of the eleven Assemblymen, their Sheriff, and other county of

for Congress in this District. Deuster
OPENLY BOLTED
and denounced the nomination, although he
had himself been a candidate for the same nomination, and he committed himself to Ludington, then Mayor of this city, who was the Republican Congressional candidate. After a week
or ten days Rindskopf withdrew from the field
and William Pitt Lynde was nominated to take
the vacant place on the Democratic ticket.
Deuster also opposed Lynde's election, actively
worked for Ludington, and campaigned it
through Washington and Ozaukee Counties with
the Republican canvassers. Many who then the Republican canvassers. Many who then worked with Deuster now bring this incident up in judgment against him, and threaten to boil him as he boiled Rindskopf and Lynde if he appears in the Congressional field

appears in the Congressional field.

PHILETUS SAWYER

does not yet indicate his intention either to be or not to be the Republican candidate for Congress in the Sixth District. His argument why he should not be is a specious and forcible one. He says: "I served in Congress ten years; I have had my share and all that I want of its honors; I was there when the House was Republican by a two-thirds vote, first with Colfax and then with Blaine for Speaker; I was the intimate and familiar of the great men of the Republican party; I had a high place on the Committee on Commerce, and was able to be a power by myself in Congress. Now if I should go through the drudgery of running for the office, and should be elected, where would Philetus Sawyer be in the event of a Democratic office, and should be elected, where would Philetus Sawyer be in the event of a Democratic House? At the tail end of the smallest committee of the House, a cipher, a mere makeweight, a nonentity. No, do not ask me. I have rendered my share of public service." That is what he says. But the Republicans think they can carry the district even if Mr. Sawyer does not run. But the delay and uncertainty are losing votes and strengthening the Democrats. All doubt about Gabe Bouck's being a candidate for re-election has disappeared. He will run for certain, and the Democrats express confidence in the result.

press confidence in the result.

IN THE SEVENTH DISTRICT,

H. L. Humphrey has been nominated for a second term. The nomination was substantially unanimous, although there is a spirited Republican hard-money element in the district which disapproves of his votes on financial questions. In fact, Judge Humphrey is himself a hard-money man, but explained his soft-money votes by saying that they were cast in deference to the opinions of the Republicans of that district. Probably the most pronounced hard-money man in the district is State-Senator D. R. Bailey, of St. Croix County. He is comparatively a new-St. Croix County. He is comparatively a new-comer in the State,—that is, his continued residence in Wisconsin dates back only to 1874, previous to which time he had been a resident of dence in Wisconsin dates back only to 1874, previous to which time he bad been a resident of Vermont, a member of the Legislature, and prominent at the Bar of that State. Senator Bailey supports Judge Humphrey, of course, but protests against financial opinions. Judge Humphrey has been a resident of the State since 1854, has served in the Legislature and other offices, and was Judge of the Eighth Judicial Circuit from 1896 till his election to Congress in 1876. The district is composed of the counties lying on the Upper Mississippi and a tier or two back from the river, including La Crosse, Vernon, Monroe, Trempealeau, Buffalo, St. Croix, Pierce, Pepin, Clark, Eau Claire, and Jackson. The district gives anywhere from 4,000 to 8,000 Republican majority. Last fall, on a light vote, Gov. William E. Smith (Republican) received 14,368, Mallory (Democrat) 5,722, and Allis (Greenback) 5,199, giving Smith 8,646 majority over the Democratic vote, and about 3,500 over both the other factions. The Greenbackers took the field early this year, and nominated as their candidate Charles D. Parker, who was elected Lieutenant-Governor on the "Reform" ticket with "Old Bill" Taylor in 1873, and was re-elected by a narrow majority in 1875. Gov. Parker, is an amiable

backers took the field early this year, and nominated as their candidate Charles D. Parker, who was elected Lieutenant-Governor on the "Reform" ticket with "Old Bill" Taylor in 1873, and was re-elected by a narrow majority in 1875. Gov. Parker is an amiable gentleman, was an admirable presiding officer of the State Senate, and is otherwise entitled to respect. The Democrats Indorse him, except as to a bolt in La Crosse County, and he will make a good run, with a majority against him of probably 5,000 at the election.

THE SEVENTH DISTRICT is a famous one in the political history of Wisconsin. It is composed substantially of the same counties which constituted the old Second District, represented by C. C. Washburn from 1854 to 1861, and it was then divided and made the Third and Sixth. When Washburn went to the War in 1861, Luther Hanchett was elected as his successor to fill the vacancy. Hanchett died in 1862. The late Walter D. McIndoe was elected to fill the vacancy after him, was then elected from the Sixth District, and held the office till 1866, when Geo. Washburn was again chosen. In the meantime, the Third District, composed of a part of the counties of the old Second, was represented by Amasa Cobb, who was in the field with his regiment also part of the time. Gen. Washburn was elected from the Sixth District (the present Seventh, or La Crosse District) in 1866, and served till 1871, when he was succeeded in 1876 by Judge Humphrey. This district has been made for several years a scene of constant political activity by the men of both parties. Until the latest apportionment, the upper counties of the St. Croix Valley, and those bordering on Lake Superior, were represented by Judge H. D. Barron and by ex-Speaker Sam Fifield in the Legislature for several successive years after the War, and until Judge Barrow was elected to the Bench in 1876. Among the Democratis of that section of the old Eacrosse (aw-partner of Angus Cameron); and MANY OTHERS OF SIMLAR STANDING.

Among the leading, active, working Republi

ist, wit, essayist, and poet, was Collector. One-half of the old LaCrosse Railroad was built through the district in 1856, the year of the cor-ruption bonds, when Byron Kilbourn bought up

\$5,000 to \$50,000 each in railroad bonds. Angus \$5,000 to \$50,000 each in railroad bodos. Angus Cameron, the radical, thoroughbred, irreconciliable Republican, voted for and elected United States Senator by the Democrats in the Legislature, in 1875 when the motto was "Anything to beat Matt Carpenter," is a distinguished citizen of the same district. These facts, and the personal relations of so many distinguished men, make the fight in the Seventh District of peculiar interest.

peculiar interest.

R. L. D. POTTER,
of Waushara County, who served in the State
Senate four years, and whose name was by
accident attached to the Granger Railroad law
accident attached to the Granger Railroad law
accident attached to the Granger Railroad law accident attached to the Granger Railroad law passed in 1874, will seek a nomination for State Senator in the district which he formerly represented,—Green Lake, Marquette, and Waushara. Hobe S. Sackett, the "Cranberry King." of Berlin, has been the Senator from that district two years, and will make a vigorous campaign for a renomination. The district has heretofore been largely Republican, giving as much as 1,200 or 1,500 majority. But a streak of Greenback fanaticism runs through that portion of the State, and it is likely, in that particular locality, to hurt the Republicans more than it will hurt the Democrats. In addition to the paternity of the hostile railroad legislation, Mr. Potter favored oils taxing and restricting insurance companies, so that he will

looi to the paternity of the hostile railroad legislation, Mr. Potter favored bills taxing and restricting insurance companies, so that he will be strenuously opposed by those having capital invested in the corporations.

MADISON.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

MADISON, Aug. 30.—Local politics begin to look up in this county and district. There is an attempt being made to coax or coerce the Democratic party to indorse the Greenback county ticket which was nominated yesterday, and, failing in that, at least to indorse the nomination of George Fox for County Treasurer, who has powerful friends in the Democratic ranks. Stiff-backed Democrats are intensely and thoroughly disgusted at the aspect of politics in this State. Especially do they curse the Democratic Congressional Convention in the First District for indorsing the candidacy of C. II. Parker, Greenbacker, for Congress. There are strong probabilities, however, that they will have to swallow the same kind of crow in this district. The Greenbackers, some time ago, put in nomination Horace. A. Tenney as a candidate for The Greenbackers, some time arc, put in nomination Horace A. Tenney as a candidate for Congress. The Democrats smiled blandly at his candidacy, confidently predicting that Horace would quietly withdraw when the time came, and leave a clear field for them to again be and leave a clear field for them to again be beaten, but Horace tenaciously clings to the position, and won't be bowed down and out. Consequently, the Democracy is away below par. It is a defeat anyway, and it is a very usual expression, especially among hard-money Democrats: "Pil be d—d if I will ever vote for a Greenbacker!" Everything looks exceedingly well for the Republicans to carry Dane County this fall, which has for some years given the Democracy from 200 to 600 majority.

exceedingly well for the Republicans to carry Dane County this fall, which has for some years given the Democracy from 200 to 600 majority. The Congressional District is sure for the Republican nominee by an increased majority, and everything looks exceedingly bright for a grand old Republican victory this fall.

MATT CARPENTER.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, Aug. 30.—A series of private meetings have been held by the friends of Matt H. Carpenter in this city, in which various plans of making him a Senatorial candidate were canvassed. It was finally determined that a call drawn up in proper form, without any allusion to party movements or to whether he is to appear as a candidate in any party caucus, shall be circulated for signatures on the Chamber of Commerce and among business men throughout the city and State. It will be first presented for signatures at the Board of Trade in this city. It is anticipated that 500 names of men prominent in business and politics, some of them Republicans, some Democrats, and some Greenbackers, can be secured to such a call in this city. When all the signatures are procured, the address will be presented to him, and a letter in reply in his characteristic style is expected. reply in his characteristic style is expected.

JOHN SHERMAN'S SPEECH.
Special Disputch to The Tribune.
MADISON, Wis., Aug. 30.—The Republican
State Central Committee has had printed John

State Central Committee has had printed John Sherman's late speech at Toledo in an attractive pamphlet form, and will commence to-morrow to distribute copies throughout the State.

Special Disputch to The Tribune.

JANESVILLE, Wis., Aug. 30.—The Hon. Charles G. Williams, M. C., has challeuged the Hon. C. D. Parker, Greenback candidate for Congress, to meet him in joint discussion at ten of the most prominent points in this district.

KEARNEY.

A TAME AFFAIR IN PHILADELPHIA. Special Dispatch to The Tribune.
PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 30.—The porch of a ruined mansion in a vacant lot in the north part of the town furnished a rostrum from which Kearney addressed about three hundred persons to-night. He arrived at the Baltimore Depot at about 5 o'clock, and was met by a small Committee of the irreconcilables, who took him down to a small hotel under the shadow of Spruce Street Market. He words from the balcony of the hotel, but the crowd was so insignificant that the inducement was too small. His speech was quite as indecent and profane as any that he has given, some of it being unfit to print on account of its vulgarity and indecency as well as profanity. Judging from the manner in which the crowd moved off as soon as the hat began to pass, it would seem that either the private secretary or Kearney would have to economize for a few days,—that is, if Mr. Kearney was strictly correct in saving that he had only 25 cents in his pocket when he arrived

here to-day.
OLD PETER HIMSELF GIVES DENIS THE UN-OLD PETER HIMSELF GIVES DENIS THE UNKINDEST CUT OF ALL.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

New York, Aug. 30.—Yesterday Dr. G. P.
Miller called on Peter Cooper to see if he would let the large hall of the Cooper Union at the usual reduced terms for Kearnev's lecture, to be given in the course of a week under the auspices of the Greenback Labor party. Mr. Cooper said he did not like the idea of permitting Kearney to lecture in the building, and advised Dr. Miller to counsel him to hold his meetings in the open air at Union Square. Mr. Cooper's chief objection to Kearney was his profanity. He said he had endeavored to keep the institute pure from any pollution of that nature. The building was intended for the accommodation and elevation of the working classes, and he was anxious it should fulfill the object for which it was designed. He was afraid, also, that the presence of Kearney, coupled with his habit of swearing, might arouse the angry passions of those who would flock to hear him, so they might begin TO TEAR UP THE FURNITURE.

Dr. Miller offered to give security for any dam-

TO TEAR UP THE FURNITURE.

Dr. Miller offered to give security for any damage the hall might sustain, but Mr. Cooper did not feel inclined his friend Miller should undertake such a grave responsibility, and again ad-vised an open-air meeting. He finally agreed to permit Kearney to address the people from the balcony of Cooper Union overlooking Astor

REPUBLICAN STATE NOMINATIONS.
TOPEKA, Kas., Aug. 30.—The following is the full ticket nominated by the Republican State Convention: Governor, J. P. St. John; Lieutenant-Governor, L.U. Humphrey; Secretary of State, James Smith; Treasurer, John Frances; Auditor, B. I. Bombrake; Attorney General, Willard Davis; Chief-Justice, A. H. Horton; Superintendent of Public Instruction, Allen B. Lemon.

NEW PLANKS. The following were substituted for the fourth, fifth, and sixth planks of the platform reported yesterday by the Committee:

yesterday by the Committee:

Fourth—The public credit should be sacredly maintained, and all obligations of the Government honestly discharged, and that we denounce the issue of an irredeemable, absolute money, legal-tender scrip as a species of repudiation which would ruin the credit of the nation and the business of the country.

Fifth—That experience has shown the greenback currency, the creation of the Republican party, and under whose fostering care it has been brought to a par with coin, to be admirably adapted to the wants of trade, and, to the end that there may be but one class of paper currency, we favor the withdrawal of National-Bank notes, substituting therefor greenback currency, issued directly by the Government, as the sole paper currency of the country, and, we demand that it be issued in sufficient volume to meet the wants of business without depreciating its value, and that it shall be received in payment of all debts and dues, public and private, except as otherwise specified by contract. We are in favor of an honest greenback that shall always be worth its face in coin, and that it be issued in the largest volumes that can be kept affoat at par with coin, to which end we favor a law of Congress by which the volume of greenback currency in circulation shall always obey the national law of supply and demand.

Sixth—That as we believe a double coin standard

ply and demand.

Sixth—That as we believe a double coin standard of values is preferable to a single standard, we are in favor of placing the coinage of gold and silver on a par, giving to neither an advantage or preferon

TERRE HAUTE. Special Dispatch to The Tribune.
TERRE HAUTE, Ind., Aug. 30.—Gen. M. (Hunter, member of Congress and candidate for re-election from this district, is at present can-

been met by large and enthusiastic gatherings, and his speeches listened to with deep attention. The General is an earnest advocate of the National Bank system and the return to a specie basis. He is very popular in his district with all classes, and is sincerely liked by the masses. He has always run many hundred votes ahead of his ticket. His reelection by about 1,500 majority is generally regarded certain. Col. Thomas H. Nelson, ex-Minister to Mexico, one of the finest orators in the country, is also delivering a series of speeches throughout the Eighth District, and his well-known eloquence always attracts large crowds. He is an able advocate for Gen. Hunter, and is able to make telling hits upon Voorhees' weak and vacillating record. The National Greenback, etc., party is of late almost unknown, and is remarkably quiet. It has plainly lost much ground recently. The efforts of the leaders of the old political parties are winning back many of their old members.

Indianalous, Ind., Aug. 30.—The Democratic Congressional Convention for this district.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Aug. 30.—The Demo-cratic Congressional Convention for this district, at Martinsville to-day, adopted the Rev. Gilbert De La Matyr as its unanimous choice for Con-gress. De La Matyr is the National candidate, and it is understood that, in return for sup-porting him for Congress, the Democrats are to have the support of the Nationals for Legisla-tive candidates. tive candidates.

LAFATETTE.

The Democrats of the Ninth (Lafayette) District are to meet to-morrow and withdraw their nominee for Congress, indorsing Leroy J. Templeton, National candidate. It is hoped by this manner to compass the defeat of Orth.

MICHIGAN.

TEMPERANCE TICKET WITH A REPUBLICAN COMPLEXION. Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

KALAMAZOO, Mich., Aug. 30 .- There was emperance County Convention held here today, and their action resulted in the indorselected by one of the parties: Sanator, E. Lakin Brown, Republican; Clerk, J. M. Byington, Greenbacker; Treasurer, Enos T. Lovell, Republican; Prosecuting Attorney, Hampden Kelsey, Greenbacker; Circuit Court Commissioner, E. M. Clapp, Republican; Representatives J. F. Parsons, Republican, and A. Fanckbonner, Greenbacker. The ticket, it will be seen, is the straight Re-

Prosecuting Attorney, and one Representative There was quite a large attendance, and talk of holding a District Convention to indorse one of The Democrats, in the nomination of the Kev. A. J. Eldred for Congress, counted largely on the temperance vote of the district to secure his election, and are now at work among the

publican ticket with the execution of Clerk.

Democratic temperance men to induce them to pull the wool over the eyes of the Republican temperance workers and secure his indorse-ment. ment.

The temperance issue plays no part in the Congressional canvass, for all three candidates are thorough temperance men, and all attempts to gain for Eldred any but straight Democratic votes will prove fruitless.

ILLINOIS.

SEVENTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT. Special Dispatch to The Tribune. JOLIET. Ill., Aug. 30 .- The Democratic Con-District, which met at Ottawa Aug. 28, nomi-

nated the Hon. W. S. Brooks, of this city; but he has declined the barren nonor, and, in consequence, the Central Committee has decided to call another Convention, to be held at Morris, on Wednesday, Sept. 11.

GALESBURG OREENBACKERS.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

**GALESBURG, Ill., Aug. 30.—W. A. Wilson was to-day noninated for the Legislature by the Greenbackers of the Twenty-second Scnatorial District. The Convention was poorly attended, and no enthusiasm was manifested. and no enthusiasm was manifested

MISCELLANEOUS.

GEORGIA.

SAVANNAF, Aug. 30.—John C. Nicholls was nominated by the Democrats of the First Congressional District.

FIRES.

PUT-IN BAY. SANDUSKY, O., Aug. 30 .- A fire was discovat 7 o'clock this evening in the cupola of the Put-in Bay House, Put-in Bay Island. The fire ould not be checked, owing to the lack of fire engines. The fire is now under control, but still raging. Engines were sent from this city. The Put-In Bay House, Knoe's shoe store, a nd Toker's saloon and billiard room adjoining the hotel were totally destroyed. Said to be unin-

SANDUSKY, O., Aug. 30.—A special to the Register, of this city, says that about 6 o'clock this evening a fire was discovered in the cupota of the Put-in-Bay House at Put-in-Bay Island, a famous summer resort, twenty-two and one-half miles from Sandusky. The guests, 250 in number, were promptly warned, and rooms were speedily emptied of clothes and valuables. There was much confusion for a time, but all property was saved except the hotel building, a frame structure about 700 feet long and three stories high, which cost \$75,000. It was completely destroyed. Insured for its value, stories high, which cost \$75,000. It was completely destroyed, insured for its value, though perhaps not for its cost. The furniture was all saved. There were some trifling losses of jewelry and several hundred dollars in money, collected for fever-sufferers, and which was in charge of the ladies who had collected it. There was no loss of life and no one hurt except Col. Sweeney, one of the managers of the hotel, who was slightly bruised.

CHICAGO. The alarm from Box 336 at 3:56 yesterday afternoon was caused by the explosion of mill ust in the cupola of David Oliver's mill, No. 88 North Halsted street, caused by an employe 68 North Haisted street, caused by an employe leaving a lamp exposed. Damage, \$25.

The alarm from Box 334 at 3:20 yesterday afternoon was caused by a fire in the second story of the frame building Nos. 219 and 221 West Lake street, owned and occupied as a carriage-shop by J. M. Standish. Cause, spontaneous com-

by J. M. Standish. Cause, spontaneous combustion. Damage nominal.

The alarm from Box 864 at 7 o'clock last evening was caused by a fire upon the upper story of C. B. Pope's malt-house, Nos. 492 to 498 State street, caused by an overheated journal in the elevator gearing. Damage, \$50 to machinery and \$300 to mait by fire and water, fully covered by insurance.

The alarm from Box 317 at 9:20 yesterday morning was caused by the discovery of fire in the forecastle of the schooner City of Chicago, lying at Sawyer & Goodman's dock near Twenty-second street bridge. Cause, clothing catching fire from a burning lamp. Damage, \$135 to sailors' clothing, \$12 to bedding, and nominal damage to the vessel. James Higgie is owner and Henry Moore Captain. and Henry Moore Captain.

AT WAUKESHA, WIS. MILWAUKEE, Aug. 31.—About 1:30 this morning a fire broke out in the Fountain House at Waukesha, and is still burning. No particulars wankesna, and is still oursing. No particulars have been received yet, except that the fire started in the engine-room and that the southwest wing is on fire. They, have asked for a steamer from here. It is thought that there is no chance to save the hotei. AT WINNECONNE, WIS.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.
OSHKOSH, Wis., Aug. 30.—J. B. Killop & Son's planing mill at Winneconne burned to day. Loss, \$7,000; insured in the German-American for \$1,000; North American, \$1,000; Pennsylvania, \$500. The saw-mill and lumber-yard of Hillmann & Tarty, containing \$25,000

BAGGAGE BURNED. Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

DETROIT, Aug. 30.—Early this morning

spark from a locomotive set fire to a baggage car of the Canada Southern train which had jus left St. Thomas for this city. The car was half destroyed, and a number of trunks and valises were burned. The damage is not known. AT GREEN SPRINGS, O.

CLEVELAND, O., Aug. 30.—A large flouring mill, owned by Case & Clink, at Green Springs O., burned last night. Loss, \$8,000 to \$10,000; no insurance. Cause, incendiary. OBITUARY.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

KALAMAZOO, Mich., Aug. 30.—Mrs. Susan Hubbard, the oldest resident of this place, died here last night of inflammatory rheumatism.

She was in her 92d year. She was born in Ver

FOREIGN.

Correspondence which Led to the Release of Condon.

What Was Accomplished by the Late Monetary Conference.

An Interchange of Views which Gives

Promise of Future Results.

THE CORRESPONDENCE WHICH LED TO HE RELEASE. LONDON, Aug. 30.—The correspondence be-Salisbury in regard to Condon, the Fenian, is published. Mr. Welsh, under date of Aug. 8, reminds Lord Salisbury that the United States has already preferred the prayer for the relief of Condon three times, and would doubtless continue to do so, but always most respectfully, until it is granted. The belief in the United States is that Condon, an ardent Irishman who served most honorably in the Ameri can War, was a victim of circumstance in his wrong-doing, and having been eleven years in prison, and learned wisdom, may well be restored to his family in the United States. Mr. Welsh concludes by saying he believes the release of Condon would be regarded by the President and Congress of the United States as

President and Congress of the United States as a most friesdly action.

Lord Salisbury replied, Aug. 16, that the Cabinet has carefully considered the request, and the fact that Condon's health is suffering seriously, and has been strongly moved to look upon the application in the most favorable light in consequence of its being one to which the President and Congress attach great importance. The Cabinet will, therefore, recommend her Majesty to remit the remainder of the sentence of Condon, and as a necessary consequence the remainder of the sentence of Melody, convicted of the same offense, under such conditions as her Majesty may be pleased to prescribe, one of which will be the residence of the released prisoners outside the British dominions for the remainder of the sentence or for such shorter period as may be fixed.

THE EAST.

ZARINA AND TREBINJE. Ragusa, Aug. 30 .- The Austrians have oc cupied Zarina. It is reported that the insurgents garrisoning Trebinje are short of provisons, and are disposed to surrender.

VIENNA. Aug. 30 .- Divisions of the Austrian army mobilized by order of the last Cabinet Council will reach their destination early next week, when operations will be resumed on a

TODLEBEN. PERA, Aug. 30 .- It is reported Gen. Todleben has received orders to discontinue the embarkation of Russian troops, because the Britist

fleet has not withdrawn from the Island of The departure is announced of a body of Italian volunteers from Ancova to join the

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE PEACE OF EUROPE. PRRIS. Aug. 30 .- At a public dinner vesterday the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Waddington, said that he considered the general peace Europe perfectly secure. THE MONETARY CONFERENCE.

Paris, Aug. 30 .- In the Monetary Conference, now adjourned sine die, Prof. Walker, on the part of the American Commissioners, thanked the European delegates for the attention they had given the subjects under discussion and the courtesy with which they had treated the representatives of the United States. He remarked that, in the absence of a universal free mintage of silver, the United States retained their ratio of value and the Europeans

The Official Journal says the delegates to the International Monetary Conference, not being authorized to bind their respective Governments, could not effect an international arrangement, but the discussion will facilitate the study and solution of the questions affecting the monetary systems of the several countries.

Raoul Duval, pere, elected Senator by the Sonapartists from Gironde, has shows Republican leanings.
REDUCING WAGES.

GLASOOW, Aug. 30.—The iron masters of West Scotland have agreed to notify their em-ployes of a reduction of 10 per cent in their wages. GRAND BANQUET.

PARIS, Aug. 30.—The American delegates to the Monetary Conference gave a grand banquet to-night to the European delegates. No

A TRIED REMEDY FOR BILIOUSNESS. Those who suffer from disorder or inaction of the liver will never get the upper-hand of the unruly organ so long as they use such irrational remedies as blue-pill, calomel, and podophyilin. But from the tried and popular medicine, Hostetter's Stomthe tried and popular medicine, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, they may expect relief with a certainty of obtaining it. The influence of the bitters upon the great biliary gland is direct, powerful, and speedily felt. The relief afforded is not spasmodic, but complete and permanent. The sallowness of the skin, furred appearance of the tongue, indigestion, costiveness, headache, naises, pains through the right side and shoulder, in fact every accompaniment of the obstinate complaint are entirely and promptly removed by a course of this inestimable medicine, in behalf of which testimony is constantly emanating from every quarter and from all classes of society.

France Wants Half.

France Wants Half.

Paris Letter to Newark (N. J.) Advertiser.

A good thing was told me the other day. It may be stale by the time this reaches you, but I shall chance it. It seems that there exists an old treaty, almost forgotten, between England and France, by the terms of which it is agreed that the revenue derived from the fisheries in Canada should be divided between the two countries. A certain old Russian, when he heard of the award of \$5,500,000 to be paid by our country to Great Britain for the Canadian fisheries, at once hunted up the records, and sent to Waddington. Great Britain for the Canadian fisheries, at once hunted up therecords, and sent to Waddington, the French Minister for Foreign Affairs, a complete copy of this old treaty. It is believed here that France will demand of England one-half of the \$5,500,000. Hope she may get it, but I doubt it, as England plays a very neat game of "grab," and has the faculty of holding fast all she gets.

Krupp's Latest Triumph.

London Correspondence Baitimore Sun.

Just now we are toid that experiments have been made at Krupp's manufactory of Bredelar on certain big guns producing big results in connection/with such a big treaty as that of Ber lin—Peace! Let us see what these peacetal pets, these artillery infants can do. At 10,000 yards the ball from one of these charmers will perforate the thickest ironelad; at 2,000 yards the ball from one of these charmers will perforate the thickest ironelad; at 2,000 yards two such shot will disable or sink the largest ship afloat. And every one of these shots cost some \$150 in money and six minutes in time to do its deadly and destructive work. Thus in twelve minutes and for \$300 you can destroy an ironelad costing \$1,600,000, provided the shooting is good. Include the other minor matters, such as the death of the crew, consisting of 600 or 700 men. Here is one feature following the Berlin treaty.

A Young Man's Midnight Call.

A Young Man's Midnight Call.

The funniest somnambulist to date is the Herkimer County (N. Y.) lover, who rose from his bed one night recently and walked a mile in undress with a lamp in his hand to call upon his lady. She and her mother were about retiring for the night when they answered his knock. In astonishment they conducted him to a chamber, receiving his explanations in the morning and procuring more saitable ciothing for his return trip.

IN ORDER TO ACCOMMODATE OUR NUMEROUS parons throughout the city we have established Branch Offices in the different Divisions, as designated below, where advertisements will be taken for the same price as charged at the Main Office, and will be received until 8 o'clock p. m. during the week, and until 9 p. m. Saturdays. J. & R. SIMMS, Booksellers and Stationers, 123 J. & R. SIRMS, DOMARDER, STATIONER, etc., 1009
Yeart Mailson at., near Western-av.
ROBERT THEOMSTON, West-Side News Depot, 1
Bire Islands of the Company of

HAVE JUST RECEIVED A CAR-LOAD OF NO. 1 heavy draft and driving horses. Corner Loomis of Tweitth-sts. A. E. KURUN.

A three-line advertisement inserted in this c during week days for 50 cents; each additional s cents. On Sunday 20 cents a line is charged. T grerage a line.

POR SALE—SOXISO ON NORTH CLARK-ST., COR-ner Maple. We are authorized to offer this choice property at a very low figure and on unusually favora-ble terms, which will make it one of the best invest-ments in the market. MEAD & COE, 149 LaSalle-st., Major Block.

POR SALE-\$50-132 FRET ON OAKWOOD BOULE-vard; very low price; pair of horses and carriares in part payment. J. LEWIS LEE. 176 Washington st., southwest corner of Fitth-av.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE. POR SALR—S100 WILL BUY A BEAUTIFIL LOT one block from depot, at Lagrange. 7 miles from threace; 215 down and 35 monthly: cheapest property market, and shown free, labtract free; railroad fare, 10 cents. 18A BROWN, 122 LaSalle-et. Room 4. TO RENT_HOUSES.

TO RENT-BY POTWIN & CORRY, 92 WASHINGton-st.—929 Monroe-st. and 393 Warren-av.: parlors, dining-room, and kitchen on main floor; every
modern convenience; complete in all details. Also 19
Hamilton-av. revosiory and basement brick. 830 per
month: and 1025 Warren-av., elegant three-story and
basement side warren-av. elegant three-story and
basement some from, first house cast of Central Park.
We also have a most completely furnished and convontent house on West Side, possession any time, at \$75
per month.

TO RENT-TWO-STORY HOUSE. 8 ROOMS. ON Twenty-ninth-st., at \$25 a month. For particu-lars call upon H. L. HILL, 142 Dearborn-st. TO RENT-1649 WABASH-AV., JUST SOUTH OF Thirty-first-st., two-story and basement octagon stone-front dwelling, with modern improvements, in perfect order: low rent to good tenant. DAVIS & WALKER, 142 Dearborn-st. TO RENT-COMPLETELY FURNISHED HOUSE on Wabash-av. until May, for board of owner, wife, and servant. Address A 89, Tribune office.

TO RENT-THREE TORY AND BASEMENT stone-front residence and barn, 314 North La-salle-st., in perfect order. Apply at 320 North La-salle-st.

TO RENT_ROOMS.

West Side.
TO RENT-SUITE OF TWO PRONT ROOMS IN
pleasant locality, cozily furnished and nicely kept,
mitable for two gentlemen. 305 West Bandulph-sl.,
corner of Carpenler. South Side.
To RENT-NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS. APPLY
at 115 East Kandolph-st., Room 26.

TO RENT-FURNISHED ROOMS: TRANSIERTS accommodated. Lease and furniture for sale; a rare opportunity for the right party. Address A 97, Tribune office.

TO RENT-STORES, OFFICES, &c. TO RENT-ON OCT. 1 NEXT A FIRST-CLASS
Corner store, 20180 feet, in Ottawa, Ill., now, and
for the last ten years, occupied as a drug store, building, a three-story brick, piate-glass front, water, gas,
good ceilar; also lodging-room in account story, or, if
preferred, the lessee will take an interest in the drug

store, also be let, separate or in connection with the above, the adjoining store, of same size and style; can be connected by twa sarched doors.

This is one of the best localities in Ottawa for a first-class drug store, or other mercantile business. Address DR. J. O. HAKRIS, Real Estate Broker.

WANTED-TO RENT-A NICELY PURNICHEL room, by a single gentleman, near Sixteenth-at and Wabash or Michigan-av.; English family prefer red. Address A 52, Tribune office. W-ANTED-TO RENT-3 ROOMS ON FIRST OR second floor, furnished complete for house keeping; state terms, which must be low. Address A 65, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—AT LAKE VIEW. WITHIN three or four blocks of Diversey-st., a medium-sized house, with large-sized lot, stable, etc. Address A 67, Tribune office. WANTED—TO RENT—A FLAT OR HOUSE OF from 7 to 9 rooms, furnished or unfurnished, in good location, North Side, east of Clark-st. and south of Chicago-av. preferred. Address A 92, 1 ribune.

MUSICAL. AT THE PIANO AND ORGAN HOUSE OF

CORNER STATE AND ADAMS-STS. can be seen the finest exhibition of planor ever offered

Can be seen the mest exhibition of planor ever offered in this city.

UPRIGHTS,
GRANDS,
SQUARE GRANDS
of the following well-known makes:
Hallet, Davis & Co.
W. W. Kimbail.
Emerson Plano Company.
J. P. Hale.
Also
200 Smith American organs.
200 Kimbail orchestrat organs.
150 Shoninger Eureka organs,
150 Kimbail orchestrations.
Emerson Plano Company.
Second-hand instruments taken in exchange for new.

100 Kimball Chime organs.
Second-hand instruments taken in exchange for new.
Second-hand plants of the following makes will be
iffered for sale Monday, Sept. 2, at prices never offered
a this market before. They must be sold to make
som for our fall stock now dally arriving:
Boardman & Gray. \$60
Necacham & Co. \$5
Davis. \$1
A. Newhall. \$1

1 Hule.
Any of the above planos (when prices are marked less that \$100) we will take \$10 cash and \$5 per month until paid for.

W. K.IMBALL,
Corner State and Adams-sts.

A SPECIAL OFFER TO EFFECT ALL SALES POSSIBLE DURING AUGUST AND SEPTEMBER

a slight advance on cash, payable on the installment blan.

WE MAKE SPECIAL MENTION OF THE FAMOUS LIGHTE & ERNST PIANOS, THE CELEBRATED HARDMAN PIANOS, THE CELEBRATED HARDMAN PIANOS, MARTIN'S PIANOS AND ORGANS, MARTIN'S PIANOS AND ORGANS, MARTIN'S PIANOS AND ORGANS, MARTIN'S PIANOS AND OTHER CELEBRATED MAKES. In addition to these we have a number of elegant second-hand instruments of various makes, fully warranted, at low prices. NO ONE CAN AFFORD to buy without examining our stock, the largest and most attractive in Chicago.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN PIANOS AND ORGANS.

205 AND 267 STATE-ST.

A TTENTION! ATTENTION! Second-hand planos, \$75 to \$200. New organs, \$70 to \$100. New organs, \$70 to \$100. Stools, second-handed, 50 cents to \$1. All sold without regard to cost to make room for oth-stock. 22 Van Buren-st., between State and Clark. DON'T BUY AN ORGAN OR PIANO UNTIL AFTER

MASON & HAMLIN CABINET ORGANS FOR \$35 and upwards!—A few very desirable instruments, which are not of latest style, and some of which have been used a little, will be soid at greatly reduced prices, either for cash or on easy payments, or rented until rent pays. Every organ in good order and fully warranted. MASON & HAMLIN ORGAN CO., 250 and 252 Wabash-av.

TO KENT-CHEAP-ELEGANT NEW UPRIGHT or square plane, or will sell cheap on small-monthly payments. Inquire at 14% illinois-st. BOARDING AND LODGING.

South Sides

288 WABASH-AV.—A NICE ASSORTMENT OF
formished or unfurnished rooms to rent with
or without board; day board also; terms reasonable.

1174 PRAIRIF-AV.—TO RENT WITH BOARD—
large side room. Terms reasonable; references exchanged.

446 WEST ADAMS-ST., FRONTING JEFFER-son Park-Nice alcove room and board for gent and wife or two gentlemen; also large square room back; references required.

North Side.

PARNES HOUSE, CORNER CANAL AND RANdolph-sta.—Terms. \$1.50 per day. 85 to 83 per
week: rooms \$1.25 to \$3 per week; 21 meais, \$4. week: Foons \$1.25 to \$5 per week; 21 meals, \$4.

NoLLSH HOUSE, 31 EAST WASHINGTON-87.—
Heat single rooms and board \$5 to \$7 week; transients \$1 to \$1.50 day; restaurant tickets (21 meals), \$5.

NEVADA HOTEL, 149 AND 150 WABASH-AV.—
Reduced prices. Good rooms and board, \$1.50 per day; \$4.50 to \$7 per week. Day board, \$4 per week.

WINDSOK HOUSE, 178 STATE-ST., RIGHT OP posite Paimer House—Room and board, \$6 to \$ per week, t transient, \$1.50 per day.

DARTNER WANTED-ACTIVE OR SILENT, WITH Capital of \$5,000 to \$7,000, in a hosiery mill, established four years, with a good run of custom. Address A 54, Tribune office. A 54, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH \$5,000 TO \$7,000 the cash, in opening a hardware business wast of the Missouri River, at a point where money can be rapidly made. Address C. T. BURDICK, Drawer 30. PARTNER WANTED-WITH SMALL AMOUNT OF money in one of the best corner saloons on the West Side doing business. Apply at 747 West Madi-

N AMERICAN CYCLOPEDIA (SHEEP), 21 VOL-umes, for only \$50; Britannica, ninth editor, hesp. Address A 85, Tribune office. BOOKS APPLETON'S CYCLOPEDIA, 16 VOLS, but edition, library, 870; Zemmin Medical Cyclopedia, 13 vols, cloth, 840; Johnson's Cyclopedia, haif-morocco, \$40. Casis paid for books. Down stairs, 102

TO EXCHANGE. TO EXCHANGE-POR A STOCK OF MESCHAN-disc. a house snd four acres of land in a thriving rillage of 1,000 inhabitants, thirty miles from Chicago, Address Box 112, Crete, Ill.

OFFICE PURNITURE. VANTED-A GOOD CYLINDER, OR FLAT DESK, office raffing, and wardrobe, cheap. Address A., Tribuna office.

DOF WAREHOUSE, 160 WEST MONE urniture, merchandise, carriages, etc. L

WANTED-MALE HELP. furing week days for 50 cenis, each addition cents. On Sunday 20 cents a line is charged.

WANTED-A YOUNG MAN AS SHIPPING clerk, one who has had some knowledge of the hardware trade preferred. Address A 66, Tribuine. WANTED—A STOCK REEPER IN A WHOLESALE clothing house; none but those who are experienced and come well recommended seed apply at 214 and 216 East Madhon-st. WANTED-TWO DRY GOODS SALESMEN, AND a buy who lives at home to take care of horse.

Apply to O. H. KING, 998 West Madison-st.

Trades.

WANTED-CARPENTERS AT THE EXPOSITION Building: bring tools ready for work this (Saturday) morning. Apuly at the Monroe-st. entrance. WANTED-CONFECTIONERS-ONE FIRST class hand on starch work; also a good stick candy maker. Apply at 78 and 50 State-st. WANTED-A PIRST-CLASS STRIPER AT 74 WANTED-THIS MORNING-STRONG, PAST Gordon press feeder. 41 LaSalie-st.

Employment Agencies. WANTED-100 LABORERS FOR ILLINOIS, coal-miners, 50 ffe-makers, 25 track-layers; fare. At J. H. SPERBECK'S, 21 West Randolph-si WANTED—100 RAILROAD LABORERS: WAGES, \$1.25: board, \$3: plenty of station work: free fare: 25 for city work: 50 for saw-mills, wood-obs-pers, etc. CHRISTIAN & CO., 208 South Water-st.

Miscellaneous,

WANTRO-EVERY MAN AND WOMAN TO SELL
"De LaBanta's Advice to Ladies," how to develop
the figure, beauty, deportment, dress, etc.; all the
mysteries and methods of physical and artistic beauty
gian. Most eigenat and complete book ever publabel. Hustrated; 500 pages. DE LaBANTA & CO.,
170 State-st., Room 20.

WANTED-LOCAL AND TRAVELING AGENTS
for Green's patent shirt-bosom noards and washing machines: best selling articles in the market. Address H. C. GREEN & CO., 253 South Canal-st., WANTED-AGENTS TO INTRODUCE A NOVEL will is cheap and durable. Address R. J. BURKERT & CO., Room 6, 134 Madison-st., Chicago, Ill. WANTED-GOOD CANVASSERS FOR OUR "magnificent paper, ill., only \$1 a year." Address Young Folks' Rural, 116 Monroe-st., Chicago. WANTED-YOUNG MAN WITH \$500 TO \$1,000 in grain business; can have salary or share; with an experienced man; good opening to make mousy with small capital. A 51. Tribune office.

WANTED-TRAVELEE FOR A LITHOGRAPHIC and color printing chablishment; must be alive man and understand his busines; references. TORON-TO LITHOGRAPHING CO., TORON, Canada, WANTED-FEMALE HELP. WANTED—A COMPETENT GIRL TO DO GEN-eral housework; German or Swede preferred.

WANTED—2 OR 3 GOOD DINING-ROOM GIRLS: also good dish washer, at the Windsor Hotel, 26 and 28 West Madison-st. Miscellaneous.

Wanted-Bindery Girls This Morning early at Legal News office, 47 and 49 Dearborn-st.

WANTED-FIVE YOUNG LADIES: THOSE FA-miliar with telegraphing preferred. Address A 54, Tribune office. SITUATIONS WANTED-MALE.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.
SITUATION WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS GERMAN
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PER CENT MONEY TO LOAN ON IMPROVED
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MISCELLANEOUS.

DEDBUGS, COCKROACHES, MOTHS, AND OTHER vermin exterminated by contract (warranted). Examination free. Articles sold. A. OAKLEY, 199 East Washington-8. COCKRUACHES-COMAN, 1970 SOUTH DEAR-NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT, OWING TO expiration of contract, G. B. Wright is no longer manager for this Company. All accounts will be set-tled by and business attended to at the office of the Company, 39 State-8t., by W. H. MATCHETT, Fue-tence Machine Company. ence Machine Company.

NOTICE—THE FIRM OF BURGESS, CLARKE & C.C. having been dissolved by the death of Charles A. Burgess, the business will be continued by L. C. Burgess and E. G. Shismway, nader the firm name of Shumway, Burgess & Co. The accounts of Burgess, Clarke & Co. will be settled by L. C. Burgess. DICTURE-FRAMES, CHROMOS, STATIONERY, and notions. Call or send for circular price-list.

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beninger, a salt of end specificies. A liberal re
ward for recutring to like Wabash-av.

\$10 REWARD-LOST, ON THE LAKE SHOUL
turn to 25 North Clark-d., and receive the reward. STRAYED-OR STOLEN-PROM 4115 SOUTH HALSted-st., on the highs of Aug. 27, a dark brown
mare, about 9 years old, saddle-mark on wethers and
sore apot between the fore legs. A liberal reward will
be given for her recovery.

OT OF NICE SINGER, DOMESTIC, WHEELER A Wilson, and other machines below half price, and pranted. Loan office, 125 Clark-st., Room 2.

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SAN FRANCISCO. Cal.—Palace Hotel. AMUSEMENTS.

Madison street, between Dearborn and State. Hooley's Theatre. street, between Clark and LaSalle at of John T. Raymond "Risks." After

Haverly's Theatre.
arborn-street, corner of Monroe. Engager
Pastor's Company. Variety entertainmen
oon and evening.

White Stocking Park. Lake Shore, foot of Washington street. Champi-ship game between the Bostons and Chicagos.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 31, 1878.

Greenbacks at the New York Stock Ex change yesterday closed at 993.

Col. Mossy, of Confederate guerrilla fame and later the personal friend of Gen. GRANT, has just been commissioned by President HAYES as United States Consul at Hong Kong, a comfortable and desirable position

Seven millions of gas dollars were yester day withdrawn from use for purposes of nercial ballooning around the speculative regions of Pittsburg. The operators ly attenuated mass of credit numbered 104, and it is not possible that the ders will ever get five cents on the dollar,

me people having doubted that the drug called "cinchons rubra" was a cure for the alcoholic appetite, Dr. D'UNGER, the discoverer of the remedy makes a proposition, which is published in another column, that ought to be accepted. It is a severe test. d should settle the question as the ef ficiency of the medicine.

That a man should hold the best-paying office in the United States for many years,an office throwing the Presidency of an insurance company, or savings-bank, or even a Registership-in-Bankruptcy into the shade, hat such a man should declare himself a honeless bankrupt, as did ex-Collector Mun-PRY, of New York City, yesterday, is one of the painful phenomena attending the extravagant manner of life common among sat at the right hand of GRANT, the Man o Success, and who once was in daily receipt of about all the money he could lug off, are put at \$726,000, and it would seem as if ning short of the civil list of Louis Na POLEON would keep such a man within ion of easy circumstances.

As if enraged at the publicity that has been given to his depredations upon human life, "Yellow Jack" has now turned his attention to the channels of news collect tion, and threatens soon to leave the world at large in ignerance of the condition of the unfortunates of the fever belt. Brave Tow MARSHALL, the last and only telegraph operator left at Grenada, yesterday succumbed to the disease, and a similar fate has be fallen THE TRIBUNE's efficient corresponder at Memphis, Mr. HERBERT S. LANDRUM city editor of the Avalanche, whose de scriptions by telegraph and mail of the horrors of the plague in that city have been read with intense interest. Both are among the "new cases" of yesterday, and both registered in the list of deaths

The facts brought to the notice of th Government by a Treasury official who has recently returned from an investigating expedition along the Mexican border are of a aracter such as to forcibly illustrate the necessity of a thorough and immediate readjustment of the tariff regulations between the United States and Mexico. The report shows that smuggling is the rule and dutypaying the exception, the customs officials rinking at it, and public sentiment be ing in favor of it. The freest kind of free trade is in fact carried on by the people on both sides of the line in ce of the practically-prohibitive tariff imposed by Mexico upon the articles which the Americans have to sell, and the so-called protective tariff upon the things which the Texans want to buy. It is believed that reciprocity in trade relations would be the most effective possible mode of settling the border question.

Gen. BUTLER, at the suggestion of a few husetts workingmen, has nominated himself as a candidate for Governor of that Thereupon he proceeds in a letter of several columns of fine print to berate the professional politician and wire-worker and glorify the great people of which he desires to become the Executive officer. The letter is decidedly refreshing reading when it is remembered that it comes from the pen of a man who has been a life-long seeker after bs political, and who has not only laid upon the bosom of the public many s time and oft, but has kept his claims before the public eye and his peculiar politica tricks under the public nose almost from his cradle up. This great reformer after KEARNEY'S own heart, according to the plat-form which he has now builded, is no more cian, but a simple citizen, posit is true, rather more vorid's goods than most of his slaves to capital, but at the same time one who proposes to take upor himself great sacrifices, that the body politic come cleansed and renovated under

midst that he may commune with the honest toiler, and together they may rescue the State from the evil way into which fullen under the manipulations of the iniquitous politician. This outburst of goodness on the part of BUTLER will doubtless create surprise in the minds of the people of the Bay State, but they will probably remember that this present opportunity is for him the final chance of obtaining the prize so long coveted, and will generously excuse any little exaggerations which may hav crept into this remarkable letter.

The number of people resident in th Northern District of Illinois who yesterday filed petitions in bankruptcy was 165, a total which, under ordinary circumstances, would indicate an extraordinary condition of financial stringency, but which, in view of the repeal of the Bankrupt law, simply denotes a general desire to take advantage of its provisions to wipe off old scores and start a new slate. A large proportion of the liabilities of this imposing array of voluntary bankrupt consists of debts which have long since been indexed as "bad" by their credit ors,-debts which would have been scaled down and compromised, and many of which would never be pressed for payment at all. The 165 petitions do not represent anything like 165 business failures; they are simply the result of a grand rush for the sponging out and cleaning up opportunities afforded by the law which after to-day will be itself sponged out. Chicago is doing no more than a relative proportion of the rushing, as will be seen by the record in our dispatches this morning of bankruptcy petitions filed in other cities.

TEE INTERNATIONAL SILVER CONFER-

ENCE.
The International Monetary Conference as Paris has adjourned sine die, and it cannot be lenied that the result is very different from what was expected by the American Con gress with whom the idea originated. In point of attendance and dignity the Conference was flattering enough to the United States Government which invited it. There were actually represented the United States France, Great Britain; Belgium, Greece, Austro-Hungary, Italy, Holland, Russia, Switzerland, Sweden, and Norway. Gernany alone was conspicuous in her refusa to take part in the discussion. But, notwithstanding the importance thus admitted to attach to the subject in hand, and in spite of the marked ability of a majority of the dele gates, the conclusions reached by the Conerence, with the concurrence of a majority f the European representatives, were utterly illogical and impotent. They may be stated e follows:

1. It is of the utmost importance to all the world that the monetary function of silver shall be maintained as well as that of gold. and any universal departure from this position will produce a frightful shock throughout the world.

2. Nevertheless we recommend the laisee aller policy, and advise that each nation regulate the matter for itself and in harmony with its own selfish ends, without any regard to the general interests that ought to maintained or the danger that may be threat-

Even if Mr. Goschen, the British delegate. had not formulated these contradictory propositions, as his concluding speech indicated it might fairly be suspected that they were suggested by England. They agree entirely with the English commercial idea and the English foreign policy. It is to the advantage of the English money-lenders to main c men in large cities nowadays. The tain the single gold standard, if the moneary use of silver can be preserved here to an extent sufficient to avert the shock of a general disuse. England, therefore, prefers to let the rest of the world take care of the general internation al interest and to remain free to take any advantage for herself which the situa tion may present. It is possible that Germany absented herself from the Conference something like the same spirit, though here obstinacy in carrying out the policy of emonetizing silver had some influence in

The Conference did not dare avoid the adission that it is desirable to maintain the onetary use of silver as well as gold, for t is universally felt that a general demontization of silver and an effort to conduct the business of the world on the basis of gold alone would result in a universal panio and dismay such as the world has never known. There would be a very convulsion n values, the limit and termination of which cannot be predetermined. Hence the monetary use of silver was approved in a general way. Now the propositions submitted by the American delegates would have been in perfect accord with this general declaration They were:

#rrst—it is the opinion of this assembly that is not desirable that silver he are a second that silver he second that silver he are a second that silver he are a second t First—It is the opinion of this assembly that it is not desirable that silver be excluded from free coinage in Europe and the United States. On the contrary, this assembly believes it to be desirable that an unrestrained coinage of silver and its use as money of unlimited legal-tender should be retained where they exist, and, as far as practicable, restored where they have ceased to exist.

Second—The use of both gold and silver as unlimited legal-tender money may be adopted, first, by equalizing them at a relation fixed by international agreement, and, second, by granting to each metal at the relation fixed equal terms of coinage, making no discrimination between them.

The American programme would have

precluded the general demonetization of ilver which the Conference deprecated, and it is the only programme which will furnish an enduring guarantee against such a disaster. It is probable that Fance would readily have agreed to it, for M. LEON SAY, the French delegate and the French Minister of Finance, avowed that France was anxiously waiting the time when she could return to the unrestricted coinage of silver. Austro-Hungary, Russia, Italy, Greece, indeed all the Powers except little Switzerland and Belgium, would have followed France in such an agreement, so that the inconsequential result of the Conference may be blamed

upon the absence of Germany and the influence of Great Britain. Time will show whether Germany and England can maintain their selfish policy of a gold standard for themselves with a silver or double standard for all other nations. Bermany entered upon this policy under peculiar conditions. The French indemnity had flooded Germany with specie, and the superabundance for the time being, which ed to over-speculation and panic, seemed to ndicate that the natural supply of gold alone would be enough for the wants of Germany. But the German Government has already found the task of buying up the silver a much larger contract than it expected, and has shown signs of weakening by increasing the limit of subsidiary silver per capita by 50 per cent. The balance of trade is against Germany, and when the surplus silver shall have been exhausted a drain will begin on Germany's gold. This may bring about a change of heart. Great Britain's experience is apt to be of the same kind, though it may not be induced to abandon ts selfish policy till the general demonetiza

very taxes of India.

The result of this International Monetary Conference should not be ignored by American legislation. The lesson it teaches is that the United States, for the present with reference to the future, should abide by the system of restricted coinage of silve already agreed upon. It was by this means that France and the other States of the Latin Union protected their silver circulation while Germany was exporting silver by the mill-We shall find one advantage ions. for the time being in the same policy. At the present ratio of American exports to American imports-showing an annual excess of \$250,000,000 of the formerit will require but another year to wipe out Even before that time England and Germany, not willing to part with all their American securities, will be compelled to pay their balances in gold, if restricted silver coinage be maintained; we will take their silver only as bullion and at their own gold rates. It is safe to predict that they will tire of this arrangement, and it will not be strange if the next proposition for a monetary conference, with a special view to an international agreement about the use of silver as money, shall come from one of the two nations that have been chiefly instrumental in defeating the purpose of the Conference inst concluded. There is only one more observation that

remains to be made about this Silver Conference. The result will encourage the gold organs to further misrepresentation of the real issue. We already notice such a disposition. The Boston Advertiser, in a recen article on the subject, speaks of the attitude of France as governed by the desire to protect "a vast mass of already depreciated five-franc pieces in circulation at home, though it is well-known that not a single five-franc piece in circulation in France is depreciated. The aim of the gold organs will be to use the result of the Conference as an argument that the United States should vield to what they will denominate the evitable demonetization of silver." But the result of the Conference indicates no such thing. It has brought out an admission that universal demonetization of silver will be a disaster. That is an important concession, and it only remains for the United States to protect itself by a system of restricted silver coinage until there shall be an international agreement in accord with this concession. We can conceive that, under the circumstances, the adoption of the single silver standard in this country (which a free, unlimited, and unrestricted coinage would now bring about) would materially help the gold countries out of the embarrassment that threatens them : but the adoption of the single gold standard would be to share their embarrassment. The policy of the United States should be, like that of France, to maintain the double standard by restricting silver coinage till international agreement on a ratio and the maintenance o the double standard shall be reached. The admission of the recent Conference, that it

ment merely a question of time.

is desirable to maintain the money use of

silver, renders such an international agree-

THE LONDON TIMES ON RECIPROCITY IN Secretary Evarts, it must be acknowledged, attends faithfully and successfully to the commercial responsibilities of the Depart. ment of State. His system of Consular reports has been a mine of information to the merchants and manufacturers of this country. The latest move of the Secretary has with Canada before the English and Can dians in a shape they are not able to ignore A correspondence has been opened with the British Foreign Office for the settlement of the Halifax Fisheries award, with the real object, it is said, of bringing forward the negotiation of a new reciprocity treaty. The London press have taken to discussing the subject in editorials of learned length and thundering sound. The Toronto Globe of Ang. 28, contains in full the article of the London Times. The Times reaches the heart of the thing in saying 'The opening up of the widespread market of the States would doubtless be a great advantage to producers in Canada"; and we know with certainty," says the Times, "is that the abolition of a custom line between Canada and the States would be an excellent thing for both countries." These admissions are encased in a multitude of hos tile ifs, but there is not much virtue in these ifs. When the people of the United States and Canada become satisfied that their sepa rate interests and their mutual interests will he furthered most by full and free reciprocity, a way will easily be found to obtain it The obstacles and objections cited by the British papers will diseppear or be made to disappear. The anxiety of the Canadians that the recent reciprocity treaty should be renewed was a proof of their appreciation of the benefits of extended commercial relations with the United States. The people of this country opposed the renewal of that treaty, not because they were indifferent to the benefits of Canadian trade, but because they had got tired of a reciprocity treaty in which the reciprocity clauses had been omitted. If the Canadians want reciprocity they must give reciprocity. When they put themselves in that fair attitude. they will be fully met by the people of the United States. England cannot help herself when the Canadians have made up their minds to act on the principle that a the opening of the widespread market of the States would be a great advantage to producers in Canada." England cannot keep the two countries apart when they have resolved "that the abolition of the customsline between Canada and the would be a great advantage to both. When the public opinion of the two coun tries has reached that intelligent development it will move toward a customs-union as certainly as the magnetic needle turns northward. The objection that Canada, as a dependency of Great Britain, cannot give the United States an advantage that is not given to other nations to whom Great Britain is bound by the "most-favored-nation clause," will hold only so long as the Dominion Provinces and the United States cannot agree. When, perceiving their great mutual advantage, they have agreed on complete reciprocity, it will be pointed out by Canadians to the Home Government that they are no more bound by British foreign treaties, in making which they have no part, than the early American colonists were bound by taxation without representation. The point, too, was abandoned when the Canadians were allowed to indulge in the late reciproc

France, Germany, and other "favored nawere not included.

ity treaty, making with this country all

kinds of special arrangements in which

Canadian and American internal-revenue taxes and Canadian and American tariff duties can be achieved, if it is wanted. The Times asks if the Washington Government has thought that "if Canada and the 'States' are to be fused for trade purposes they must have a common postal system. as the two countries already have a common postal system, the Washington Government has not probably laid awake nights over that

obstacle to reciprocity.

Going over the ground laboriously traversed by the Times in its arguments that Canada is bound by trade treaties Great Britain makes with foreign countries withou her consent, and that the excise duties on beer and whisky and tariffs of Canada and the United States cannot be harmonized, it is easy to see that the London Times has given away its case in admitting that reciprocity "would be an excellent thing for ooth countries." That is true, and, as it is true, reciprocity sooner or later must come, simply because it will be to the mutual ad vantage of both countries. We are willing to admit that mutual concessions must made. The American tariff and internal revenue system, as well as the Canadian tariff and internal-revenue system, must be modified to meet on a common ground. But when the Americans and Canadian make up their minds that they must have full reciprocity, it will astonish the London Times how quickly all the obstructions which it so laboriously conjures up will melt away and disappear.

HENDRICKS COMMITTED TO RESUMPTION It has generally been supposed that Gov. HENDRICKS would be the most conspic nous candidate for the Presidential nomnation before the next Democratic Convention, but recent events, and notably the complete flop of Senator THURMAN, hav materially diminished the chances of the Indiana man. Perhaps some people will emember that HENDRICKS, having failed to secure the nomination for President from the Democratic Convention of 1876, accepted the second place on the ticket when the TILDEN Convention threw it to him. The financial mood of the Democratic party at that time was expressed in the following We denounce the failure for all these eleve

years of peace to make good the promise of the egal-tender notes, which are a changing standar of value in the hands of the people, and the non payment of which is a disregard of the plighter payment of which is a disregard of the plighted faith of the nation. We denounce the financial imbecility and immorality of that party, which, during eleven years of peace, has made no advance toward specie-resumption, no preparation for resumption, but instead has obstructed resumption.

Mr. HENDRICKS took the key from this, and n accepting the somewhat ungrateful task of playing second fiddle to Mr. TILDEN, re-

echoed the sound as follows: Gold and silver are the real standard of values and our national currency will not be a perfect medium of exchange until it shall be convertible at the piensure of the holder. The determination of the Democratic party on this subject has now been distinctly declared. There should be no kin-drance put in the way of a return to specie-pay-

Now HENDRICKS was all right in 1876; the

rouble is that he is wrong now. He agreed entirely with the declarations of the De mocracy then; but, knowing the tendency of the Democratic party to flop, he did not exercise as much discretion as he should, and expressed himself too emphatically. When he said that " gold and silver are the standard of values," and that "there must be no hindrances put in the way of a return to specie-payments," it was well enough as a andidate for Vice-President in 1876, but we fear it is fatal to all aspirations for the Dem peratic nomination in 1880. The Democrats of the West and South, from whom Mr. HENDRICKS would receive the nomination, if it should come at all, do not now believe in hat there shall be "no hindrance put in the way of a return to specie-payments," they demand that the law providing for resumption shall be repealed. The Democrats ger erally are in favor of flat money, pure and simple. In this frame of mind they will carcely care to take up with a man who has bluntly declared in favor of real money. t may be said that Mr. HENDRICKS is as agile man as there is in the party, and that he can straddle as far and flop as completely as Mr. THURMAN or any other man. But the trouble is that Mr. THURMAN took time by the forelock, and made up his mind to flop long before HENDRICKS had a chance. We fear now that flopping won't do HEN DRICKS any good. THURMAN has put himself complete sympathy with the "Ohio idee, and, if HENDRICKS should attempt to do so he would merely be taunted with arriving too late. It is unlike HENDRICKS to be behind in any scramble for office, but it looks very much as though he has been disanced in the present race. If he hadn't onsented to run second to TILDEN in 1876, he might be in a better position to accommodate himself to the present Democratic exactions, for then he would not have given utterance to any sentiment so convicting as that we have quoted. If the Democrats go outside of Ohio to find a representative of the "Ohio idee," they are more likely to take up Voornees than HENDRICKS, notwithstanding the latter's capacity for straddling.

A ROYAL BANKRUPT. The Khedive of Egypt has at last cumbed to the force of circumstances and joined the grand caravan that proceeds to the pale realms of bankruptcy. His name does not figure in the printed list of courts; his schedules are not the material for gossip; his proprietary interest in the Cleopatra needles, the Pyramids, the Sphinx, numerous interesting ruins, the bones of innumerable Pharaohs, and the mummies of mmemorial Theban Princesses, are not set down among assets of a fixed cash value : his name does not appear upon accommodation paper; there is no record to show how much he owes his grocer, butcher, or tailor; still, every indication shows that he is in bankruptcy. He has cut his army down by weeding out costly parasites, and the other day set adrift a raft of American Brown Pashas and Smits Pashas, who were more ornamental than useful. He has turned in his real estate, -about 450,. 000 acres, comprised in the Daira, upon which he owes \$25,000,000 with interest at 10 per cent, -and there are numerous holders of unproductive real estate in Chicago who will sympathize with him as a land-holder. He has also turned over all his extra palaces, reserving only his nomestead, and placed the most of his revenues at the disposal of his creditor. France and England accordingly have formed a syndicate to administer upon his ffairs, and the first step of the syndicate has been the appointment of NUBAR Pasha as President of the Council, and Mr. RIVERS Wilson as Minister of Finance. In reality, NUBAR Pasha is Khedive and Mr. Wilso Receiver.

The Khedive has made a royal failure His own personal indebtedness, although he had several millions of revenue, is nearly \$70,000,000, and upon the top of this his

to the Jews and borrowing money whenever he wanted it and paying any interest they might ask, and as he was always in want of money his visits to the Jews were not like those of the angels. One little item of his expenses was \$87,500,000, which he sunk in the swamps of the Suez Canal. He was an esthetic spendthrift. In order to cope with the European sovereigns he built himself a magnificent opera-house, and ordered the composers to write operas VERDI \$100,000 for "Aida." He paid \$45,000 for a woman because she happened to be pretty. This will at once be condemned as most reckless investment by any student of domestic finance. As a rule, levely woman is apt to be an expensive investment when there is no other outlay than the customary marriage-fee. What the expense of a \$45,00 harming creature must be can be faintly magined. The gay Khedive also kept open house for all the opera people, the opera-bouffe goddesses, and grand ladies from abroad, and gave them magnificent dinners vithout caring the snap of his finger for the xpense. The moment he got to the bottom of his pile he could mortgage a few Pharaoh

the while. The Khedive, however, is now as flat as a oor-nail. The syndicate has him in its clutches. His bondholders are watching all his comings in and goings out. His credit is of no account. His note of hand would be regarded as a pleasant fiction in any bank. He has nothing more to spout among the royal pawnbrokers. There are no more \$45,000 women and \$100,000 operas for him, nd, if ever the Sheriff sells him out. these and other luxuries may be bought cheap. Financially, he is of no more account than the mummy who took in washing in Thebes twenty-five centuries ago. As h has got down to hard-pan, he will probably have to live hereafter very economically give up the good times and jamborees with the festive prima donnas, discharge his herds of eunuchs and flocks of dancing girls, set his mistresses adrift, and support his own family, if he has one. With that optimism which is peculiar to Egyptian philosophy, he will console himself, however, with the reflection that it might be worse, and not regret the good times he has had.

or pass over a Pyramid as collateral, and

thus at the revel of the Nile he was there all

GREENBACKS AND FIAT. Prof. STOREY undertakes to describe similarity between greenbacks and the proosed flat, and arrives at the conclusion that they are in all essentials the same.

says: The Republican party chiefs issued a piece of paper, representing not worth but the absence of worth, and by a flat of the war power made them legal-tender for the purposes of money. They were styled "lawful money," but they were not real money. They were made money only by the flat of the war power. The flatists now propose to exercise again the war power which the Republican daddies of the flat greenback exercised in 1862, by issuing more flat money. The Republican "press and orators" only say to this proposition: No; let us not use the war power to issue more flat money, but let us use the war power to rissue more flat money, but let us use the war power to rissue more flat money, but let us use the war power to rissue more flat money; it is only opposition to using it so extensively as the flatist think they would like. It makes no issue between the Republican party and the Flat party upon the principle at the foundation of the flat money scheme. It only raises a question as to the amount of the flat money which the war power shall issue and keep in circulation. It is only the old question of inflating or not inflating the volume of flat money whe war power. Between the Republican party spokesmen and the Flat-money spokesmen, there is no other question in controversy. The Republican party chiefs issued a piece

The question in controversy between the Republican spokesmen and the Fiat spokesmen is a very great one: it would be difficult to imagine a greater. It is the difference beand fiction. The professor of the Times professes to see no distinction of aim or fact. out there are none so blind as those who re-

Most people suppose there is an essentia lifference between issuing legal-tender notes n time of war under the war power, and isming flat scrip in time of peace without any war-power authority. Most people find it impossible to compr

end how a "war power" can be employed in time of peace to perform an act which titutional if done in time of peace. If fiat scrip can be issued and made egal-tender in time of peace, then it was

of necessary to invoke the war power to ssue legal-tender paper. For the purpose of saving the Union and he Constitution from destruction, Congress ssued 400 millions of forced notes and de lared them legal-tender, and at the sam time made a solemn promise to the public

reditors and the people that the non-inter est legal-tender notes should not exceed the limit named, except by 50 millions for tem porary purposes, which were to be and were Congress issued those legal-tenders in the orm of promises to pay to the bearer "dol-

lars," meaning com money. It was impossi-

ble to redeem the note while the War pro pressed, and therefore no day certain wa ixed for their redemption, but good faith required that it be done as soon as practicabl An act was passed by Congress, March 18, 869, which reads: "And the United State also solemnly pledges its faith to make provision at the earliest possible period for redemption of the United States note greenbacks) in coin." On the 14th of Janu ary, 1875, another act was passed that "On and after the 1st day of January, 1879, the Secretary of the Treasury shall redeem in coin the United States legal-tender notes then outstanding, on their presentation for edemption at the office of the Assistant Freasurer of the United States in the City of New York, in sums of not less than \$50.

Such is the character and limit of the way notes issued by the Republicans. But the Fiat party have another kind of money in view. They propose to issue unlimited quantities of flat scrip, never to be redeemed, never to promise redemption. The scrip is not to be of the nature of notes at all. Notes are promises to pay money. The fiatists call their scrip money itself that needs no redemption any more than a gold dollar. It is not to be issued only in time of war or by virtue of any war power of Congress but in time of peace, regardless of the Constitution or the decrees of the Supreme Court, and without any other limit as t quantity than the discretion of the flat dem ogues who may be running for Congress and shing for popularity among the Communistic rabble, who will be brawling for "more

hat" as long as it is worth a cent a ream. The difference between greenbacks and fiat is as wide asunder as the poles. The one is equivalent to cash; the other of chimera. The one is redeemable in real money; the other not even in moonbeams

It is comforting to know that Mr. HEWITT' Committee occasionally gets hold of a witness that is not a natural-born fool. Thus far the idiots have outnumbered the practical men of sense, but the other day Mr. Charles H. Mar-SHALL, chief owner of the Black Ball line of

cerning the decay of American shipping. Here

what we want at the lowest rates? A.—1es, I am a free trader.

Mr. Hewitt—You think our industries have been protected to death? A.—Yes, in a measure.

Mr. Hewitt—Then how do you explain the depression in England, where free trade exists? A.—Because the United States is now a poor customer, and does not buy.

Mr. Hewitt—Now, is it not true that our exports let you have greater in values and in yalue than ast year were greater in volume and in value before? How do you explain that? A.—We

paying our debts.

Mr. Hewitt—An, we ate our cake and are not paying for it? A.—Tnat's about it; as the sailor say, we are working a dead horse.

When Secretary Sherman stated that instead

of a billion bonds being held abroad there ar now less than three hundred millions, he showed that we were paying for a dead horse. We have sent abroad large shipments of exports, and got our bonds back in return. It is the great debt contracted in putting down the Slave harrow. Another extract from Mr. MARSHALL'S estimony is worth printing:

Mr. Hewitt-Does your capital pay at present?
A.—No; we run it for the benefit of the laborer. I
will let my ships go for half of 1 per cent profit.
If we lay our saips up we lose more than we do to
keep them afloat and running. We are like the
man having hold of the tiger's tail—he will be killed
if he holds on and it's death to let go. Tau laborer
has the benefit of a large capital on which he pays
no interest whatever.

These "bloated capitalists" feel the depres sion of business quite as much as any other class of people; and, while they do not suffer for the necessaries of life they still enstain large losses in the way that Mr. MARSHALL

At Lake Otsego the other day there was lively little episode, in which a married woman flourished a pistol in the face of her husband, who was just then in company with another good-looking female. The husband took in the tuation by instinct, and cried out, shoot me, darling," and the irate wife, thinking petter of it, let him off. She now confess that there was no real cause for the hostile lemonstration, and is filled with fruitless reret that she made such an exhibition of he self. However, the expression of the fright ned husband (conscience makes cowards of all) is likely to become a popular phrase, and ing snatches of that popular melody entitled Don't Shoot Me, Darling," as we now hear them singing "Shoo-fly" and "Sweet By-and

It they do their duty, every Christian minis ter in Chicago to-morrow will take up a collection to aid the suffering people in the fever stricken districts of the South. The best and about the only available aid that we can send them now is cash, and this ought to go forward at once in no stinted sums. The most efficacious prayer that the best of us can utter is in the shape of a greenback, for that, if it is too late to buy medicine and procure the assistance of nurses and physicians, will at least purchase offin and pay for the undertaker's services. In this case, "He prayeth best who giveth most," stretch forth His Almighty hand and stay the terrible scourge, let us prove our faith by our vorks and give liberally. It is material aid that those poor people need the most now.

The phonograph that is on exhibition oppo least all our right, title, interest, et cel., what ever that may be, can be had cheap if immediate application be made. For six mortal weeks it has shouted "Whoa, Emma," "I'm Capt. Jinks of the Hoss Marines," "The Last Rose of Summer," "Sweet By-and-By. the neighborhood is willing to pay liberally for a change. It is undoubtedly a great inventi and ought to be seen by everybody, and it is to give others a chance that we hope it will soon "move on." [The proprietor of that machine will please call at THE TRIBUNE usual rates.

The Boston Advertiser goes over BEN BUTLER rough-shod. It says that "He, if anvbody, knows all the resources of political blackmail; that he has sent out the story that agents were intimidated by violence, and that he will probably ask the Democration Congress to appoint an investigating committee which would afford him a happy opportunity t haul before it, to be insulted, the men who di not vote for him." It adds that "The campaig s likely to be noisy, blustering, and unoleasa everything is, if BUTLER has anything to do with it. But Republicans have only to do their duty without confusion or neglect, and a great calm will follow the storm.'

The I.-O.-U. does not seem to have much respect for the dignity of the editorial profes ion. Speaking of a certain distinguished poli ician and ex-member of Congress, it says that "he would make an excellent newspaper-paragrapher," but it has its serious doubts if "h s the best man for Congress." The honorabl rentleman might possibly do as a paragraphist on the I.-O.-U., -almost anybody would, -br here are newspaper offices-and modesty for oids us to be more explicit—that would never out no with such jour's work as the average M. C. is capable of doing.

Gen DENNIS KEARNEY CARY, of Ohio, he truck for nigher wages, like some of the other ons of toil. The General went into Michiga to help emancipate labor at \$25 a speech, but he now asks the fiat Michiganders to raise his pay to \$33% for every public exhibition that he nakes of himself,-three speeches for a hur dred dollars, instead of four. But as the "lech erous bondholders" have got those poor people by the throat, and are sucking their life-blood like so many vampires, the only way to get re leased is to pay CARY the advanced price for 'reform' speeches.

Uniess he changes his mind during the nex wo years, there is but a very slight prospect o cetting the editor of the Montgomery (Ala.) Idvertiser to support Gen. GRANT for a thir Democrats to do their duty, because-

All things point to Grant as the Radical nominee, and everything should be subordinated to getting a majority in the Congress to preven this being unfairly counted in, in case he is defeated as ilayes was. If he ever gets into the Presidential chair again, we do not believe he will ever again voluntarily retire from it, and the liberties of the people will be forever gone. Among the creditors of FRANKLIN W. BROOKS,

broker, No. 346 Broadway, New York, who reently filed a petition in bankruptcy, appear the names of two prominent Wisconsin politicians, ex-Senator MATT H. CARPENTER for the sum of \$2,500, and ex-Congressman Charles A. El DRIDGE for \$10,500. Were these old coons spec ulating in gold, or stocks, or what! Just now the Ohio stump stands considerably igher than any other political stump in the

Union. With SHERMAN, GARPIELD, FOSTER,

WEST, and other able men on it, it will give the key-note to the campaigh in other States. It is a

big thing to be an Ohio man (if you want Bresse Turner appeared in the character of ulia, a maid, at the first production of "A Cel ebrated Case" in Brooklyn on Monday evening But it was not Bessie's first appearance in " celebrated" Brooklyn "case" as a maid. Sh

had been there before. The Janesville Gazette complains that THI RIBUNE is sometimes a little rough on " the public men of Wisconsin." What does it think of the Milwaukee Dathy Murphey's method of treating the politicians of that State? We

Dana says he wants no King in New York

ather be right than be President, quotes from

says the Government bonds ought to be paid in greenbacks. Doesn't the idiot know that that was en years ago, and that no Ohio man can hold his gait as long as that without a break? Lock at THURMAN. Besides, if John is only right ow, what matters how he stood then?

What care I whom he loved before, So that he loves me now?

It is currently reported that Mr. "Brick" OMEROY will advance the price of his weekly Democrat to five dollars a year. It is printed for the benefit of the poor, and is devoted to e charitable work of emancipating labor.

In the current number of the North American Review, the Hon. GEORGE W. JULIAN, of Indiana, isks, "1s the Reformer Any Longer Needed?" Well, no, GEORGE; not such reformers as you

There won't be any Irish babies named Dru-Is O'KEARNEY in Chicago this year, no PERSONALS.

The question of the hour-the one hour of

Hay-hay-fever-shows which way the

The Hewitt Committee has overworked good many of the workingmen of New York. Green apples are fast getting ripe, and everal small boys may be too late for th

Mrs. Tilton's approaching book might be called "Innocence Abroad,"-a good ways

The Shah of Persia has ninety wives : but he can afford it, for spring bonnets are not known The question whether the trade dollar is

egal-tender appears to be a tender point with sev ral Congres nen. A religious paper says there must be

evity in the pulpit. There must first be less Tal-What Tilden and company failed in, Yelow Jack is evidently trying to do, viz. :

It is not true that Kearney travels in attle-car. The cattle have too much decency and

Speaking of Anderson, an exchange says, 'The vilest sinner may return,"—not to his sina, t us respectfully hope.

Mr. Edison is said to be religious, but it oes not appear that he has repented of his Frenchorn-playing phonograph. We trust that the coolness between Butler

and Kearney may extend to the South and stay the cavages of the yellow fever. George Eliot has never had a photograph taken, and indeed her writings show that not a "negative" character.

At the latest accounts Stanley Matthews had observed that the pen is mightler than the word—to cut a man's head off. "The game of polo," says the Graphic, "is

contagious." And this, too, while the yellow ever and the phonograph prevail so dreadfully. Gen. Hooker calls Heaven to be his wit-

Notwithstanding the painful announce nent that there are no reserved seats in Heaven, we are assured that Mr. Tilden still relies on his The St. Louis Globe-Democrat howls for

one hour of Grant; but really, now, so short a time wouldn't give the good Deacon McKee another Theodore Thomas will soon abandon New

York and reside thereafter in Cincinnati. Mr. Thomas is in the music line, and not in the pork or Mr. Tilden ought to make a tour of the South at this time. He might endear himself to that section of the country. He might also get the yellow fever.

Carl Schurz is going to spend a few days at Long Branch, and the prudent and careful shark will avoid him legs. Those are the legs that a shark might split on.

The Knights of Pythias, at Toledo, the afer from this that there were more

Knights in a Bar-room"? It now appears that England took posses sion of Cyprus in order to beat this country in one thing, at least. That island produces bigger as-

itoes than New Jersey. Edison, we learn from an exchange, receives a good many begging letters,—begging him to invent no more phonographs which can play the

Gen. Custer's statue at West Point will represent the gallant cavalryman with short-cropped halr. Is this out of respect to the sensiive feelings of Sitting Bull?

Dr. Holland says that he has always had steady diet of detraction. Just so; but if h news' advice and carefully avoid pen and ink.

The phrase "neat cattle," used in one of

ofr. Manton Marbie's cipher dispatches, perhaps efers to Mr. Horne, one of the late Potter wit-nesses. We merely throw this out as a suggestion. William Shakspeare lives in Michigan and is a Democrat. We will admit that Shakspeare is a clever writer, but it appears he is not to be trusted in his politica. And perhaps Bacon wrote

Previous to this year the negroes of th South had never been able to acquire the yellow fever. But we trust that their ability to get it this onthern policy.

It was reported a few days ago that Esgenie was about to perpetrate matrimony. She has not done so, but has, in the meanwhile, asomplished the gout. Evidently this good woman elieves in the old adage, "Of two evils, choose Mr. Vanderbilt, in a talk with a New York

Mr. Vanderolit, in a can reporter, predicts a large grain-carrying business for the canals. It would not be surprising, in verof this, if the canal-men were expecting down of railroad rates which would take tire business out of their hands. Mr. Van nerally looks out for No. 100, 000, 000.

NO AUGUST CORNER.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.
MILWAUKEE, Wis., Aug. 30.—There little flurry and excitement on 'Change morning, which continued to the close. market opened strong, firm, and with an advance, but was sold down by heavy offerings on all the but was sold down by heavy offerings on an importance by Angus Smith. McGeoch put in an appearance when the market was weakest, and bid up October options to 94%c, at which they closed, with 95%c for September, and eash wheat nominal at 97c. Tomorrow is settling-day, and an afternoon Board will be held. In fact, deals have taken place as July 20 as during the afternoon vacations sized July 20 as during the regular time on 'Change Next month afternoon Boards will be held susual. The corner for August which was attripated has disappeared.

SILVER.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune. St. Paul, Minn., Aug. 30.—Thomas Daws. this city, just returned from the north shore of Lake Superior, reports \$30,000 worth of silver injet, and ore taken out in four days at Silver Inlet, an ore estimated at over \$500,000 uncovered at the orty-fathom level. He also reports the dis ery of a siver vein on Spar Island, twenty miles west of Silver Inlet, the surface of which was wonderfully rich and the ore improving the vein is opened; also, that the lost vein the Duncan mine, on the mainland, has been sediscovered by diamond drilling.

KIMPTON SET FREE. Special Disputch to The Tribuna. Boston, Aug. 30.—Gov. Rice sent a lett

Wade Hampton to-day, declining to delive Hiram Kimpton, for the reason that, in alieged offender upon the indi was made a part of the requisit his action is in accordance with the

PENULTIMATE P

Culminating Hours Panic of Spen Bankru

One Hundred and plications Chica

The Entire List A ranged--Liabiliti About \$3.0

Ex-Collector Mur York City, \$726,0

Over a Hundred Petit Aggregating

CHICA

THE LAST DAY the bankrupt portion of a very realizing sense of it To-day is the very last d postponement. As a ma torneys or bankrupts who all be kind enough to f the schedules, as it will time in the rush, and ena made for to-morrow. On the time of filing. The open until midnight to may choose to attend the The following is yesterd

Urbana D. Alexander, debts, \$120; unsecured, \$5 debts, \$120; unsecured, \$5
Pleasant Amick, Chicageured, \$14,209. Assets, ia
Fairman L. Andrews,
debts, \$17,800. No assets.
Solomon Andrews, C
debts, \$4,800. No assets.
John W. Arnold, Loc
debts, \$4,700; unsecured;
cow. \$30.
John Atwater, Chicago
\$20,600. No assets.

Lucian T. Barclay, debts, \$3,250. No assets. Murry A. Bartlett, Chic \$21,852; unsecured, \$97, heavily incumbered, value wagons, etc., etc., incumb Augustus F. Becker, debts, \$3,400. Assets, a

\$1,170.
James M. Billings, Chic \$14,600; unsecured, \$13,45 dation paper, \$2,300. Asse Washington Heights, and extensions. Washington, W. Boynton, Charles W. Boynton, Charles W. Boynton, Cobins, \$6,000.
Edwin R. Burnham, debts, \$21,240. Assets, \$533, which, in petitioner

Harry Byrne, Chicago. nsecured, \$11,439. No Wallace B. Caswell, debts, \$3,250. No assets. Charles E. Chase, Chica \$12,000; and unsecured, \$5 fully incumbred; open shares West Chicago Mass

pany, \$25.

rfee Chase, Englewo \$5,760. Assets, open according to Alonzo B. Chatneld an by Henry M. Calbert on Charles H. Cheesbro, debts, \$10,000. No asset George R. Chittenden, secured debts, \$345,300, Prather & Duncan, Pit an oil speculation, and western Mutual Life-Ins iability on bills discor accommodation paper, \$57,500; 600 shares stock \$6,000; 22,350 shares in Oil Company, \$238,500; Oil Tract Company, Oil Company, \$228.500; Oil Tract Company. \$2 International Silver Minin an \$80,000 contract with M of Washington, now wort. Nellie M. Chittenden, H all unsecured, \$162,305. A of oil stock, par value \$200 George E. Church, Chies \$50; secured, \$7,000; ut accommodation paper. \$2

accommodation paper. \$1,800: 150 shares ste Matthew C. Clancy, C debts, \$3,100, and accome No assets No assets. Charles M. Clark, Na debts, \$11,300; unsecur-lands, \$12,000, heavily \$2,850; horses, cows, etc farming traplements, \$125. \$2,850; horses, cows, etc farming implements, \$125. Stepnen N. Clement, debts, \$11,440; unsecured taper, \$37. No assets. Ezekiel C. Condit, Chie \$400: unsecured, \$4,300; per, \$3,350. He is also list the Rutlan Heating and No assets.

No assets.
David B. Cooke, David B. Cooke, Chin formerly member of the fi Co. Unsecured debts, 4 \$5,609,90. No assets. George W. Cooper, Chi \$5,600; unsecured, \$13,0 tion paper, 84,000. Asset \$2,150; and open account James W. Cooper, Chie unsecured, \$4,300. Asse cumbered for \$9,000; not

Alford Daniels, Chi unsecured, \$2,200. Asse open accounts, \$3,500. Wilson H. Davis, Chi \$2,230; unsecured, \$2, scommodation paper, & counts, \$500.

Thomas D. Deeves, debts, \$6,778. No assets Alanson Theran Dot debts. \$62,073; unsecur half interest in a horse accounts, \$140.

John E. Duffin, Morris Unsecured debts. \$5,500 carriages. \$230. John E. Duffin, Morris Unsecured debts, \$5,500 carriages, \$220. John F. Dugan, Chicas \$2,800. Assets, open carriage, \$12. Philip Dyckman, Chica \$1,000. Assets, horses, ounts, \$1,600.

John F. Eberhardt. Preferred debts, \$100; cured, \$4,200; discount cured, \$4,200; discounts lands, \$185; some worth counts, \$3,500.

Thomas Evans, Jr., Le ty. Unsecured debts, \$4,500; unsecured, \$4,500; unsecured, \$4,500,000, fully incumbere ly worthless second morounts, \$3,677. Dr. Eve his indebtedness was indiffende or writes was indiffende or writes. riends or religious ins

Hezekiah Ford, Cor Secured debts, \$390; un lands, \$1,500, mortgage James H. Foster, Chie 88,512. No assets. Jacob R. Fowler, Eva \$12,200; unsecured, 88,4 W. L. French, Chica \$7,000. No assets.

David D. Garland, C. \$2,050. Assets, lands, \$125; and open account John Gibson, Chicag unsecured, \$1,300. ment bonds ought to be paid in an the idiot know that that was not that no Ohio man can hold as that without a break? Look Besides, if John is only right ers how he stood then? e I whom he loved before, e loves me now?

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GEORGE W. JULIAN, Of Indiana, former Any Longer Needed?" OE; not such reformers as you

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ought to make a tour of the

me. He might endear himself to the country. He might also get

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ats of Pythias, at Toledo, the a high old time. Is it wrong to that there were more than "Ten ar-room"?

ears that England took posses-in order to beat this country in one That island produces bigger mos-w Jersey.

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ts a large grain-carrying business It would not be surprising, in view nal-men were expecting a cutting drates which would take the entof their hands. Mr. Vanderbill out for No. 100,000,000.

AUGUSI CONNER.

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MPTON SET FREE.

AUGUST CORNER.

Thomas will soon abandon in the thereafter in Cincinnati. the music line, and not in the pos-

nding the painful annou

e workingmen of New York. s are fast getting ripe, and we may be too late for their annual Over a Hundred Petitions in Pittsburg Aggregating \$7,000,000.

plications Filed in Chicago.

The Entire List Alphabetically Arranged-Liabilities Somewhere

About \$3,000,000.

Ex-Collector Murphy, of New

York City, Fails for

\$726,000.

THE LAST DAY BUT ONE. the hankrupt portion of the city woke up t very realizing sense of its duty vesterday, and egult was the filing of 165 new petitions postponement. As a matter of great conven-tence to the newspapers, it is hoped that the at-torneys or bankrupts who file petitions to-day the schedules, as it will save a great deal of time in the rush, and enable a full report to be made for to-morrow. Only \$25 is required at the time of filing. The Court-room will be may choose to attend the reception.

The following is yesterday's list:

Urbana D. Alexander, Chicago. Secured debts, \$120; unsecured, \$5,055. No assets. Pleasant Amick, Chicago. Debts, all unse Pleasant Amick, Onicago. Peots, all unsecured, \$14,269. Assets, lands, \$350. Farman L. Andrews, Chicago. Unsecured debts, \$17,800. No assets. Soloman Andrews, Chicago. Unsecured debts, \$4,800. No assets. John W. Arnold, Lockport, Ill. Secured debts, \$4,700; unsecured, \$3,519. Assets, one John Atwater, Chicago. Unsecured debts, 220,000. No assets.

Lucian T. Barclay, Chicago. Unsecured debts, \$3,250. No assets. Murry A. Bartlett, Chicago. Secured debts \$21,852; unsecured, \$97,512. Assets, lands, heavily incumbered, value not given; horses wagons, etc., etc., incumbered, and value no Augustus F. Becker, Chicago. Unsecured ebts, \$3,400. Assets, accounts and claims,

\$1,170.

James M. Billings, Chicago. Secured debts, \$14,600; unsecured, \$13,451.60; and accommodation paper, \$2,200. Assets, thirty-five lots at Washington Heights, and other land, value not civen.
Charles W. Boynton, Chicago. Unsecured debts, \$6,604. Assets, open accounts, \$493.84; and claims, \$6,000.
Edwin R. Burnham, Chicago. Unsecured debts, \$21,240. Assets, accounts and notes, \$533, which, in petitioner's judgment, are worth Harry Byrne, Chicago. Secured debts, \$425; unsecured, \$11,439. No assets.

Wallace B. Caswell, Chicago. Unsecured debts, \$3,250. No assets.

Charles E. Chase, Chicago. Secured debts, \$12,000; and unsecured, \$25,570. Assets, lands, fully incumbred; open accounts, \$6,275; five shares West Chicago Masonic Benevolent Com-

fee Chase, Englewood. Unsecured debts. \$5.760. Assets, open account, \$85. Alongo B. Chatrield and Charles Smith, of Sycamore. Involuntary petition against them by Henry McCribert on a claim for \$1,347.26. Suspension of payment only is charged.
Charles H. Cheesbro, Chicago. Unsecured debts, \$10,000. No assets.
George R. Chittenden, Highland Park. Unsecured debts, \$345,300, of which \$100,000 is due Prather & Duncan, Pit Hole, Pennsylvania, on an oil speculation, and \$80,000 to the North-

Prather & Duncan, Pit Hole, Pennsylvania, on an oil speculation, and \$80,000 to the Northwestern Mutual Life-Insurance Company. The liability on bills discounted is \$82,500, and on accommodation paper, \$500. Assets, notes, \$57,500; 600 shares stock Virginia Oil Company, \$6,000; 22,350 shares in Chicago & Allegheny Oil Company, \$23,500; 2,000 shares Rathbone Oil Tract Company, \$20,000; and one share international Silver Mining Company, \$100; also an \$80,000 contract with McCleiland & Jenkins, of Washington, now worthless.

Nellie M. Chittenden, Highland Park. Debts, all unsecured, \$162,305. Assets, a large amount of oil stock, par value \$203,855.

George E. Church, Chicago. Preferred debts, \$0; secured, \$7,000; unsecured, \$9,300; and accommodation paper, \$2,000. Assets, lands, \$1,800; 150 shares stock in Goss & Pnillips Manufacturing Company.

anufacturing Company.

Matthew C. Clancy, Chicago. Unsecured debts, \$3,100, and accommodation paper, \$750. No assets.

Charles M. Clark, Naperville, Ill. Secured debts, \$11,300; unsecured, \$5,332. Assets, lands, \$12,000, heavily incumbered; notes, \$2,850; horses, cows, etc., \$125; wagons, \$65; farming implements, \$125.

Stepnen N. Clement, Chicago. Secured debts, \$11,440; unsecured, \$6,000; discounted Laper, \$37. No assets.

Ezekiel C. Condit, Chicago. Secured debts, \$400; unsecured, \$4,300; accommodation paper, \$3,350. He is also liable as stockholder of the Rutlan Heating and Ventilating Company. No assets.

the Rutian Heating and Ventilating Company. No assets.

David B. Cooke, Chicago, bookseller, and formerly member of the firm of Keen, Cooke & Co. Unsecured debts, \$1,000; and preferred, \$5,609.90. No assets.

George W. Cooper, Chicago. Secured debts, \$5,600; unsecured, \$13,000: and accommodation paper, \$4,000. Assets, notes, \$475; stocks, \$2,150; and open accounts, \$5,000.

James W. Cooper, Chicago. Secured, \$31,000; unsecured, \$4,300. Assets, lands, \$20,000, incumbered for \$9,000; notes, \$2,770.

Alford Daniels, Chicago. Secured debts, \$150; unsecured, \$2,200. Assets, notes, \$2,700; and open accounts, \$3,500.

Wilson H. Davis, Chicago. Secured debts. wilson H. Davis, Chicago. Secured debts, \$2,230; unsecured, \$2,900; discounts, \$750; and accommodation paper, \$1,375. Assets, open accounts, \$500.

Thomas D. Deeves, Chicago. Unsecured debts, \$6,778. No assets,
Alanson Theran Doty, Chicago. Secured debts, \$62,073; unsecured, \$5,789. Assets, a half interest in a horse and buggy, \$90; open accounts, \$140. half interest in a horse and buggy, \$90; open accounts, \$140.

John E. Duffin, Morrison, Whiteside County.
Unsecured debts, \$5,500. Assets, horses and carriages, \$220.

John F. Dugan, Chicago. Unsecured debts, \$2,800. Assets, open accounts, \$77; broken carriage, \$12.

Philip Dyckman, Chicago. Unsecured debts, \$1,000. Assets, horses, wagons, etc., \$50; open accounts, \$1,600.

John F. Eberhardt, of the Town of Lake. Preferred debts, \$100; secured, \$100,000; unse-

Preferred debts, \$100; secured, \$100,000; unsecured, \$4,200; discounted paper, \$8,600. Assets, lands, \$185; some worthless notes and open accounts, \$3,500.

Thomas Evans, Jr., Lombard, Du Page County: Unsecured debts, \$2,700. No assets.

William W. Everts, Chicago. Secured debts, \$36,000. Assets, lands, \$40,000, fully incumbered; notes, \$48,000, mostly worthless second mortgage paper; open accounts, \$3,677. Dr. Everts claims nearly all of his indebtedness was incurred by indorsing for friends or religious institutions.

Hezekiah Ford. Cortland, DeKalb County. Hezeklah Ford. Cortland, DeKalb County.
Secured debts, \$390; unsecured. \$2,173. Assets,
lands, \$1,500, mortgaged for \$410.
James H. Foster, Chicago. Unsecured debts,
\$,512. No assets.
Jacob R. Fowier, Evanston. Secured debts,
\$12,200; unsecured. \$8,000. No assets.
W. L. French, Chicago. Unsecured debts,
\$7,000. No assets.

David D. Garland, Chicago. Unsecured debts. \$2,050. Assets, lands, \$2,550; horse and buggy, \$125; and open accounts, \$1,570.

PENULTINATE PETITIONERS.

in trade as stone-cutter, \$40; and open accounts, \$1,850.

Robert C. Givins, real-estate dealer and lawver, Chicago. Preferred debts, \$58; secured, \$128,677; and unsecured, \$44,995.

William W. Green, Jr., Chicago. Preferred debts, \$125; secured, \$925; unsecured, \$12,400.

Assets, lands, \$900; open accounts, \$882; 100 shares of the McCormick Wood Molding Company, par value, \$10,000.

Julius Grassenheider. Chicago. Unsecured pany, par value, \$10,000.

Julius Grasenheider, Chicago. Unsecured debts, \$1,765. No assets.

Severt T. Gunderson, Chicago. Secured debts, \$11,000; unsecured, \$25,300, Assets, a horse and buggy, \$75; notes, \$1,790; open accounts, \$1,125.

Ebenezer B. Guthrie, Chicago. Unsecured debts, \$114,000, mostly for failure to perform grain contracts. Accommodation \$19,000. Part of the debts are due firm of Hazard & Guthrie. No assets. One Hundred and Sixty-five Ap-

Charles S. Hale, Chicago. Preferred debts, \$5,510, due the United States on a judgment with L. S. Davison and others; secured, \$10,305, and unsecured, \$35,000. Assets. bills.

***set.**s.** Davison and others; secured, \$10,305, and unsecured, \$35,000. Assets. bilis, and notes, \$1,800; open accounts, \$6,700, and lands fully incumbered.

George H. Hallam, Monmouth. Involuntary petition filed against him by D. M. Hallam and B. F. O. Hubbard, executors of the estate of Samugl Hallam, who claim about \$1,500. Suspension of payment of commercial paper only is charged.

Frederick N. Hamlin, former member of the firm of Hamlin, Hale & Co. Secured debts, \$106,575, and unsecured, \$33,821; besides \$4,000 of accommodation paper; assets, lands, \$640; accounts, etc., \$21,941, and an interest in the firms of Hamlin, Davey & Co. and J. H. Davey & Co. and the claims due to them.

Henry W. Hancock, Sheldon, Iroquois County. Unsecured debts, \$7,00; bills discounted, \$1,000. No assets.

Francis A. Harris, Artesia, Iroquois County. Secured debts, \$1,150; unsecured, \$600; and discounted paper, \$132. Assets, horses, \$225; and wagons, \$50; all mortgaged.

Edwin S. Hawley, Hyde Park, Secured debts, \$13,200; unsecured, \$58,400. Assets, \$6,000 of open accounts.

Ira N. Herrick, a real estate dealer, Chicago. Secured debts, \$3,250; unsecured, \$19,935. Assets, a third interest in a patent for soda-casks of unknown value.

of unknown value.
Samuel Heyman, Chicago. Debts, all unsecured, \$4,775. No assets.
Charles Hinckley, Chicago. Unsecured debts, \$23,98.88, mostly for losses on grain. No assets.

\$23,998.88, mostly for losses of grain. No assets.

James H. Hobson, Chicago. Secured debts, \$105, and unsecured \$9,132. Assets, claims \$3,005 and a two-third interest—worth \$5,000—in the tirm of J. H. Hobson & Co.

Isaac Hoffbeimer, Galesburg. Secured debts, \$1,500; unsecured, \$22,225. Assets, a counter, ice-box, shelving, etc., \$340.

Stephen G. Hooker, Chicago. Secured debts, \$4,500, and unsecured \$25,252. Assets nominal, Charles A. Hoyt, Chicago. Unsecured debts, \$8,800. Assets, 250 shares of stock in the Cashier Silver Company, par value \$25,000, and a half faterest in the Cross lode, Griffith Mining—District, Colorado, value not given.

Lumley Ingledew, Chicago. Secured debts, \$20,445; unsecured, \$14,906. Assets: Lands, heavily incumbered, \$13,000; notes, \$981; open ecount, \$95; stocks, no value given

William Patterson Jones, Jr., Evanston, In duntary petition against him by C. C. Holton & Co. on a claim for \$2,250; John Hayes, \$500. Caroline J. Webb, \$2,365; Mrs. C. J. Webb and W. P. Jones, \$604.12; Killian Winne, \$1,572, and G. H. Leonard, \$857. Suspension of payment of commercial paper only is charged.

Christopher W. Kempstead, Chicago. Unserured debts, \$6,000. No assets.

Thomas L. Kempstead, Jefferson. Preferred claims and taxes of last year: unsecured debts, \$103,500; hable on notes, \$200; accommodation baper, \$13,000. Assets, bills, \$25,000; open accounts, \$39,500.

Josiah E. Kimbail, Chicago. Preferred debts, \$48; secured, \$19,889; unsecured, \$18,120. No

assets.
John Q. A. King, Joliet. Secured debts, \$2,083; unsecured, \$41,500. Assets, \$1,000 of \$2,083; unsecured, \$41,300. Assets, \$1,000 of open accounts.

Louis W. Koenig, a barness-maker at 230 Cottage Grove avenue, Chicagb. Secured debts, \$1,060, and unsecured, \$379,25. Assets, lands, \$100; stock in trade, \$13,50.

John Kramer, Chicago. Secured debts, \$4,917; unsecured, \$3,326. Assets, lands, \$1,000, heavily incumbered; judgments, \$1,520.

Chartes Krisger, Chicago. Secured debts, \$20,700; unsecured, \$16,726. Assets, lands, tuily incumbered, and open accounts, \$2,077.

Francis B. Law, Glencoe, Cook County. Secured debts, \$9,700, and unsecured \$8,430, and accommodation paper, \$2,076.65. Assets, lands, \$16,500, heavily incumbered; open accounts, \$980; several patent-rights of no value.

Marvin A. Lawrence, Chicago. Unsecured debts, \$28,000. Assets, open accounts, \$63,707; bills and notes, \$12,678, a part of which are due the firm of Lawrence, Nexsen & Hall.

Joseph Lowenbach, Chicago. Secured debts, \$3,133, and unsecured, \$41,267, and accommodation paper, \$17,200. Assets, a half-interest in the firm of M. Lowenbach & Bro., of Baltimore. cured debts, \$9,700, and unsecured \$8,430, and

Donald Mackay, LaSalle. Unsecured debts, \$17,800. No assets.

Jacob C. Magill, Chicago. Secured debts. \$7,200; unsecured, \$2,900. Assets, notes, \$2,500; open accounts, \$450.

Joseph Mathews, Chicago. Unsecured debts, open accounts, \$450.
Joseph Mathews, Chicago. Unsecured debts, \$1,890. No assets.
Amos McCampbell, Chicago. Secured debts, \$20,520 and unsecured \$8,100. No assets.
James McCauley, Chicago. Secured debts, \$19,502 and unsecured \$6,153. Assets, notes and judgments, \$6,682; office-desk, chairs, etc., \$51; open accounts, \$1,400; stock in Dayton Coal & Mining Company, \$300; and an armyclaim against the United States, \$1,200.
James J. McGrath, Chicago. Debts, all unsecured, \$4,755. Assets, a one-half interest in a claim for \$3,700 against Thomas Gastlin and J. Collins, of Grundy County.
Christopher W. McLean, Chicago. Unsecured debts, \$1,422. No assets.
August McIsted, Chicago. Preferred debts, \$183; and unsecured, \$8,456. Assets, a judgment against N. N. Norton for \$200.
Frederick Meyer, Chicago. Secured debts, \$13,000; unsecured, \$2,000. Assets, lands, \$12,500, mortgaged for \$8,000; bills and notes, \$230; forty shares stock of the Commercial Loan Company, par value \$4,000; and ten shares of 11linois California Silver-Mining Company, \$1,000.
Allen H. Mills, Chicago. Unsecured debts, \$1,000. H. Mills, Chicago. Unsecured debts, \$1,000.

\$1,000.
Allen H. Mills, Chicago. Unsecured debts, \$18,600; accommodation paper, \$1,300. No

\$18,600; accommodation paper, \$1,300. No assets.
James M. Moran, Chicago, Debts, all unsecured, \$5,400. No assets.
Thomas G. Morrow, Chicago, manufacturer of patent "beefsteak improver." Secured debts, \$113; unsecured, \$6,875. No assets.
Nelson G. Myers, milk-dealer, Hyde Park. Secured debts, \$200; unsecured, \$1,626. Assets, lands, \$1,250. heavily incumbered; notes and judgment, \$463; stock in trade, \$339.

Benjamin Newman, Chicago; secured debts, \$41,800: unsecured, \$42,339; and bills discounted, \$3,600. Assets, \$800 of claims. Niegelsen & Shields, Chicago. Preferred Alegeisen & Shields, Cheago, 242; unsecured, \$16,421; and bills discounted, \$45,000. Assets, lands fully incumbered, and some stock in a woolen mill, value unknown. Ernst A. Niegelsen owes \$3,000 secured and \$1,889 unsecured; and J. M. Shields owes \$892. Neither has any individual assets.

Richard M. Oliver, Chicago. Secured debts, Richard M. Olivel, Chango.

\$17,500; unsecured, \$7,400. Assets, an interest in lands, \$15,000, incumbered for \$10,000.

Talcott Ormsbee, Chicago. Secured debts, \$4,150; unsecured, \$21,000, and bills discounted, \$2,600. Assets, medical books, surgical instruments, etc., \$80.

P. John J. Page, Chicago. Secured debts, \$12,-000: unsecured, \$24,000; bills discounted, \$800; and accommodation paper, \$800. Assets noth-Edwin C. Parsons, Dixon, Lee County. Un-Edwin C. Parsons, Dixon. Lee County. Carsecured debts, \$9,777.
Orlin A. Peck, Chicago. Unsecured debts, \$22,122. No assets.
Johnson S. Pratt, Highland Park. Secured debts, \$11,340; unsecured, \$2,425. Assets: lands, \$2,020; mortgage, \$900.

R. George S. Redfield. Chicago. Debts, all un-secured, \$10,840, and bills discounted, \$7,226. No assets. Norman H. Reed, Pontiac, Livingston County. Preferred debts, \$2,852: secured, 2,782; and unsecured. \$2,895. Assets, lands. \$2,000; patent rights, \$300.

Charles W. Rhodes, Chicago, ex-agent Globe

Boyce & Smith, liquor-dealers, liabilities, \$70,000.

Bayard & Perrenond, wholesale liquor-dealers, liabilities, \$182,000.

Mutual Life-Insurance Company. Secured debts, \$2,300; unsecured, \$1,150. Assets, lands, incumbered, \$6,000. Edwin A. Rice and Thomas Picking, Chicago. Unsecured debts, \$204,337, and bills discounted, \$220. Assets, open accounts, \$5,175. Rice owes \$5,756, and Picking \$9,600, all unsecured, and

\$5,756, and Picking \$9,000, all unsecured, and neither has any assets.

John McClure Ritter, Oak Park. Secured debts, \$41,670; unsecured, \$22,350; bills discounted, \$6,250; accommodation-paper, \$3,800. Assets, notes, \$1,676; dental instruments, \$85; and open accounts, \$259.

William E.,Roach, No. \$47 Fulton street, Chicago. Unsecured debts, \$2,052. No assets.

George Roberts, Elgin. Secured debts, \$225; unsecured, \$1,850. No assets.

Fred G. Robinson and Elia F. Robinson, grocers at 253 Thirty-fith street. Preferred debts, \$90; secured, \$1,110; unsecured, \$1,438. Assets, stock in trade, \$2,000, morigaged for \$1,110; horse and wagon, \$200; and open accounts, \$150. horse and wagon, \$200; and open accounts, \$150.
Edward E. Rochi, Chicago. Unsecured debts, \$12,202. No assets.
William Russell, Chicago. Unsecured debts, \$,350. Assets, bonds, \$250; and open accounts, \$901.

Charles Sanford, Chicago. Unsecured debts, \$2,809. No assets. John E. Sayles, Chicago. Secured debts, John E. Sayles, Chicago. Secured debts, \$75,000; unsecured, \$326. Assets, lands, fully incumbered, \$100,000.
George W. Schnebley, Peoria. Preferred debts, \$1,325; secured, \$1,325; and unsecured, \$18,540. Assets nominal.
Samuel W. Scott, Chicago. Secured debts, \$74; unsecured, \$1,800. No assets.
William F. Schold, Livingston County. Involuntary petition against him by Lorenz Mattern, who claims \$1,025, and Ernst Hummel, who wants \$300. Suspension of payment only is charged. who wants \$300. Suspension of payment only is charged.
Lorenzo E. Sheldon, Amity, Livingston County. Secured debts, \$4,600; unsecured, \$4,697. Assets, horses, cows, etc., \$327.50; wagon and harness, \$65.
Charles E. Shelton, a farmer at Rook's Creek, Livingston County. Secured debts, \$4,000; unsecured, \$13,750. Assets, horses, "wagons, plows, etc., \$194.

secured, \$13,750. Assets, horses, wagons, plows, etc., \$194.
Henry Sherman, Chicago. Unsecured debts, \$10,200. No assets.
Edward H. Smith and Leman A. Rising. Secured debts, \$2,895. and unsecured \$4,292. Assets, open accounts, \$2,700. Smith owes \$1,406. His assets are lands, \$2,500; open accounts, \$165. Rising owes \$739, secured, and has no assets. has no assets.

George Son, Chicago. Debts, all unsecured, \$5.970. No assets. George Son, Chicago. Debts, all unsecured, \$5.970. No assets.
Oliver L. Spaiding, Chicago. Secured debts, \$155, and unsecured \$11,000; accommodation paper, \$375. No assets.
James Stack, Chicago. Unsecured debts, \$3,460. Assets, notes, \$150; horses, etc., \$116.
Jonn Stephens, Hyde rark. Preferred debts, \$28; secured, \$200; and unsecured, \$4,500. Assets, liquors, etc., in saloon, \$32.60; horses, cow, buggy, etc., \$90; and open accounts, \$19.75.
Joshua S. Stevens, Chicago. Unsecured debts, \$24,500. Assets, notes, \$650; worthless stocks in insurance companies, etc., \$1,700; and open accounts, \$330.
Charles C. Stowell, Chicago. Unsecured debts, \$3,300. Assets, open accounts, \$3,700, and bills and notes, \$254.
Andrew Strang, Newport, Lake County. Debts, all unsecured, \$1,612. Assets, horses, cows, hogs, etc., \$451; farming stock, crops, and implements, \$509; open accounts, \$83.
Jacob Strauss and Isaac Haas, Chicago. Unsecured debts, \$35,085. Assets, insurance policies, \$3,140. Strauss individually owes \$408, with no assets.

cies, \$8,140. Strauss individually owes \$408, with no assets.

James E. Strawn, Chicago. Secured debts, \$84,500; unsecured, \$9,460; bills discounted, \$4,000. No assets.

Charles O. Strutz. Chicago. Preferred debts, \$163; unsecured \$12,116; and accommodation paper, \$208,43. Assets, machinery etc., in the office Nos. 152 and 153 Michigan avenue, \$1,000; stock of starch, blueing, baking-powder etc., \$1,200; notes, \$70; open accounts, \$3,241.

Jabez L. Swan, Chicago. Debts, unsecured, \$1,500. No assets.

Henry L. Swords, commission merchant, 13 Merchants' Building, Chicago. Preferred debts, unknown amount, for taxes; and unsecured, \$11,200. No assets.

Andrew P. Teel, Chicago. Unsecured debts, \$4,000. A ssets, \$600 of open accounts.

John F. Thompson, Chicago. Secured debts, \$9,450; unsecured, \$3,315. No assets. William H. Thompson, Chicago. Unsecured debts, \$1,400. No assets.

John E. Tillotson, Chicago. Secured debts, \$60; unsecured, \$6,000. No assets.

H. Townsend, Hyde Park. Unsecured debts, \$2,500; discounted paper, \$2,500. Assets nothing.

Edward D. Tucker, carriage-maker, Chicago. Secured debts, \$584.11: unsecured, \$16,700. Assets, notes, \$88; three carriages, \$650, mortgaged for \$450; open accounts, \$275. Robert M. Turner and Alex J. Fish. Secured Robert M. Turner and Alex J. Fish. Secured debts, \$459; unsecured, \$12,300. Assets, lands, \$1,000; notes, \$561; wines, \$100. Turner owes \$3,059, and has \$3,000 of lands fully in umbered. Fish owes \$288, and has no assets. Romeyne E. Tyler, Cuicago. Debts, unse-cured, \$44,925. Assets, notes \$2,000, and open accounts \$7,500.

Charles M. Updike, Chicago. Debts \$30,000, all unsecured. No assets.

Leonard W. Volk, the well-known sculptor, Chicago. Secured debts, \$8,500; unsecured, \$4,810; bills discounted, \$500; and accommoda tion paper, \$700. Assets, lands, \$5,000, incumtion paper, \$700. Assets, lauds, \$5,000, incumbered for \$4,500; bills and notes, \$837; studio effects and clay tools, \$50; frame shed in rear of 212 Wabash avenue, \$40; open accounts, \$831; three shares stock of the Atwater Pump Company, and eighteen shares of the Atwater Galvanic Water Elevator Company, par value, \$1,300, and claim for \$8,000 against the estate of T. S. Fitch.

John Frederick Valkens, Ashkum, Iroquios County, Secured debts, \$793; and unsecured, \$1,198. No assets.

George H. Ward, Joliet. Secured debts, \$16,650; unsecured, \$18,195; accommodation paper, \$1,300. Assets, lands, \$5,100; notes, \$2,397; and open accounts, \$9,663. Newton Ward, Marseilles. Debts, all unsecured, \$6,400. Assets, \$1,500 in personal prop-

cured, \$0,400. Assets, \$1,500 in personal property.

Horace Warren, Chicago. Preferred debts, \$247; secured, \$13,006; and unsceured, \$2,900. Assets, lands, \$500; bills and notes, \$3,500; and open accounts, \$2,400.

Hartwell H. Wilkinson, Chicago. Secured debts, \$204.80, unsecured, \$5,700. No assets.

Edward Wilkoshesky, Chicago. Unsecured, \$4,100. No assets.

Franklin B. Williams, Chicago. Unsecured debts, \$13.818. No assets. debts, \$13,808. No assets.
George B. Williams, Chicago. Unsecured debts, \$57,352. Assets, personal property,

sects, \$57,502. Assets, personal property, \$825. George D. Williston, Lake View. Secured debts, \$7,000; unsecured, \$2,278; and accommodation paper, \$700. Assets, open accounts, \$139; bills and notes, \$460; stock in mining companies, \$900, all worthless.

Joseph T. Williams, paints and oils, Chicago. Unsecured debts, \$5,884. Assets, lands, \$1,000; notes, \$411; stock in trade, \$487; one horse, incumbered, \$65; buggies and harness, \$150; goods, \$22; open accounts, \$776,82; stocks, \$23,880, in the Crown Petroleum Company, of New York and Caindan, nominal value, \$10 per New York and Canada, nominal value, \$10 per

Thomas Williams, Lake View. Secured debts, \$3,300; unsecured, \$8,900; accommodation paper, \$2,800. Assets, choses in action, \$2,300. Frederick Robert Wilson, Chicago. Secured debts, \$8,700, and unsecured, \$2,138. No as-

sets.

James H. Woods, Chicago. Secured debts, \$3,100, and unsecured, \$14,800. Assets, a claim for \$3,116.19 against Catherine Smith, considered worthless.

William W. Younglove and George A. Bowers, Chicago. Unsecured debts, \$1,846. No assets. Bowers owes individually \$309, and has no assets.

TOM MURPHY AMONG THE BIG ONES.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

New York, Aug. 30.—The total liabilities the petitioners who rushed in bankruptcy to-day foot up over \$3,000,000. The number of petititions was 135, the following being the more important: Ex-Collector Thomas Murphy, liabilities, \$726,000; \$69,000 secured: no assets given. Among the secured creditors are the Mutual Life-Insurance Company, \$162,500; Knickerbocker Life-Insurance Company, \$8,000; Murray Hill Bank, \$10,000; the National Trust Company, \$45,000: Dime Saving Bank, \$15.000. The principal unsecured creditors are Andrew Carrigan. \$11,000; Park & Tiltord, \$4,500; Tiff-

auy & Co., \$1,600.

Boyce & Smith, liquor-dealers, liabilities

The Tarrytown Heights Land Company; liabilities, \$139,046, nearly all secured.
John L. Requa, President of the Tarrytown Heights Land Company, individual debts of \$115,000; \$36,409 secured.
James E. Calsom, builder: liabilities, \$545,000; \$425,000 by secured bond and mortgages; assets, \$20,000.
Moritz Pinner, real estate; liabilities, \$174,737; no assets.

Moritz Pinner, real estate; liabilities, \$174,-737; no assets.

Joseph A. Seaver, late firm of Smith & Seaver; liabilities, nearly all on real estate, \$337,000; \$331,000 secured; no assets. Oaks Ames and his brother Oliver are creditors to the extent of \$127,115.

Arthur Halliday, of Plymouth; liabilities, \$72,000.

Austin D. Thompson, restaurant; liabilities, \$45,844; nominal assets. \$37,649.

Ellis N. Crane, livery stable, liabilities, \$43,-607.

Julius C. Schlachter, debts, \$50,978; ne

John B. Davis, builder, liabilities \$157,000.
Michael Purceil, liquor dealer, liabilities \$60,-612; assets \$445.
Christopher Keys, builder, liabilities \$75,-000. Charles H. Odell, Yonkers, liabilities \$98,000; to assets.
Charles C. Orcutt, liquor business, debts \$85,-033; nominal assets \$77,190.
Henry Otlen, liabilities \$109,000; no assets.
Edward Mars, heaters, liabilities \$83,000; as-

Edward Mars, neaters, flaolities \$53,000; assets \$2,300.

S. P. Davidson, of Davidson & Jones, bankers. He states that his partner assumed obligations by indorsements unknown to the firm, that the suspension was announced without his knowledge, and that they had assets to meet all obligations if an extension was given. Inability Il obligations if an extension was given; liabil es \$130,000. W. H. Decker, lumber dealer, liabilities \$54,-Hugh A. Knowles, liabilities \$42,000: no A. S. Wheeler, Brooklyn, dealer in tax sales and real estate. liabilities \$300,000; assets less than \$100.

PITTSBURG.

SEVEN MILLIONS. Special Dispatch to The Tribune. PITTSBURG, Pa., Aug. 30.—There were 104 petitions in bankruptcy filed in the United States Court here to-day. A much larger number is expected to-morrow, the last day of grace. The majority of petitioners to-day are operators with nominal assets. Among the most important are Peter Herdie, Williamsport, estimated liabilities \$3,000,000, distributed among 2,000 creditors.

The Eric Iron Works, limited, of Sharon,

Mercer County, and of Kimberly, Karses & Co., \$1,500.000. C. W. Porterfield. White Township. Indiana County, \$33,000. James S. Porter, Sharon, Mercer County,

\$25,000. H. E. Morrison and Jason Morrison, partners as Morrison & Co., an Oil City firm, debts, \$43,000. \$43,000.

John B. Fink, Oil City, \$3,000.

A. A. Alden & Bros., St. Petersburg, doing business at Edinburg and Franklin, firm liabilities \$25,000, and individual liabilities correspondingly larger.

ingly large.
Thomas W. Watt, Dunbar, Fayette County, \$37,000.
Joel C. Forst, Clearfield County, \$31,000, and about a score of unsatisfied judgments.

James H. Whalen, Titusville, \$20,000.

S. B. Coster, Scranton, Luzerne (\$40,000.

\$40,000.
Charles S. Fowler, Scranton, \$70,000.
John C. Brown, Pittaburg, liabilities \$8,500, and accommodation paper about \$82,000.
James M. Bingham, Oil City, \$50,000.
L. H. Johns, Snippinville, Clarion County, \$50,000.
George B. Kulp, Wilkesbarre, \$53,000.
C. E. Gibson, Williamsport, is swamped to the extent of \$253,000, through Peter Herdie and the Williamsport Lumber Company.
Abner Applegate, Sharon, Mercer County, \$24,000.

The total liabilities of to-day's petitioners are estimated at \$7,000,000, with total assets of \$2,000,000.

SPRINGFIELD.

PETITIONS FILED TO-DAY. Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

Springfield, Ill., Aug. 30.—The following persons were to-day adjudgedbankrupt on their own petitions:

John C. Salter, Chester, Randolph County;

John McConnell, Springfield; Jefferson C. Duncan, Springfield; William D. Sanders, Jackson-ville; Enoch C. Dawson, Vermont, Fulton County; J. D. Weldon, Springfield; John H. Lawrence, Mt. Auburn, Christian County; William C. Sharp, Mt. Auburn, Christian County. Of these the more important adjudication is that of Prof. William D. Sanders, of Jacksonville, whose liabilities, though scheduled as very extensive, mainly arise from his indorsement of interest and principal on loans negotiated by him as a loan agent. It is a parallel to the Bloomngton land-agent's case some months ago.

The following further voluntary petitions were filed: William D. Van Blarcou, Upper Alton; Ferd H. Spencer, Jerseyville, Jersey County; Samuel H. Spencer, Jerseyville; George M. Remer, Jerseyville; Gharles E. Dalton, Bloomington; William Gillenwater, Troy, Madison County; William B. Dorsey, Dorsey, Madison County; William B. Hileock, Jacksonville; David O'Laughlin, Paris, Edgar County; John Platt, Monticello; George P. Hardy, Decatur, Macon County; William Ellicock, Jacksonville; David O'Laughlin, Paris, Edgar County; Edwin S. Russeil, Mt. Carmel, Wabash County; James Lipscomb and James Guthrie, Bushnell, McDonough County; John R. Lukins, Metropolis, Massac County; Charles S. Olensted, Coles County; Puillip V. Field, Golconda, Pope County; George H. Hunter, Normal, McLean County; Chrish O. Andrus, Bloomington; Peter B. Elkin, Dry Grove Township, McLean County; William B. Buuyard, Sangamon. Piatt County.

The following were filed to night: William W. Easley and Henry H. Turner, Virginia, Cass County; Samuel C. Suapp, Mattoon; Hugh C. Stawart Champaign; William H. Hatch, Taylorngton land-agent's case some months ago.

County: Samuel C. Snapp, Mattoon; Hugh C. Stewart, Champaign; William H. Hatch, Taylor-ville, Christian County; Abuer Bowen, Loami,

MILWAUKEE.

DANIEL NEWHALL. Special Disputch to The Tribune, MILWAUKER, Aug. 50 .- Among the bankrupt TORONTO, Aug. 30 .- Matters in connection cies filed to-day was that of Daniel Newhall, ormerly a brilliant and successful operator on Change, the founder of the Newhall House,

and a prominent man in business and society for twenty years or more. He now resides on a farm near Waukesha. His liabilities are stated as follows: H. B. Kellogg, Oconomowoc, \$1,200: Curtis Mann, Oconomówoc, \$1,200; Daniel E. Newhall, Buffalo, \$800; Roxana B. Newhall, \$7,000; the Assignees of the ourth National Bank of Chicago, in bankruptcv, \$8,000; Flora R. Douglas, Lockport, N. Y., George W. James, Cleveland, \$500; F. H. Mower, Milwaukee, \$1,800; A. F. Cady, Assignee of Pierce & Whaling, Milwaukee, \$1,007.13; A. M. Helmer, \$1,100; S. T. Hooker, \$900; George E. Collins, \$1,000; George C. Knowles, \$5,000; Daniel E. Newhall, \$800; Charles Ray, \$1,000; George H. Foster, \$100; Edward Sanderson, \$5,000, alı of Milwaukee; Nichols & Helmer, Chicago, \$1,000; estate of J. B. Martin, Milwaukee, \$5,657.72; J. C. Shoshaw, \$500; F. C. Bellinger, Milwaukee, \$500. The assets are stated to be clothes on his person, no value named. Some of the liablities are in dispute, and Mr. Cady, the Assignee of Pierce & Whaling is after every item of the accounts. Mr. Mewhali's daughter is the wife of Whaling, and for that reason complications are sus-George W. James, Cleveland, \$500; F. H. Mow-MISCELLANEOUS.

GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune. GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., Aug. 30.—There ten applications in bankruptcy in the United States Court here to-day. They were made by Thomas Amphlete, of Ionia; Adolph Heyman and H. R. Naysmith, of this city; O. O. Stanch-

of Trustees. One claim against the estate, but disputed, is by the executor of the estate, Dr. Nathan Durfee, for \$302,000, alleged money ad The creditors of Holder B. Durfee, involun

tary bankrupt, met to-day. The aggregate liabilities are \$12,000,000, largely indorsements. Durfee offered a composition of 1½ per cent. The creditors ask more time for the examination of Durfee's affairs.

INDIANAPOLIS.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Aug. 30.—Within the past twenty-four hours there have been forty petitions in bankruptcy filed. None of them are important cases, but some large ones are expected to-morrow, and to the number of 100 or morre. CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 30.—Thirty-eight petitions in bankruptcy were filed in the United States Court to-day, among them R. M. Bishop & Co. and W. J. M. Gordon & Co., who recently suspended.

EVANSVILLE.

EVANSVILLE, Ind., Aug. 30.—Six petitions in bankruptcy filed to-day aggregate liabilities \$140,500: aggregate assets, \$34,000. About forty petitions have been adjudicated during the week.

SPORTING NEWS.

THE TURF.

MILWAUKEE.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, Aug. 30.—The weather for the races to-day was magnificent, but the track appeared to be heavy from dust and the wind. In fact, the change of grand stand, and the other improvements made by the Driving Park Association, appear to have changed it into a slow track, whereas it was previously regarded as a fast one. The send off is bad, being down hill and around a sharp curve. The back-stretch is a level and perfect piece of track. There is a rise to the third-quarter, and the home-stretch is a descent, which is unfavorable to nervous horses, especially when they are driven by inconsiderate drivers and crowded off their feet. There were no special features of the two advertised races to-day, of which the following is

a summary:
Milwaukee Driving Park Association, Milwaukee
Aug. 30.—2:28 class, best three in five; purse o

for the Chicago Club, was here yesterday, and in the afternoon took practice in his position. He is a very tall and active young man, scarcely thicker than a pencil. His play vesterday gave promise that he would be an excellent catcher, whatever he might do in throwing. Al Spalding has consented to play with the Chicagos for certain games, and will make his appearance to-day at first or second base, probably the

former. .

A game has been arranged between Boston and Chicago to be played Monday, the total receipts to go to the yellow-fever sufferers. Laurie Reis will pitch for Chicago and Spalding will be in the nine. Harry Wright, who has been obituarized several times, will make his first appearance this season in the Boston George Wright, who was considerably injured

George Wright, who was considerably injured in Thursday's game, was much better yeaterday, and will probably play this afternoon. If he should not, Sutton will be likely to go to short and Schaefer to play his own position at third.

ROCKFORD.

ROCKFORD, Ill., Aug. 30.—Lake View, of Chicago, 9; Forest City, 6.

CANADA.

McDonald Bound Not to Let Go of His Bailroad—St. George's Societies—Kilts— General Conference of Methodists at Belle-ville—Boyle, the Counterfeiter.

with the Montreal, Ottawa & Occidental Railway are fast approaching a crisis. To-day the Premier offered to compromise on \$5,000 per month, McDonald's estimate of profits, if he would give up the road until the question of claims was settled by arbitration; but this he refused. The grounds upon which McDonald urges his right to retain possession are that he has a great many debtors' notes at the banks, and that while in possession he could meet his obligations with the earnings of the road. At obligations with the earnings of the road. At noon Mr. Doutree, representing McDonald, obtained an injunction from the Superior Court ordering Premier Joly and Chief-Engineer Peterson to stay all proceedings and appear before the Court Tuesday, Sept. 3, at 11 o'clock, to answer McDonald's petition, which contends that petitioner had done all in his power to complete his contract, but, through the misfeasance, ignorance, and malice of the Railway Commissioners and Government-Engineer Peterson, all his efforts had been thwarted, and he claimed that the Government now owed him over \$1,-000,000, and that justice had been refused him by the present as well as the past Government owing to their minds having been poisoned by the false reports and malicious untruths written and spoken by said Commissioners and Government-Engineer; that these false reports had caused the Government to pass an order in Council canceling his contract on the ground of delays, while the Government itself was responsible for them. McDonald states that he will open the road again, and that trains will probably be running to-morrow. The Govern-ment's legal adviser asserts that the injunction will have no restraining effect upon the course

Thomas Amphlete, of Ionia; Adolph Hevmar and H. R. Naysmith, of this city; O. O. Stanchneld, of Ludington; W. & J. Griffith and John Dunbam; of St. Joseph County; William & Charles E. Graham and W. H. Stevenson, of Fruitoort; Spencer D. Afbright and George Walbridge, of Montcaim County.

DENVER.

DENVER. Col., Aug. 30.—Robert Connelly and Cyrus C. Marble, to-day, each filed his petition in bankruptcy. Of the former the assets are \$24,000; liabilities, \$28,000.

CLEVELAND. O., Aug. 30.—For the past twenty-four hours ending noon to-day fifty-five petitions in bankruptcy were filed.

FALL RIVER, Mass.

FALL RIVER, Mass. Aug. 30.—Creditors of the Massasoit Mili have placed it in the hands

of four feet from Conway, sending a builet through his head, killing him instantly. So strong is the feeting against the murderer that the authorities dared not take him to the in quest, but left him behind in the Quebec jail.

The Archbishop of Quebec has notified by circular-letter the cures of the different parishes under his charge that all political meetings upon church-grounds are hereafter to be prohibited.

hibited.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

TORONTO, Aug. 30.—Maj. Myers, of the United States Department of Agriculture, is in town, purchasing, for dissemination by the Department, seeds of new varieties of fail and spring wheat. He has already secured a carload of Silverchaff, Arnold's Victor, and white midge-proof fall wheats.

load of Silverchaff, Arnold's Victor, and white midge-proof fail wheats.

The Irish Catholies held a meeting in St. Lawrence Hail, to consider the political situation and the relative position of parties. About 200 delegates were present from different parts of the Province. A series of resolutions were submitted, condemning the conduct of the Government towards Irish Catholics as a party, and declaring that the Liberal party had gone back upon its professions. A very warm discussion took place, which was finally terminated, amid much confusion, by the Chairman vacating his seat.

is seat.
There is a split in the Catholic party here.

There is a split in the Catholic party here. John O'Donoboe, who was the Liberal candidate for East Toronto at the general election, has joined the Conservatives, and will be the candidate in North Renfrew.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuns.

GUELPH, Aug. 30.—The first luternational Convention of the St. George's Societies of North America is being held here. A large number of delegates from the States are present, and the proceedings are most interesting. The address of the President, Maj. Howard, of Guelph, was a carefully-prepared document, and considered highly satisfactory. Mr. George Mitcheson. of Philadelphia, said the Convention had been called to promote the efficiency of the philauthropic objects of the Union, and to found St. George's Societies where none exist. He sketched the history of national societies in Philadelphia and recovered the person. found St. George's Societies where none exist. He sketched the history of national societies in Philadelphia, and expressed the great pleasure the delegates had in meeting in convention on British soil. They would not ask whether their hosts were Orangemen or Ribbonnen, Clear-Grits or Tories; but would claim the privilege to share with them an interest in the laws and language, the literature and customs, of the Englishman; and they would claim to share in the ancestry which had made that speaking ensign, the Union-Jack, to be honored throughout the world. Mr. Batchelor, of Utics, N. Y., and Mr. Adshead, of Middleport, Conn., also addressed the Convention.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

MONTREAL, Aug. 30.—The Fion. T. W. Cardoza, of Mississippi, is here, collecting subscrip-

Conference, preached the opening sermon at the meeting of the Conference.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

OTTAWA, Aug. 30.—Sergt. Morse, of the Dominion Police, has arrived here with the prisoner Boyle, who is charged with counterfeiting Dominion notes. Boyle has confessed all he knows about the affair. He said that when he left Almonte he had intended going to Toronto; but the terms on which he was saked to go there did not suit him, and he went to Watertown, N. Y., where he entered the employ of the Watertown Fire-Insurance Company. He was afterwards sent to a branch-office in Jack the Watertown Fire-Insurance Company. He was afterwards sent to a branch-office in Jackson, Mich., and iater was given an agency at Allegan. He was engaged in this business when arrested and taken to Chicago. He says that John Checkley is a scoundrel, and roped him into the affair, promising him money, which he never gave him. The circulars sent out by Lee, of New York, offering counterfeit money, arc, he says, a traud. None of his bills were circulated in this city, as far as he is aware. He did not know how much of this money Checkley had. Checkley left Ottawa after he did, and they were not together after leaving here. He says Checkley got him into the thing, and promised to pay together after leaving here. He says Checkley got him into the thing, and promised to pay him good money, with interest for money advanced by him in order to secure the bogus money mentioned in the circular sent by Lee. The price of the money was \$125 good money for \$1,000 of the spurious. Sergeant Connors will leave at once for Milwankee, in order to secure Checkley and bring him along. The charge against him will be that of uttering counterfelt money. The parties arrested in Fond du Lac for uttering forged \$10 bills on the Ontario Bank will not be brought to Canada, but will be prosecuted at Fond du Lac by the Canadian Government.

LETTER FROM C. O. B. BROCKWAY.

To the Editor of The Tribune. CHICAGO, Aug. 29.—A person habitually care ful and scrupulous in taking right views is not often inclined to leave it in the mouths of so loose and illogical thinkers and writers as editors notoriously are, to say how or to what exten

they agree with him.

However, let it be acknowledged with no little respect, that the Times, in so far as it agrees that "it is not competent for a nation to impair the obligations of civil duties and engagements, or, in other words, to constrain Jones to accept nothing in discharge of Smith's indebtedness to him," manifests sound judgment.

When it is considered that for years the official tenements of the people have been holden, not by sages for the people's good, but by the vile creature cat-paws of designing cliques combining and conspiring, with purpose only to get possession of such tenements for the salary appendant and the plundering of the people; that the President of the United States for years has been such a cat-paw, hatched by the infamous incubations of cabalistic conventhe infamous incubations of cabalistic conven-tions; and that the Judges of the United States Courts are appointed by such President on account, principally, of their partisan dirty-work; it is not astonishing that a President of the United States is too ignorant of his political significance to hinder or deter him from pro-claiming religious fast-days to the people, and that the United States Courts are far inferior to the State Courts in all the qualities which are easential to respectable courts, and that their

that the United States Courts are far interior to the State Courts in all the qualities which are essential to respectable courts, and that their decisions frequently are, as in the Californa passenger cases they were, inconsistent, unreasonable, and dishonorable.

The Bankrupt law is constitutional: yet the same is not a direct or indirect impairing of "civil duties and obligations," or a "constraining of Jones to accept nothing in discharge of Smith's debt to him." or, in other words, a "destroying of the value of any consideration," but is simply a shielding of Smith from a continual and unavailing haras, and no pretense whatever that Jones has been paid, or that a tender of payment has been made.

When any party, and the people above all others, has assets of value far greater in amount than the amount of such party's liability upon his, her, or its promises to pay value, then is the obligation of such party worth the fail face amount, or is "at par."

No; United States obligation, involved in the currency controversy, can rightly be construed otherwise than a contract to pay money or value, and a contract to pay money or value, and a contract to pay money or value, in either of which cases money, and that lasful currency, would discharge the debt; but if sains

were demanded gold, berf, from, chess, silver, or hemlock tanbark might indifferently be paid.

When the United States, or the people, issued their promises (greenbacks) to pay value or money, they had far more property, value, or assets, than by such promises they had obligated themselves and made themselves liable to bay; and, consequently, such notes were worth their roll face earlie, or were right to be taken and received "at par."

If the monetary worth of the greenback was anything its worth was the value of 412.5 grains Troy of standard silver. Could any good and intelligent man—not to say an American citizen—in the case in questiou, have the least pretense to stand up and say that the obligation or promise of a community, of which he claimed to be a loyal member, would not be performed and carried out in bona idel—and the say of aliens and traitors was naught.

In our case such a citizen could not say that the value of the people's property did not equal the amount promised by it to be paid, for the fact was too manifestly otherwise. The public expense, during our late strife and until two months after peace, was about 7.5 per cent per annum of the amount of the property of the Northern States returned by the census of 1960. No! the people, contrary as the Trans pretends to think, did not destroy two-thirds the value of contracts; but the Shylocks, who care not for and deserve not a country, aided and abetted by the Times and its like, united in any and all efforts to decry the people's obligations, so that they might gorge themselves therewith at little cost; and to-day, aided and abetted as of old by the Times and its like, the Shylocks are demanding, with affected innocence, that the people pay in gold to the full face amount the very obligations which they have hitherto claimed to be worthless!

Estoppel alone would preclude such claim; but the Shylocks and their riders and abettors always were and are now all traitors, and should be hanged by, and their property forfeited top, the people.

THE EPIS

THE EPISCOPAL BISHOPS. New York, Aug. 30.—The House of Bishops being still without a quorum, has adjourned

The Belle of Saratoga.

Saratoga at last has a universally-acknowledged belle. Miss Sweetapple bears off the palm. The young lady is just 18. She wears her line suit of blonde hair a is Morieena Kenwirs,—that is, in two heavy braids reaching far below her wast. The front hair is froway over the pure white brow, while a pair of large, liquid brown eyes look forth with all of the innocence and simplicity of a happy child. Her features and complexion are good, and her form round, full, and symmetrical. She both walks and dances gracefully; her manners are modest, composed, and refined. In addition to these personal attractions, the rumor has gone forth that her Califernia income amounts to \$1,000 a day. Miss Sweetapple is chaperoned by a handsome aunt from St. Louis.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Burnett's Cocoaine kills dandruff, allays Burnett's Cocoaine kills dandruff, allays irritation, and promotes the growth of the hair.

Ottawa, Ill., April 8, 1878.—Massra. Joseph Burnett & Co.—Gentlemen: For over two years I have suffered terribly with "scaid-head" in its worst form. A few weeks ago I tried a bottle of your Cocoaine. The first application gave me relief, and now the disease is effectually cured. I cheerfully recommend Burnett's Cocoaine to any one suffering with the above complaint. Yours respectfully, N. C. STEVENS, Deputy Sheriff.

Charles Heidsleck's Champagnes.—The pop-ular Sillery and the super-excellent "Dry Medal." so highly appreciated in England, Germany, and Russia, are oeing constantly received by Mr. Emil Schultze, 35 Beaver street, New York.

Chew Jackson's Best Sweet Navy Tobacco SOZODONT.

SOZODONT. ESTABLISHED 1859.

THE PEERLESS LIQUID

THE STANDARD TOOTH

TRAGRANT SOZODONT.

ALL ITS INGREDIENTS

THIS REMARKABLE DEN TIS REMARKABLE DEN-TIFRICE may be described as a pure transparent ilouid, delightfully perfumed, a few drops of which, applied to the tooth-brush and rubbed on the teeth, produces a most agreeable foam, which penetrates all the interstices of the teeth, and cleanses the mouth in a refreshing suit pleasant manner. Discolored teeth are rendered white by its use. The BREATH derives fra-grance from its aroms. It prevents and arrests dental decay. The gums become roster and harder under its operation, and a sensation of perfect cleanlisms of the teeth and nous is

All the liquid Dentifrices seen by the public since 1800, claiming the remarkable properties of the SOZOBONT, are but abortive attempts to imitate this original and geousee article, no one or which has ever approached the SOZO-DONT for utility, efficacy, and excellence.

The public should know that a bottle of S43Z4DANT will tast four to six months, that it is an exceedingly accordinct and face pensive Dentifrice, as well as an indispensable toilet inxury. Purchasers are also asked to note the size and fluid capacity of the bottle, and particularly to remember that, unlike tooth powders and tooth gastes, there is no waste—naif a dozen persons may use from the same bottle. Sold by all droggists.



KUMYSS. AREND'S KUMYSS

The original and only article of its kind.
Not approached in taste or ease of digestion
by any of the imitations. Send for treatise
on Kumyss. In order to obtain the genuine
article, address orders directly to ole, address orders directly to A. AREND, Chemist, Originator of Kumyss in America 179 Madison-st., Chie

KOUMISS Sike it for Candidates The BEST mode. \$3.25 per dozen qts., delivered. 7 refunded upon return of bottles. Satisfaction sparated. C. H. KKLLY, cor. Wabash-av. and Jacobs-

BRONCHIAL CIGARETTES. SMOKE Jeffers' Aromatic Bronchial Cigarettes

Warranted to cure Catarna Athma, Hay-Fever, Head-ache, Hoarseness, Coids, Conghs, Sore Throst, and Officialty Breath. Sold by Druggista. Samples free. Office and Depot, 70 State-R.

today, declining to deliver up in, for the reason that, in his purpose of the requisition is rent from that of the trial of the rupon the indictment which to of the requisition. He says accordance with the practice of the requisition.

Disputch to The Tribune.

The Produce Markets Active-Hogs, Provisions, and Barley Firmer.

Spring Wheat and Corn Easier ... Winter

Wheat Stronger.

FINANCIAL.

There was not much doing in financial circles. country orders for currency have been light the mast few days, in comparison with what they were few weeks ago.

A singular feature of the currency business of

ago, to which attention has never been called, e distribution through Chicago of the notes of ern National Banks. One of the banks of this Eastern National Banks. One of the banks of this city yesterday received a letter from the Cashier of a New England National Bank offering to ship currency, free of express charges, in return for New York exchange. The purpose of this, at first sight, seemingly purposeless bargain is, of course, to scatter the notes of the hunk so that they will never be returned for redemption. It is not clear how anything is to be made by this prescript, since the Government cets. made by this operation, since the Government gets the benefit of unredeemed National-Bank notes. Still, a good many Eastern bankers are able to figure-some gain out of it. Inquiry among the Chicago banks showed that a good deal of this scatteration of National-Bank currency has been

Rates of discount are 6@10 per cent to regular customers, with special rates to outside borrowers

The price of New York exchange was 80c per 1,000 discount. The clearings were \$3,000,000,

THE SAN PRANCISCO MINING-STOCK MARKET. THE SAN FRANCISCO MINING-STOCK MARKET.

The San Francisco Chronicle says: A comparison between the prices of yesterday, Aug. 23, and July 30, not four weeks ago, may be read with some interest. Then, Sierra Newada brought \$8, 75; Union, \$7,75; Alpha. \$10.62\(\frac{1}{2}\); Mexican, \$13\(\frac{1}{2}\); Yeliow Jacket, \$9,25; Julia, \$7,25; Justice, \$4,80; Gould & Curry, \$0.87\(\frac{1}{2}\); Eleher, \$4,20; Crown Point, \$7; Overman, \$10.25; Utah, \$9,75; Benton, \$2; Alta, \$7,50; Exchequer, \$3,80; Bullion, \$5; Imperial, 60c; Bodie, \$17; and a majority of the other stocks proportionalely low Benton, \$2; Alta, \$7.50; Exchequer, \$3.80; Bullion, \$5; Imperial, 60c; Bodie, \$17; and a majority of the other stocks proportionately low figures. As near as can be ascertained, the same prospects existed then as at present, and no more. If this is not inflation enough to satisfy the most greedy and sanguine stock gambler, then it would be interesting to know how much of a good thing they wish. Were there any new developments or any better prospects now than then, there might be a shadow of excase for manipulators to base a further advance upon; but such are not the facts. The way things look there has been too much anticipating for so short a space of time. The public are "bucking" against a game at which it is not intended they shall win. And hence from this time forth they cannot use too much action in selecting shares for investment. Then, a,ain, it is pretty well understood that Flood, with the millions of money he represents, is opposed to this movement, as he was not prepared for it with a goodly quantity of stocks to distribute among the people at high prices. Ophir and the bonanzas, which are his especial pets, are offered down to lower prices than were realized when the present move took shape, but they seem to have had no effect in holding the price of others down. If the bonanza firm are really determined to reduce values, and they are short on Sterra Nevada and Utah, as it is claimed they are, their time of policy will be to create a corner in the money market, as was accomplished three years.

Goldsmid, of London, report Aug.

silver at the date of our last was quoted and although the arrivals have been considered the price has gracinally declined, and about 300 by the Chill steamer has to-day been dat 52:5-16 at which the market appears of an arount, as many consigneer refused to trecent quotations, and the China exchanges reported unfavorable, the price has receded 34, with hardly any demand. Until the beng of the week gold continued in active defor France, Spain, and other countries, and rivals were supplemented by over a quarter million in bars taken from the Bank. The exchange has now advanced to a point which

RALLBOAD SONDS,

The following bids for railroad bonds were made on the New York Stock Exchange Aug. 28:

CHICAGO MINING AND STOCK EXCHANGE. Shares.

Shocks.

Sk No Farther (Black Hills), regular.

Stocks.

Sk No Farther (Black Hills), regular.

Stocks.

Sk No Farther (Black Hills), regular.

Stocks.

Sto \$ 1.10

COIN QUOTATIONS. f coins, bought and sold:

and silver doilars were 100% @100% in

NEW YORK, Aug. 30.—Gold touched BY TELEGRAPH.

ly this afternoon 100%, otherwise 100% all day. Governments were firm. Railroad bonds were firm.

The stock market was irregular in the forenoon The stock market was irregular in the forenoon, but was heavy in the afternoon for Granger shares under heavy sales of long stocks. The remainder of the list was firm, and advanced \$4.001. Transactions aggregated 506,000 shares; 4,000 Erie, 12,000 Lake Shore, 5,400 Northwestern common, 14,000 preferred, 3,360 Rock Island, 8,000 St. Paul common, 20,000 preferred, 11,000 Lackawanna, 9,000 Union Pacific, 10,000 Western Union.

Paul common, 20,000 practic, 10,000 Western wanna, 9,000 Union Pacific, 10,000 Western Union.

Money market 11/62. Prime mercantile paper, 31/65.

Custom receipts, \$383,000.

The Assistant Treasurer disbursed \$136,000.

Clearings, \$7,600,000.

Sterlinge xchange, bankers' bills, 483½; sight, exchange on New York, 488.

Dry-goods imports for the week, \$2,09,3000.

Coupons, '81. 108 New 41/8. 104%

Coupons, '83. 1024 New 4 per cents. 100%

Coupons, '85. 106 Coupons 1085

A. New 52. 106 Coupons 1085

A. New 53. 106 Coupons 1085

A. New 53. 106 Coupons 1085 nion Pacific....

Northwestern, pfd... Tennessee 6s, old STACE BOXDS.
Tennessee, new 3456 Missouri 6s.
Virginia 6s, old. 32 SAN FRANCISCO.

account, 94%.
United States Bonds-41%s, 105%; '67s, 107; 10-40s, 1084; new 5s, 107%.
Reading, 16%; Erie, 15%.
Parts, Aug. 30. -Rentes, 112f 15c.
Behlin, Aug. 30. -The Imperial Bank of Germany has raised its rate of discount to 5 per cent, and for short loans to 6 per cent.

REAL ESTATE.

The following instruments were filed for recor-

Illinois st, 50 ft e of Pine st, s f, 25x100 ft, im proved, dated Aug. 29 (Charles G. Ross t Illinois st, 50 ft e of Pine st, s f, 25x100 ft, improved, dated Aug. 29 (Charles G. Ross to Clark W. Ross).

Wabash av, 462 ft n of Sixteenth st, w f, 27x181 ft, improved, dated June 1, 1877 (Samuel Goidman to Henry Mets).

Courtland st, 116 ft w of Robey st, n f, 32 3-10 x100 ft-dated Aug. 26 (William H. Jacobs to C. & S. Knapp).

South Halsted st, 120 2-10 ft n of Twenty-second st, e f, 25x110 ft, dated Aug. 29 (Alice Nolan to S. F. Brown et al.).

Lincoin st, n w cor of Ellen st, 46 ft, dated Aug. 24 (Edwim Maynard to Christina Hoffmann).

Laurel st, n e cor of Thirty-seventh court, w Aug. 34 (Bown) Maynaru to Christina Holf-mann).

Laurel st, ne cor of Thirty-seventh court, w
f. 20x150 ft, dated Aug. 30 (John Watters to
Peter Ward).

South Haisted st. Ca. May. 30 (Elizabeth Fitzstrainmons to John Fitzgeraid).

North Clark st, ne cor of Ontario st, w f, undivided 4 of 109x90 ft (Clarendon House).

dated Aug. 17, 1876 (Nelson W. Purpie to W.
F. and A. J. Purpie).

North Clark st, unduvided 4 of the above, dated
Aug. 20 (Alice J. Purpie to Harvey M. Thompson). Thompson).

North Clark st, undivided % of the above, dated Aug. 20 (W. F. Purple to Harvey M. Thompson). Thompson)
Cottage Grove av., 370 ft s of Twenty-ninth st,
w f, 50x204 ft; also Ellis Park, 190/8 ft n of
Thirty-ninth st, w f, 22x10 ft, dated Aug. 30
(Harvey M. Thompson to J. Smead Purple).
Hirsch st, 179 ft w of Rockwell st, n f, 25x124
ft, dated Aug. 29 (German Savings Bank to
M. S. Herman).

COMMERCIAL, Pollowing were the latest quotations for August delivery on the leading articles for the last two days: of the leading articles of produce in this city dur

ing the twenty-four hours ending at 7 o'clock on Friday morning, and for the corresponding date twelve months ago:

| 1878. | 1877. | 1878. | 1877. | 1878. | 1877. | 1878. | 1877. | 1878. | 1877. | 1878. | 1877. | 1878. | 1877. | 1878. | 1877. | 1878. | 1877. | 1878. | 1877. | 1878. | 1877. | 1878. | 1877. | 1878. | 1877. | 1878. | 1877. | 1878. | 1877. | 1878. | 1877. | 1878. | 1877. | 1878. | 1877. | 1878. | 1877. | 1878. | 1877. | 1878. | 1877. | 1878. | 1877. | 1878. | 1877. | 1878. | 1877. | 1878. | 1877. | 1878. | 1877. | 1878. | 1877. | 1878. | 1877. | 1878. | 1877. | 1878. | 1877. | 1878. | 1877. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878 1878. | 1877. | 1878. | 1877.

Withdrawn from store during Wednesday for city consumption: 1,262 bu wheat, 2,025 bu oat 2,830 bu barley.

this city yesterday morning: 14 cars No. 1 red winter wheat, 99 cars No. 2 do. 14 cars No. 3 do. 5 cars rejected (125 winter); 102 cars No. 2 spring, 100 cars No. 3 do, 40 cars rejected (242 spring); 140 cars and 18, 100 bu high mixed corn, 523 cars and 35, 900 bu No. 2 do, 172 cars rejected, 3 cars no grade (844 corn); 1 car No. 1 oats, 51 cars No. 2 white, 71 cars and 22,000 bu No. 2 mixed, 46 white, 71 cars and 22,000 bu No. 2 mixed, 46 cars rejected, 1 car no grade (170 oats); 8 cars No. 2 barley, 34 cars extra No. 3 do, 6 cars ordinary No. 3 do, 6 cars feed, 1 car no grade (55 barley). Total (1.478 cars), 657,000 bu. Inspected out: 95, 199 bu winter wheat, 47, 290 bu spring, 437, 702 bu corn, 39, 765 bu oats, 85, 819

bu rye, 928 bu barley.
Shippers say that to them corn is dearer now at 35c than it was at 40c a few weeks ago. They could then lay it down in the British Isles at 23s 6d, and now it costs 25s 6d, the difference being a matter of freight. The rates of freight from here to the seaboard are strong, and may advance further, but it is not thought probable that ocean freights will be higher, as a plenty of vessels in Atlantic ports is looked for, -California and other

places being now supplied with about all the ton-nage they are likely to want.

It is stated by parties in the trade that the recent large movement of winter wheat was chiefly of grain that was sold early, when farmers were influ-enced by the belief that there would be an abunand can be an abno-dant crop of spring wheat, and that they are now less anxious to sell: for which reason a smaller movement may be looked for, unless prices should improve. It is noteworthy that winter wheat is still improving relatively, being yesterday at a premium of about 6c per bu over spring in this market. That makes the ratio of prices about as 16 to 15, event to a difference of prices about as 16 to 15, equal to a difference of about one-third of a bushet of wheat to the pro-duction of a barrel of flour of equal quality from both grades. It is claimed that the difference in actual value is even more than this when the poor quality of the spring wheat this year is taken into the account. It should be remembered, however, that it is scarcely fair to compare this year's wheat with that of last as an average quality. The spring-wheat crop of 1877 was one of unusual excellence, and may not be considered excitate excess.

cellence, and may not be equaled again in several years to come.

The leading produce markets were rather irregular yesterday, with a fair volume of business doing. Hogs and provisions were firmer. Wheat and corn were easier than on Thursday evening, but gener-

were stronger.

Dry-goods jobbers had nothing new to report.

There was a satisfactorily active demand, and a fairly sustained set of prices. Buyers are arriving in steadily increasing numbers, and not for several seasons past has the volume of sales been so large at this time of year. Groceries continue in good and increasing demand, and prices maintain the firmness heretofore characterizing them. Butter was in active local and shipping demand, and was firm at fully late prices. Cheese was quoted quiet, with values somewhat unsettled. Stocks large and hard to move, except at modifled prices. There was no change in the condition of the market for dried fruits. Business shows steady improvement, but the demand is still lacking in activity, and prices remain low. Fish are in better supply, and are less firmly held, the demand being light. No changes were ap-parent in the market for oils, paints, and colors. Leather, barring, coal, and wood were quiet and unchanged. Tobacco continues fairly active and

The yard lumber market was fairly active, and steady. The offerings of cargoes were small, and soon sold. Receivers look for smaller receipts, a better trade, and a steadier market after this. The sales of wool, broom-corn, and hay were small, and chiefly to buyers who never buy a great quantity at a time. No changes were made in quotations. The seed market was rather quiet, timothy being unchanged and flax 2@3c lower, the larger offerings causing buyers to hold off. Potatoes were steady, the city sales being fair every day, and the receipts moderate. The demand for eggs and oultry was fair at recent prices. Hides were in above quotations.

Lake freights were fairly active and stronger at 4c for corn by sail to Buffalo, steam rates to do being quoted at 4%c on corn and 4%c on wheat. Room was taken for 110,000 bu wheat, 350,000 bu corn, 48,000 bu oats, and 35,000 bu rye.
Rail freights were quiet, without change. The rates per 100 lbs on grain are 30c to New York, and 35c to New England points; to Baltimore, 32c. Boxed meats, pork, and lard, 5c more than the above figures, and loose meats 10c more than

steady at 14c and 15c for corn and wheat to New York, and 16c for corn to Boston. Sail and canal to New York were 12%c on wheat and 11%c or

IN NEW YORK YESTERDAY. Ang. 29. -Receipts-Flour, 11,877 brls; wheat, 330, 220 bu; corn, 29,575 bu; oats, 83,369 bu; corn-meal, 970 pkgs; rye, 15,414 bu; malt, 3,725 pkgs; pork, 100 pkgs; beef, 358 pkgs; cut-meats, 734 pkgs; lard, 881 pkgs; whisky, 226 orls. Exports-Twenty-four hours-Flour, 18,000 bris; wheat, 462,000 bu; corn, 120,000 bu; rye, 68,000 bu; barley. none.

PROVISION DELIVERIES. By a ballot vote of 322 for and 64 against, taken yesterday on 'Change, Sec. 16 of Rule 29 was yesterday on 'Change, Sec. 16 of Rule 29 was amended to read as follows:

Provisions, if desired by the purchaser, must be delivered at cars or on teams from packing house or store, free of charge. All deliveries of provisions in store shall be free of storage to the buyer for five (5) days, or, if in packing house, for (3) days, except when the ist of the month falls on Sunday or a holiday, in which case receipts shall be regular to the buyer four (4) days, or if in packing house, two (2) days from the time the seller significant his readiness to desiver, and any extra expense attending the examination of provisions are to be paid by the party ordering the same.

GRAIN IN SIGHT.

GRAIN IN SIGHT. The following table shows the visible supply of

Aug. 24, 1878. 9, 750,000 11,038,000 8,078,000 1,008,000 Aug. 17, 1878. 7,741,000 9,285,000 2,445,000 1,106,000 Aug. 25, 1877. 3,867,728 11,678,404 2,341,235 265,411 Aug. 26,1878. 7,277,821 7,886,377 2,298,324 508,216 Aug. 26,1874. 8,591,037 7,224,2631,968,633 129,990 Also, 695,000 bu rye, against 585,000 bu one week pre-

GOODS RECEIVED at Chicago Customs Aug. 30: The Élgin National Watch Company, 1 case watch-jewels; John C. Olsen & Co., 3 cases dry goods; Stettauer Bros. & Co., 8 cases dry goods; J. N. Jewett, 1 case paintings; Keith Bros., 3 cases artificial flowers; Julius Bauer & Co., 1 case musical instruments: T. Reiling, 2 cases books; Wilson Bros., 3 cases dry goods. Collections, \$6,342.05.

PROVISIONS.

PROVISIONS.

HOG PRODUCTS—Were in fair request, though not very active, and stronger, though Liverpool was 6d lower on lard, and Eastern markets were easier. Hogs, at the Stock-Yards, were quoted firmer, with a smaller supply, and our reported shipments of product were large. It is expected that next Monday's deliveries on September contracts will be heavy.

MESS PORK—Was in better request, and advanced 17½c per bri. closing 12½c above the latest prices of Thursday. Sales were reported of 250 bris spot at \$9. 30: 10, 250 bris seller Sentember at \$8. 1059.30; and 16, 500 bris seller October at \$9. 2569.940. Total, 27,000 bris. The market closed firm at \$9. 2589.30 spot or seller the month: \$9. 2569.27½ for September: \$9. 4059.42½ for October; and \$9.0069. 10 seller the year.

Prime mess pork was quoted nominal at \$10.000 to 50. 50, and extra prime at \$9. 2569. 50.

LARD—Was rather quiet, but advanced 5c per 100 lbs,

October; and \$9.00@0.10 seller the year.

Prime mess pork was quoted nominal at \$10.00@

10.50, and extra prime at \$9.25@0.50.

LARD—Was rather quiet, but advanced 5e per 100 lbs, and closed a shade better than the previous evening. Sales were reported of 60 tes spot (kettled) at \$7.50; 5.50 tes seller September at \$7.125@27.175.

Total, 11, 310 tes. The market closed at early at \$7.50; 5.60 tes seller September at \$7.125@27.175.

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Total, 11, 310 tes. The market closed at early at \$7.50; 5.60 tes seller September; \$7.125@27.175.

Total, 11, 310 tes. The month; \$7.05@7.175.

Alexander of the month; \$7.05@7.075.

Alexander of the month; \$7.05@7.075.

Alexander of the month; \$7.125.

BREADSTUFES. BREADSTUFES.

FLOUR—Was quiet and steady. There was little beyond the usual local demand, but stocks are small yes, many of the country mills not having commenced to grind on the new crop. Some of them are starting up now, but report that the wheat (spring) will run a great deal more to the barrel than last year. Sales were reported of 425 bris winters, chiefy at \$4.62\infty_6.00; 800 bris spring, chiefy at \$4.90\tilde{\phi}5.15; and 100 bris ryce flour on private terms. Total, 1,225 bris. Quetations for Chicago grades are: \$2.50\tilde{\phi}3.00 for fine, \$3.50\tilde{\phi}4.00 for superfines, \$4.50\tilde{\phi}5.50 for extras, \$5.00 \tilde{\phi}6.00 for double extras, and \$8.00\tilde{\phi}6.00\tilde{\phi}6 to patents ©6.00 for double extras, and ©6.00@8.00 for patents and some fancy brands; winter extras, §4.50@5.50. Hye flour, \$2.85@2.50. Bran-Was quiet and firm. Sale was reported of 20 tons at \$9.12;469.25 per ton on track.

Conn-Meal-Coarse was nominal at \$14.00 per ton

on track.

SPRING WHEAT—Was active and somewhat irreguon track.

SPRING WHEAT—Was active and somewhat irregular, though within a not very wide range. The British markets were quoted firmer, with cargoes a shade dearer, while our markets exhibited a slight increase, and the weather was fine in the Northwest. The market for next menth was ich ligher early, declined light and closed ich below the latest price of Thursday. The early news brought out a few buying orders, but there were so many sellers throughout that the market looked as if it would have declined heavily but that it was sustained by the strength in winter wheat and a fair sustained by the strength in winter wheat and a fair ling. In futures was largely in the strength over from September into October, the better demand widening the premium on the latter month at one time to ig. Seller October and declined to 200kc, closing at 190k. Seller October sold at 1914c, 30d down to 295k. The per was very quite at \$181 to below October, closing at 300k. Seller October sold at 90546915c, closing at 300k. Seller October at \$180 to below October, closing at 300k. Seller October at \$180 to below October, closing at 300k. Seller October at \$180 to below October, closing at 300k. Seller October at \$180 to below October, closing at 300k. Seller October at \$180 to below October, closing at 300k. Seller October at \$180 to below October, closing at 300k. Seller October at \$180 to below October, closing at 300k. Seller October at \$180 to below October, closing at 300k. Seller October at \$180 to below October, closing at 90k. Seller October at \$180 to below October, closing at 90k. Seller October at \$180 to below October, closing at 90k. Seller October at \$180 to below October, closing at 90k. Seller October at \$180 to below October, closing at 90k. Seller October at \$180 to below October, closing at 90k. Seller October at \$180 to below October, closing at Total. 21,546 53,564
Same time last week. 15,934 64,294
Saipments. 40,000 2,300 3,159
Tuesday. 1,201 3,864
Wednesday. 3,087 4,907
Thursday. 2,718 6,356

Minnesota at \$1.20 on track, and 400 bu rejected at 650 on track.

WINTER WINTER Was in very good demand by shippers, with a smaller volume of receipts, which resulted in an advance of 2c per bu, and the market for No. 2 red closed 14c higher than the previous day. Seller September soid at 8569350c, closing at 95%c, and October soid at 96697c. Spot sales were reported of 25, 000 bu No. 1 red at 96697c; 58,000 bu No. 2 at 95%6 95%c; and 00 bu No. 2 at 95%6 95%c; and 2.000 bu No. 2 at 95%6 95 Thursday 2,718 6,556 645

Total. 9,370 17,236 1,440

CATTLE—The market was firm yesterday, but there was not much "snap" to trade. Buyers appeared somewhat indifferent, they evidently having already secured nearly as many cattle as they require for the present week. The firmness of holders arose from the fact that the supply proved very light, and that the run for Saturday also promises to be restricted. The small fresh supply gave holders an opportunity to work off some of the stale cattle, but they were unable to discose of all. Sales were reported at \$2,0064.70 for inferior to choice grades, —the bulk at \$3,5064.80 for fair to prime native steers weighing from 1,100 to 1,400 lbs, and at \$3,0063.30 for Colorado-Texas cattle and native butchers' stock. There were no extra natives and very few Texas through cattle. Stockers were in light request at \$2,7563.23. Veals were salable at \$3,0064.75 per 100 lbs for poor to choice grades.

Extra Beeves—Graded steers, weighing 1,400 selice; 6,000 bu No. 3 at 8898894c; 1,000 bu rejected at 70c; and 2,000 bu y sample at 70682c. Total, uz., 000 bu. CORN—Was fairly active and easier. The market opened at the advance gained the previous afternoon, and fell off about ice, by the close of the seasion. The British markets and Baltimore were firm, but freights here were stronger, and the daily supply was more than 100 car-load greater than that of Thursday. This caused an easier feeling in futures, while the supply the supply of the suppl

make up round lots for delivery on the 1st of the month. There was also some demand from snippers for No. 2, No. 2 white, and rejected. Samples were in moderate request. September sold at 216214c and Octobe at 226224c, both closing at the incide. August sold at 2064204c, and closed at 2964204c, closing at 2964204c. Sold at 2064204c. Give degred No. 2 brought 2066204c, and regular 2066204c, closing at 2066204c. Rejected at 601 at 18546164c, inside for Danylle receipts. Rejected sold at 18546164c, inside for Banylle receipts at 21c; 75, 800 bu No. 2 at 206621c; 21, 400 bu rejected at 21c; 75, 800 bu No. 2 at 206621c; 21, 400 bu rejected at 21c; 75, 800 bu No. 2 at 206621c; 21, 400 bu rejected at 21c; 75, 800 bu No. 2 at 206621c; 21, 400 bu rejected at 24c; 800 business and steady. No. 2 sold at 47c; and rejected at 42c. September was in fair demand, and 15,000 bu sold near the close at 476c. October was scarce and firm at 489c. The receipts were fair, but some of the No. 2 was held against next month's contracts. Cash vales were reported of 400 bu No. 1 at 475c; 10,000 bu by sample at 38448c on track. Total, 13,000 bu. BARLEY — Was rather quiet and firmer. The receipts

mouth's contracts. Cash sales were reported of 4.00 bu
No. 1 at 475c; 10.00 bu No. 2 do at 47c; 2,400 bu rejected at 43c; 800 bu by sample at 386,48c on track.
Total, 13,600 bu.

BARLEY—Was rather quiet and firmer. The receipts were fair, and car lots sold readily. No. 2 and extra 3 being higher. Futures were rather quiet. There was some inquiry from shorts and other operators, with a some inquiry from shorts and other operators, and firmly of the strength o

Wheat sold lower at 90% 90% for September, and closed at 90% 90% for October sold at 90% 90% and closed with sellers at the inside.

Corn was quoted weak at 37% for September, and 38% for October, and crow was steady, with sales of 500 bris at \$9.40 for October.

October lard sold it opp accounts at \$9.40. October lard sold (1,000 tcs) at \$7.10.
Sales were also made of 150,000 lbs October short ribs at \$3.35.

GENERAL MARKETS. GENERAL MARKETS.

BROOM-CORN-Small orders are coming in rather freely, and are thankfully received. The stock here is not large, and most of it is in few hands. The Kansas farmers are selling their crop, and new corn will be in this market soon. Following are the retail quotations; Choice green hurl, 3566c; green brush that will work itself, 43654c; red-tipped, 4565c; red medium, 35645c.

84%c.
BUTTER-Remains firm under moderate receipts and a continued good demand from shippers and the home trade. Prices range as follows: Choice to fancy creamery, 20@24c; good to choice, dairy, 14@18c; medium, 94@12c; inferior to common, 6@8c. BAGGING—Nothing new was developed in this mar-

BAGGING—Nothing new was developed in this market. There was a fair movement at the quotations following: Stark, 24c; Brighton A, 234cc; Lewiston, 21c; Otter Creek, 20c; American, 195cc; burlans, 4 and 5 bu, 18614c; gunnles, single, 14615c; double, 20 624c; wool sacks, 46645c.
CHEESE, Dealers were not very well pleased with the situation. The large stocks on hand, the continued liberal receipts, and the absence of any realizable demand gives buyers decidedly the advantage, Prices were unsettled, but, without quotable change, ranging about as follows: Full cream, 646674cc; part skim, 5566845cc; low grades, 364c.
COAL—Net with a fair inquiry, and was reported steady at the annexed prices: Lackawanna, large 65c, 36. On the control of t

ton, \$3.00; Gartsberric, \$4.75; Indiana block, \$4.50.

EGGS-Were in fair request at 11@12c. The offerings were rather light.

FISH-Are quiet, as is usually the case at this time of the year. Under increased supplies the market has a less buoyant tone. We quote as follows: No. 1 whitefish, per ½-bri, \$5.2593.50; family whitefish, \$1.7591.80; tonut, \$2.2593.50; of the control of the period of the control of th

\$3.50@4.75.

To the Western Associated Press.

East Linenty, Aug. 30.—Cattle-Receipts, 1.584 through and 94 local stock: total for four days, 2.431 through and 2.24 local; all sold out at writing, and yesterday's prices sustained; 31 head of 1,525 log good, 84.75; fair to good, 84.00@4.75.

Hoos—Receipts to-day, 1.690; and for four days past, 8,445; grassers, 83.50@3.99; Torkers, \$4.00@4.35; Philadelphia, 84.50@4.80; Torkers, \$4.00@4.35; Philadelphia, 84.50@4.80; All Sarry, \$4.000, 100; total for four days, 7,500; none for sale; feeling fair. progress and most goods in the list are steadily held. We repeat:
FORKIGN-Dates, 5@6c; figs, layers, 6@14c; Turkish prunes, 7@59c; raisins, layers, \$1.85@1.99; London layers, \$1.95c; 10; loose, Muscatel, \$1.85@2.00; Zante currants, 4c;@56c; citron, 15@18c;
Domes-ric-Alden apples, 16@18c; New York and Michigan, 4644sc; Southern, 5%603sc; Cohlo, 3@57gc; peaches, unpaired, halves, 4a44c; do, cuarters, 5%604c; raspherries, 27%60sc; pitch eherries, 16%17c, Nurs-Filberts, 11%612c; a'thonds, Tarragona, 18@19c; French waluuts, 13@14c; naples walnuts, 13@14c; Grenoole walnuts, 13%es4c; Braxils, 5%69c; Texaspecans, 76%9c; Kiver pecans, 66%9c; Virginia do, 6@659c. Signification of the state of t nia pears, \$3.00a4.00 per box; do grapes, \$5.50a6.50 per case; watermelons, \$6.0009.00 per 100; muskmelons, \$2.00a4.00 per 100; GROCERIES—There was a good general demand and a firm set of prices. The attention of the trade, as for some time past, is still chiefly centred in coffees and sugars, and oth of those staple articles occupy a firm position. Below are the current quotations:

KICE—Carolina, 73/488/4c; Louisiana, 798c; Rangoon, 63/467c.

LIVE STOCK.

CHICAGO.

Cattle. Ho7s. Sheep.
5.521 7.533 1,076
6.581 11.494 438
4.287 13.077 1.086
4.287 13.077 1.086
1.300 9.509 500

position. Below are the current quotations: RICE-Carolina, 74@84c; Louisiana, 7@8c; Ran-goon, 64-67c. COFFEE-Mendaling, Java, 28@30c; O. G. Java, 25@ 27c; choice to fancy Rio. 1961194c; good to prime, 1754@184c; common to fair, 154-6165c; roasting, 145-6 615c. Hose-Strong and active: light shipping, S3.656 3.90: Yorkers and Baltimores, \$4.004.30; mixed packing, \$4.1064.40; Boston, \$4.4064.50; butchers' to select, \$4.4064.70; receipts, 2,000; shipments, 600. Shrker—Good qualities scarce and wanted; good to prime, \$3.2063.50; choice, \$3.4063.75; export grades, \$3.7564.00; receipts, 200; shipments, 750. @15c. Sugars—Patent cut loaf, 10%@10%c; crushed, 10%@ 10%c; granuined, 9%@10c; powdered, 10%@10%c; A. standard, 9%@9%c; do No. 2, 9%@9%c; extra C, 8%@ 9c; C No. 1, 8%@84c; C No. 2, 8%@9%c; yellow, 7% star NEW YORK. Aug. 30.—BEEVES—Receipts, 2,800, making 6,350 for four days, against 4,530 same time Sec. U.NO. 1, 8766874c; C.NO. 2, 876687c; vellow, 756 8760 vellow, 756 SIRUTS—California sugar-loaf drips, 40643c; California silver drips, 50653c; good sugar-house strup, 356 88c; extra do. 40643c. New Orleans molasses, choice new, 48650c; do prime, 44648c; good, 35633c; com-mon, 28630c; common molasses, 33638c; black strap, 28c, 28c. Spices—Allspice, 1861194c; cloves, 40645c; cassia, 24625c; pepper, 156616c; nutmegs, No. 1, 90695c; Calcutta ginger, 836c. HAY—The sales of pressed hay continue small, the city being kind in stack by the

making 6,350 for four days, against s.53r same time last week; market weak and dull; native steers, 86 104c, the inside figure for 2 car-loads of choice ken-tucky steers for export alive; Texas and Cherokee cat-tle, 78-8/ac; Colorado steers, 86-8/ac; exporters used 200 fat steers at 09/aci 09/ac. Shran-Receipts, 3,870, making 10,000 for four days, against 12,000 same time last week; sheep quiet at 09-68/ac for common of control and the control of the days, 13,55 same time last week; market very quiet at \$4,4064.60 per 100 lbs; a bunch of Ohlo-hogs, \$4.50. ssc: extra do. 40643c. New Orienam molasers, choice new, 48620c; do prime, 44648c; good, 35638c; common, 28630c; common molases, 336,38c; black strap, 28638c.

Spices Allapice, 186184c; cloves, 40645c; cassia, 24625c; pepper, 1546416c; nutmegs, No. 1, 90630c; Charles, 28630c; pepper, 1546416c; nutmegs, No. 1, 90630c; Charles, 286,30c; pepper, 1546416c; nutmegs, No. 1, 90630c; Charles, 286,30c; pepper, 1546416c; nutmegs, No. 1, 90630c; Charles, 286,30c; Oci, and the outside trade is small and easily attended to. The given prices are: No. 1 timothy, 88,0068,30; No. 2 do. \$7,5068,00; mixed do. \$8,5067,00; upland prairie, 386,30c; Oci, and No. 1, \$6,00.

Hildes—Were in good request, and from. The offerings are meagre, and there appears to be some competition between buyers, which is causing the advance, 1540c; of the files of the life deld. Quotalization of the second of the

week thus far, 8,540; casers in the road by an accident.

SHEEP-Receipts, 1,300; for the week thus far, 15,400; dull and declining; Western sheep, \$3,256, 3,87½; feeders, \$4,1004.35; lambs quotable, Western at \$4,4064.75. Hoos-Accepta, 2,235; for the week thus far, 18,735; active and lower; fair Michigan grassers to good Yorkers, \$3,7564.00; medium and heavy Ohlos, \$4,0064.40. CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 30.—Hous-Active and firm on good stock; common, \$3,0063.90; light, \$4,0064.40; packing, \$4,1064.50; butchers', \$4,5064.65; receipts, 412; ahipments, 375.

The offerings of cargoes were again light, and the sales necessarily slow. As stated yesterday, receivers are not sending out so many vessels as heretofore. Lumber freights are advancing, and manufacturers want to hold some of the stuff they have left until they

Lumber freights are advancing, and manufacturers want to hold some of the stuff they have left until they see decided indications that a rise in freights will be compensated for by an advance in lumber. The stock of logs in the booms, also, is getting low, and the last drives are likely to be late in coming down. No changes in prices were noted yesterday. Piece-stuff was salable at \$7.75@8.00, medium inch at \$9.50@11.00, and common at \$8.25@9.00. Lath were steady at \$1.25, and shingles at \$1.75@2.05.

Sales: Cargo schr Loulsa McDonald, from Manistee, 109,000 ft holdful plece-stuff at \$8.00; deckload small timber at \$10.50.

The yard dealers report having a fair trade with the West, and an increasing demand from this State. The list-price's are sometimes shaded, but the majority of dealers seem disposed to follow the list as closely as they can. We quote:
First and second clear, 194 and 2 inch... \$32.00@35.50

Third clear, 194 to 2 inch... 28.00@30.00

Third clear, 194 to 2 inch... 28.00@30.00

Third clear, 194 to 2 inch... 28.00@30.00

Third clear, 194 to 194 to 2 inch... 28.00@30.00

Third clear, 194 to 194 to 2 inch... 28.00@30.00

Third clear, 194 to 194 to 2 inch... 28.00@30.00

Third clear, 194 to 194 to 2 inch... 28.00@30.00

Third clear, 194 to 194 to 2 inch... 28.00@30.00

Thord clear, 194 to 194 to 2 inch... 28.00@30.00

Thord clear, 194 to 2 inch... 28.00@30.00

Thord clear, 194 to 194 to 2 inch... 28.00@30.00

The proper second common, dressed... 21.00@32.00

Box boards, A. 19 inches and upwards... 31.00@33.00

Box boards, G. 31 inches and upwards... 31.00@33.00

Box boards, G. 10 inc

BY TELEGRAPH.

The following were received by the Chicago Board of

Trade:
Liverpool, Aug. 30—11:30 a. m.—Flour, 21624s.
Grain—Wheat. winter, 3s 2d@9s 4d: apring. 9s@9s 8d;
white, 10s 2d@10s 6d; club, 10s 5d@10s 8d. Corn, 23s
6d@23s 9d. Pork, 49s. Lard, 3ss 6d. Receipts of
wheat last three days, 39,000 grs, 31,000 American.
Liverpool, 1:30 p. m.—Lard, 38s. Rest unchanged.
Lowdon, Aug. 30.—Liverpool—Wheat steady. Corn
frmer. Mark Lann—Wheat firmer. Corn a shade
dearer. Cargoes off coast—Wheat a shade dearer; fair
average No. 2 spring, 45s 6d; fair average red winter,
4ds 6d647s; fair average California, 5is; sorn firm.
Cargoes on passage—Wheat a shade dearer; corn a
shade dearer. Good shipping California wheat, just
shipped, 47s 6d; nearly due, 50s; fair average quality of
No. 2 Chicago spring wheat for shipment during the
present and following month, 42s. Fair average quality
of American mixed corn for prompt shipment by
sail. 246248 ed. Country markets for wheat—English
firm: French firm. Weather in England—Harvest
operations are being delayed by rain. Later—Liverpool—Wheat firmer; corn strong.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuns.
Liverpool, Aug. 30—11:30 a. m.—FLOUR—No. 1,
24s: No. 2, 21s.
Grain—Wheat—Winter, No. 1, 9s 4d; No. 2, 9s 2d;
spring, No. 1, 9s 8d; No. 2, 9s; white, No. 1, 10s 6d;
No. 2, 10s 2d; club, No. 1, 10s 9d; No. 2, 10s 5d. Corn
—New, No. 1, 23s 9d, —Corro—Easier, but not quot-Liverpool, Aug. 30-11:30 a. m.-Flour, 21@24s

-New, No. 1, 23s 9d; No. 2, 23s 6d.
PROVISIONS-POPK, 49s. Lard, 38s 6d.
Livencol., Aug. 30.—Cotton-Easier, but not quotably lower: 6 11-19@6 13-16d; sales, 6,000 bales; American, 5,000; sales of the week, 44,000, of which exporters took 4,000; seculators took 2,000; total stock, 53s,000: American, 415,000; receipts, 18,000; American, 7,000; forwarded from ship's side direct to spinners, 4,000; amount aftost, 144,000; American, 13,000; American sales, 34,000.
Spinits Turpenting—23s 3d. Extra Beeves—Graded steers, weighing 1, 400
Ibs and upwards
Choice Beeves—Fine, fat, weil-formed
steers, weighing 1, 250 to 1, 450 lbs.
Good Beeves—Well-fattened steers, weighing 1, 150 to 1, 350 lbs.
Medium Grades—Steers in fair flesh, weighing 1, 150 to 1, 350 lbs.
Butchers' Stock—Poor tooommon steers and
common to choice ows, for city slaughter

Wheat receipts for three days, 39,000 qrs; American, 31,000.
Yarns and fabrics at Manchester dull, and tending

AMERICAN CITIES.

NEW YORK.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

New York, Aug. 30.—Grain—Winter wheat quoted up about to per bu an red and white, and 1@20 per bu on amber, closing firmly on heavy actual and reported business; spring wheat assumed more importance, mainly for forward delivery, and quoted 1@20 per bu; cable and Western advices of firmer markets; sales to the extraordinarily large aggregate of 1,233,000 bu, including 14,000 bu No. 2 Milwaukee spring at \$1.15%; \$,000 bu No. 2 Northwestern spring, September. \$1.08; Including 14,000 bu No. 2 Milwaukee spring at \$1.15\delta; \$000 bu No. 2 Northwestern spring, September, \$1.08; \$000 bu No. 2 Chicago spring, old crop, quoted at \$1.12 bid, and up to \$1.15 asked; 40,000 bu No. 2 Chicago spring new, first half September delivery, reported on private terms; quoted \$1.07 bid, and up to \$1.10 asked; 16,000 bu do, special delivery in October, on private terms; for No. 2 Northwestern, August and September nominal; October, \$1.05 bid. Corn fairly active for prompt delivery; moderately so in option lines; generally firm figures; mixed Western ungraded, 456,30c; yellow Western, \$1\frac{1}{2}\text{30}\text{20}\

CATTLE SALES.

Price. No. 4e. 1, 218
4.70 90. 0.57
4.60 15. 0.00. 0.57
4.60 79 Col. Tex. 92. 0.00
4.55 30 Col. Tex. 97. 0.00
4.55 56 Col. Tex. 96. 0.00
4.50 66 Col. Tex. 96. 0.00
4.50 66 Col. Tex. 96. 0.00
4.50 15. 0.00. Tex. 96. 0.00
4.50 16. 0.00

Western, 8,500 bu at 245@33c; No. 2 Chicago quoted at 325@33c afloat; No. 2 Milwaukee, 335c. Provisions—Mess pork in light demand for early de-livery, and weak and irregular as to price: saies of 150 bris mess within a range of \$10.00@10.35 for fair to brls mess within a range of \$10.00@10.35 for fair to very choice, and fancy at higher figures; for forward delivery Western mess more active; September option, \$0.80@9.85; October, \$9.90@9.05; November, \$9.95@10.00; December, \$9.90@10.15. Cut meats about steady. Bacon dull; quoted about as before. Western steam lard in fair demand for early delivery, but quoted lower; sales of \$75 tes new and old, \$7.40@7.42%, chiefly at \$7.40; for forward delivery, in moderate demand: September option, \$7.32%; October, \$7.30%; November nominal; December, \$7.20@7.25; seller the year nominal; refined very quiet.

vado at 73667%c; refined about as last quoted.
WHISKY-Sold to the extent of 45 bris at \$1.00%, and WHISEY-Sold to the extent of 45 bris at \$1.00%, and 32 bris on private terms; market about steady.

Freights-Business to a fair aggregate at generally unchanged quotations; grain accommodation continues in most request, chiefly for French ports; for Liverpool, engagements by steam included 2,400 bu corn at 7d per 60 ibs: 8,000 bu wheat at 7½d per bu; 675 bundles leather at 508.

To the Western Associated Press.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

EAST LIBERTY. Pa. Aug. 30. CATTLE-Receipts for the week ending Aug. 20. 5.03 — Cat of the trough and 2.604 — Cat of the week ending Aug. 20. 5.03 — Cat of the trough and 2.604 — Cat of the week before; the supply has been liberal with a strong trade at last week's prices, and all sold; quality generally common and medium grades; the through run was mostly Texans and Coborados; good to prime were in good demand but scarce: best, 1,400 to 1,500 — Common to fair, 1,000 to 1,300 lbs. 35.0048. 409. 48.004. 80; common to fair, 1,000 to 1,300 lbs. 38.37544. 40; stockers, 800 to 300 lbs. 38.30032.75; bulls and cows, \$2.259 — S.25; sales for the week. 2,622, against 2,483 last week. week.
Hoss-Receipts, 14,320 head, against 15,740 the
Week before; supply fair, but mostly common and
grassers, which are dull of sale, white good corn-fed
Yorkers are scarce and selling well at good prices;
good Philadelphias are also ilmited, but selling low;
best Philadelphias, 45,5064.75; good corn-fed Yorkers, 24,1064.29; grassers, 83.6063.90; roughs, \$2.506 3.50.
SHEEP-Receipts, 9.400 head, against 12,000 last week; supply in Monday light; market opened up strong at 256,30c advance, but, since then, with foller receipts the trade closes slow at a slade off on common grades; best, 100 to 110, 84,5064, 75; good, 90 to 100, 84,0064,15; common, 70 to 90, 83,2563,50; lambs, 83,5064,75.

Tuberntine-Firm; 27%@28c.

EGGS-Steady.
Phovisions-Pork dull and lower; mess. \$10.006
10.35. Beef dull and unchanged. Cut meats heavy;
long clear Western. 6%c; city do, 6%c. Lard quiet and
lower; prime steam, 87.4 66.7 4.96.
BUTTER-Steady and unchanged.
CHESS-Active and firm; Western. 6%8\(\frac{1}{2}\)C.

TOLEDO, Aug. 30.—GRAIN-Wheat firm; No. 1 white
Wabash, 81.09: No. 1 white Michigan, 81.07\(\frac{1}{2}\)C. 10.25

TOLEDO, Aug. 30.—GRAIN-Wheat firm; No. 1 white
Wabash, 81.09: No. 10.9%; Amber Michigan, 90.5\(\frac{1}{2}\)C. 22 to, 81.04; extra do, 81.09; Amber Michigan, 90.5\(\frac{1}{2}\)C. 22 red winter apol. August, \$1.00: September and October,
10.04; September 90\(\frac{1}{2}\)C. 3 red, 95\(\frac{1}{2}\)C. 22 red winter apol. August, \$1.00: September and October,
100\(\frac{1}{2}\)C. 3 red, 95\(\frac{1}{2}\)C. 20. Corn quiet;
1\(\frac{1}{2}\)C. 3 red, 95\(\frac{1}{2}\)C. 20. Corn quiet;
1\(\frac{1}{2}\)C. 2\(\frac{1}{2}\)C. 2\(\frac{1}{2 Ac. RECEIPTS-Wheat, 112,000 bu; corn, 41,000 bu; oats. 1,000 bu.

MENTS-Wheat, 145,600 bu; corn, 55,000 bu; oats 1,000 bu.
TOLEBO, O., Aug. 30.—GRAIN—Wheat firm: in good demand; amber Michigan, August, \$1.00; No. 2 amber Michigan, 875e; No. 2 red winter, spot and August, \$1.00; September and October, 9956; No. 3 red, 9556; Western amber, 9956; others unchanged.

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW OBLEANS, AUG. 50. F-LOUR-Quiet but steady; superfine, \$3. 25. XX. \$4. 264. 50; XXX, \$4.766. 62½; high grades, \$6.064. 55. XXX, \$4.766. 62½; high grades, \$6.064. 55. Grain-Corn steady, with a fair demand; mixed, 50c; white, \$22652c. Oats dull and nominal; choice St. Louis quoted at \$20; old talens. 37c. Corn. Mrail-Quiet but firm at \$2.5062. 60. Hay-Dull and nominal. Provisions—Fork quiet but firm at 11%2119-16c. Lard scarce and firm; tierce, \$5.5098.75; segs. \$9.30 (49.75. Bulk meats quiet but firm; shoulders, 679c; clear, 75%c; hams, super-cured, 95%c; clear rito, 75%c; hams, super-cured, 95%c; clear rito, 75%c; hams, super-cured, 95%c; clear, 75%c; hams, super-cur

Wittsky-Dull, weak, and lower; Western rectified, \$1.0031 0779.
GROCKRIES-Coffee quiet; jobbing ordinary to prime, 145:61846 in gold. Sugar steady; jobbing good to common, 756:; good fair to fully fair, 756:6846; prime, 85:e; yellow clarified, 85:6054e. Molasses-Nothing doing. Rice quiet at 56:054e.
BRAN-Steady at 800:.
St. Louis, Aug. 30.—COTTON-Firm and unchanged; middling, 1156e.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 39.—COTTON—Firm and unchanged; middling, 113c.

FLOUR—Easier: XX fall, \$3,85@4.00; XXX fall, \$4,15@4.21; fmilly, \$4,35@4.45, 50.40; XXX fall, \$4,15@4.21; fmilly, \$4,35@4.45, 50.40; XXX fall, \$4,15@4.21; fmilly, \$4,35@4.45, 50.40; XXX fall, \$4,15@4.21; fmilly, \$4,200.45, 50.40; fmill, \$4,16@4.21; fmilly, \$4,200.45, 50.40; fmill, \$4,200.45, 50.40; fmill,

bu.
SHIPMENTS—Flour, 16,000 brls; wheat, 127,000 bu.
corn, 15,000 bu; oats, 56,000 bu; rye, none; barley,
1,000 bu.

OTH. 15,000 bu; oats. 56,000 bu; rye, none; barley, 1,000 bu.

PHILADELPHIA.

Survey

Wheat active and firm; Western red.\$1.08\(\frac{1}{2}\); amber, \$1.07\(\text{e}\).09. Corn active; firm; higner; yellow, \$2\(\text{e}\); Thised, 51c. Rye unchanged.

Phovisions—Quiet but steady. Lard quiet; loose butchers. \$7.50; city kettle, \$7.75\(\text{e}\)8.00.

BUTTRU-Scarce and firm for choice; New York State and Bradford County, Pa., extras, 17\(\text{e}\)190; Western Reserve, 14\(\text{e}\)16\(\text{e}\); Care weak; Western, 17\(\text{e}\)17\(\text{e}\)29c; Thises.

CHESS—Active and firm: Western choice, 7\(\text{e}\)3\(\text{e}\)6.00.

CHESS—Active and firm: Western choice, 7\(\text{e}\)3\(\text{e}\)6.00

CHESS—Active and firm: Western choice, 7\(\text{e}\)3\(\text{e}\)6.00

CHESS—Culet and weak.

WHENS—Quiet and weak.

WHENS—Quiet and weak.

WHENS—Quiet and weak.

BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 30.-FLOUR-Firmer and un-

Wool-Quiet; nominally unchanged.

Baltinore, Aug. 30.—Flour-Firmer and unchanged.

Grain-Wheat active, frm. and higher; No. 2 Pensayivania red, \$1.094; No. 2 Western winter red, spot, August, and September, \$1.094; October, \$1.094. Corn-Western frm and higher: Western mixed, spot, August, and September, \$1.094; October, \$1.094. Corn-Western frm and higher: Western mixed, 20%. August, and September, \$1.995; October, \$2.406. August, and September, \$1.996; October, \$2.406. August, and September, \$1.996; October, \$2.406. August, and September, \$1.996. August, \$1.996. Augu

Hams firmer but 1.08. @13%c. WH'SKY—Firm at \$1.08. INDIANAPOLIS. MODANAPOLIS.
INDIANAPOLIS.
AUG. 30.—Hoss-Steady: choice,
\$4.2064.25: fair, \$5.2064.10: receipts, 1, 300 head.

\$5.2064.25: fair, \$5.2064.10: receipts, 1, 300 head.

Grains—Wheat steady:
90.—Rye-No.2, 49650c.
PROVISIONS—Quiet: shoulders held at 5c; clear rib at 6c. Lard. 7566740c. Hams, 100.

BOSTON.
BOSTON.
BOSTON.
BOSTON.
GRAIN—Corn quiet: mixed and yellow. 544637c; steamer, 5dc. Oats quiet; oid, 34640c; new, 310-380.
RECEIPTS—Flour, 7,000 bris; wheat, 24,000 bu; corn.
38,000 bu.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO. Aug. 30.—GRAIN—Wheat scarce; car-lots No. 2 Milwaukee at \$1.13, extreme price. Corn

sample; 44% for No. 2 Western; other grains age CANAL PREIGHTS-Firm and unchanged.

PEORIA. Aug. 30, -HIGHWINES-Steady at \$1.00

New York, Aug. 39.—Cotton.—Net receipts at all. United States ports during the week, 16,000 bales; laz. Year, 23,000 bales; total receipts at all United States exports from all Control States. Exports from all Control States at year, 3,44,400 bales; last year, 5,600 bales; total exports date, 3,305 bales; last year, 5,600 bales; total exports all United States ports, 44,600 bales; at the states ports at date, 3,318,000 bales; last year, 121,000 bales; stock at all United States ports, 44,600 bales; atock at latterproof, 858,000 bales; last year, 9,000 bales; atock at Liverpoof, 858,000 bales; last year, 9,000 bales; atock at America affort for Grea. Britain, 13,000 bales; last year, 28,000 bales; last year, 28,0 anoat for Grea. Britain, 13,000 bales; hast year, 23,000 bales.

Galveston, Aug. 30.—Cotton—Weak; middling, 11c; low middling, 10kc; good ordinary, 10kc; week; ly receipts, 5,001 bales; gross recents, 3,554; net receipts, 2,561; gross receipts, 3,01; sales, 2,583 stock, 2,525; sales, 1,525; exports coastwise, 5,783.

Sow middling, 10kc; rood or-quest middling, 11kc; low middling, 10kc; rood or-quest, 10kg; weekly net receipts, 4,53 bales; net receipts, 5,10kg; weekly net receipts, 4,53 bales; net receipts, 5,581; middling, 11kc; good ordinary, 10kg; weekly ly receipts, 1,405 bales; net receipts, 5,58; sales, 250; town middling, 11c; good ordinary, 10kg; weekly ly receipts, 1,405 bales; net receipts, 5,58; sales, 250; sales, 250; middling, 11kg; low middling, 10kg; good ordinary, 10kg; good ordinary, 10kg; good ordinary, 10kg; good ordinary, 10kg;

PETROLEUM. PETROJIEUM.

CLEVELAND, Aug. 30.—PETROLEUM—Market unchanged: standard white, 110 test, 9c.
PITTSBURG, Aug. 30.—PETROLEUM—Crude, \$1.184
at Parkor's for immediate shipment: renned dull at
105c. Pailadelphia.
Oil City, Pa., Aug. 30.—PETROLEUM—Market opened active; sales at 99/gc; declined to 99/gc, at whica
price it closed: shipments, 57,000 bris, averaging
49,000; transactions, 225,000.

DRY GOODS. NEW YORK, Aug. 30.—Business fairly active with jobbers; cotton goods steady and firm; Utica nonparel shirtings slightly advanced; prints fair; bourette ringhama active; men's wear woolens quies. Foreign siles and dress goods in good request.

TURPENTINE. WILMINGTON, N. C., Aug. 30-SPIRITS OF TURPER-

THE COURT-HOUSE.

Alarmed Commissioners.

The article which appeared in vesterday's Tanunce in regard to the alleged defects in the new County Court-House was the means of attracting a good deal of attention to the building, and showing the public how it is having dust thrown in its eyes by the County Ring. Of course the County Commissioners came around to look at things, and none were more veciferous in their defense of Walker than ex-Commissioner Holden. During the day, The Tribune representative who was accused by the Ring of having written the article ran across the man Handley, who is acting as County Superintendent of the building. He began a tirade of abuse, threatening dire vengeance upon the reabuse, threatening dire vengeance upon the re-

to see what he had to say upon the subject re-ferred to in Mr. Warwick's examination of the

During the afternoon a TRIBUNE reporter rea

"It is not worth while for me to talk about this thing. There is the building, and here am I. The article in Tus Thibuns may or may not have been correct. As to that I have nothing to say. It is my intention to make a good building, and I have taken every precaution, so far as I know, to carry that out." But as to the general charges, Ed, what have

"But as to the general charges, Ed, what have yon to say to them?" asked the reporter.

"It is no use for me to tell you anything. If I told you the truth your paper wouldn't publish it. Why, I'll tell you what I'll do if you will publish it. I will give the whole thing away how matters are being run on the city side. But you won't publish them."

"Ed." said the reporter, "if you will tell exactly how much money you paid the old and new County Rings—how much you paid each individual member—how much you gave the go-between, The Tribune will be glad to publish it, and will take your statement also about the other side."

"I might give you an itemized account."
"Yes, that would do."
"But I won't do it to-day."
"O yes, Ed, do it by all means, and teil ill about that \$4,000. It will interest the public."

lie."

"I expect so, "quietly answered the stone-contractor, "but I ain't ready to give anyood away just yet. When I am you'll be the first man I shall give it to."

Many of the members of the County Ring were somewhat disgusted at the sudden turn things and taken, and one could see there was fearful commetion in their camp. Handley's anger was the cet, indication of this. Walker is always smalling. It is the blancest and politicst of men to reporter, and, in fact, to everybody. He is genial, and looks at the statements as a matter of course, as something not unexpected.

and, in fact, to everybody. He is genial, and looks at the statements as a matter of course, as something not unexpected.

Having concluded the brief talk with Ed Waker, the three parties, including the two reporters and Ed, took a stroll about the building. The Tanburk man showed Ed

SOME OF THE DEFECTS alluded to in vesterday's TRIBURK, but the stone contractor endeavored to explain them away. The space vacant between the brick and stone work on Randolph street was shown to Ed. He explained that a little builder's mistake occurred here, but there was nothing in that to cause apprehension, nor would it prove a defect. So far as the Clark street portice was concerned. Ed Waker contended that it was perfectly safe. Where it was supposed that there would be a chance for it to builge out or get out of perpendicular in any way, a three-inch square iron chain but had been inserted in the amount of the main wall. being then again crossed and held by similar chains from the varietion walls. These chains were put in on purpose to preveat buckling from any strain which might come upon them on account of the extreme height of the columns and the porticower it. The stones, he held, were laid about six feet in the wall, and were not merely resting upon the light arches. He said this special work had been ordered done in that manner by Architect Egan. That seutleman was also on the ground, and during the afternoon there came Commissioners Boese, Wheelet, Ayars, Burling, and Bradley. Accompanied by Messrs. Egan and Walker and, several reporters, these gentlemen made a tour of the building. They found

THE CRACKS IN THE BRICK WALLS in some places, just as stated in The TRIBURE. Mr. Burling held that these cracks amounted to mothing; that they were not defection, and was no more than could be expected. He held that the structure was one of the strongest and est that he had ever seen, and that it would settle no more. The upshot of the whole thing was that the Commissioners looked lightly upon Mr. Warwick's statements and prono

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chronic diseases toat require immediate attention. At your last
tion million, explaining who should marry? I ways has direct
to million, explaining the hashed marry? I ways has for room
and partern one pattern treatments and the Laddace that the
and partern code pattern treatments and the Laddace commodated.
Consultation free. Office hours 9 A. M. to 1 P. M., Bunday, 20-15
Dr. James 16 69 years of age.

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chicago. or special diseases. Dr. J. Rean is the
only physician in the city who warrants cures or no may. KNOW A new Medical Treatise, "THY SELF PRESERVATION," a book for every prescriptions, either one of which is worth the union of the house of the book. Gold Media award the autor the price of the book. Gold Media award the autor the price of the book. Gold Media award the autor the price of the book. Gold Media award the autor the price of the book. Gold Media award the autor the price of the book. The school of the says: "The Science of Life is, be prysiology ever published. The London of the price of the price of the book. The author is a nonle benefactor." An Illustrated sample sent to all on received of 6 cents for postage. The author can be consulted. Address DR. W. H. PAKKER, THYSELF Mass.

MATHEY with great success by the physicians of Paris, don, and success for the CAYLUS perior to all others from the CAYLUS perior to all others from the CAYLUS perior to all others for of the CAYLUS charges, recent or of the CAYLUS charges, relief by Druggists in the United States.

PRESCRIPTION FREE. For the speedy cure of Nervous Debilist. we energy, etc., and the whole train of zhoony attanta. Any droughst has the ingredients. Advantaged to the second second

APPLET

Two Weeks' Experier in This Bright

Intermingling of the Pictur ful with Many Othe

A Combination of Cir Portend a Flour

Special Correspondence APPLETON, Wise, Aug. 2 charming and attractive p pleton, Wis. 1 arrived be while the town was sleepin lence, and supposed I was unawares. But I was mist tlers of the country, true t stincts, were on the alert Team after team lader sons of the forest, with their squaws, and pa

and buckets of blackberries avenue, and very soon the sprinkled with the vender fruit. Upon the female me duty of making the sales, w masters were busily engage they were eminently suc pleased to notice no pleased to notice no of it being expended for Indians in this vicinity ment of the Onekla translation of the Onekla translation of the Onekla translation of the Onekla translation of the Indiana of Indiana o

substantial elements of pr business men have not be and, with the limited means have certainly made come Her vast water-bower is not ing still. The busy hum of ber mills, factories, mach many other manufacturing stantly, and a number are co and night to supply the

stantly, and a damped stantly, and night to supply the them.

The population of Apple 7,000. It is situated upon Fox River, the clear turnish the power for her in mantic Hudson is known the picturesque residence-locati shores, but the beautifuit winds its way throu overlooked by a high with delightful groves an and costly residences. Frou University building a pano beauty is spread before y water-power in all its giory river for miles above and points of interest that come of the vision. Telulah Parithe river just below the city cemetery on the opposite public spirit and in people towards beautifying possess. These improvement to the strangers in conjudge J. E. Harriman, one worthly and enterprising cithering them to their present Telulah Park is destined to sort for seekers after health park contains some thirty at track, and pleasant drives the and the health-giving water becoming justly celebrated.

The educational facilities and the heatth-giving water becoming justly celebrated. The educational facilities cellent. Besides her grades well conducted, the Lawren of the leading educational West, is located here, and if for the times. It is an

or the leading educational West, is located here, and is for the times. It is an is and-basement stone structured the structure of the structu managed.
The water-power of Apple 12,000 horse-power, and is in provement and excellence.
It is owned and managed by who much by the province of the conference of the confere provement and excellence. It is owned and managed by who may be denominated the water-power and a pioneer in cipal interests here. The at ists should be directed to this er can be obtained at one-twe costs in the Eastern Stional advantages in regard rity from floods, kee, and which render the manufact most points in the country beyond comparison. Lake immense reservoir, and respossible for the water to feet above low-water maridea of the magnitude of the magnit

horse-power per year, readily seen, is com cant when brought cant when brought with other localities. In viet there is no point in the Unit die capital. Here everythe for immediate occupancy, it may for any branch of hoecessary. It is my desire, important manufacturing a capitalists of the country was about there being no safe in that right here is a mine of needs their capital to develo the manufacturing stablis cated head is a sufficient ind to come in while the power.

to come in while the power insignificant rates. The growth of Appleton

maignificant rates.

The growth of Appleton is public spirit and liberality o zens. This being merely at not been able to make these of them, but those with what to possessed the true Spathem there was no such wodward West, who has been a ton for over twenty years, a fortune in Fox River and o this vicinity, has erected a bilist that will be pointed at descendants for generations.

At Appleton is located the in the United States that is water-power. It may be a terest to from men to learn it 1.500 tons of ore were so without relining, a feat proaccomplished in any furnace. To substantiate what I he going. I need only to referipal manufacturing interes of whom are, unless appear doing a good busines Akinson, General Mappleton Chair and Beds Wood-Seat Chair Factory, affemploying twenty men. Teighty employed, and this has gained a wide reputatio it has been established. The mand from all points in W lowa, and Michigan, with beyond these States. A speany is the manufacture of the states.

to. 2 Western; other grains ace DETROIT.
Aug. 30.—FLOUR—More steady as

ug. 30.—Cotton-Weak; midding.

1. 103c; good ordinar; 104c; woekbales; gross receptes, 2,04; net ress receipts, 3,01; sales, 25; stock,
re-exports constwise, 6,786.

20.—Cotton—Quiet; midding, 114c;
re-gross constwise, 6,80.

1. 105; good ordinary, 104c; weekbales; net receipts, 5,55; sales, 200;
1. 105; good ordinary, 104c; weekbales; net receipts, 535; sales, 200;
1. 427.

ales; net receipts. 535; sales, 200; 427. . 30.—Corrox—Quiet: very little ll/c; low middling, 10%c; good or-

ug. 30.—Petroleux—Market un-white, 110 test, 9c. ; 30.—Petroleux—Crude, 31.1814 mediate shipment; refined dull at

Aug. 30.—Petholeum—Market open-t 99%c: declined to 99%c, at which shipments, 57,000 bris, averaging us, 225,000.

t. 30.—Business fairly active with ode steady and firm; Utica nonpareil dvanced: prints fair; bourette ging-a wear woolens quiet. Foreign silks good request.

TURPENTINE.

med Commissioners.

Ich appeared in vesterday's Tristo the alleged defects in the new
onse was the means of attracting a
ntioreto the building, and showing
t is having dust thrown in its eyes
ing. Of course the Consty Comaround to look at things, and none
erous in their defense of Walker
scioner Holden. During the day,
epresentative who was accused by
the written the article ran across
ty, who is acting as County Superte buildings. He began a tirade of
the dire vengeance upon the re-

ernoon a TRIBUNE reporter ran

and:

"th while for me to talk about this
the building, and here am I. The
MIBUNE may or may not have been
that I have nothing to say. It is
make a good building, and I have
caution, so far as I know, to carry

en egeneral charges, Ed, what have im?" asked the reporter.

for me to tell you anything. If ath your paper wouldn't publish il you wait I'll do if you will publish il you wait I'll do if you will publish it was now the city side. But you genn on the city side. But you sen."

he reporter. "if you will tell exmoney you paid the old and new how much you paid each indinhow much you gave the go-belieurs will be glad to publish it, ur statement also about the other

you an itemized account."
fould do."
do is to-day."
do is to-day.
do to by all means, and tell
d.000. It will interest the pub-

members of the County Ring were issed at the sudden turn things had could see there was fearful common. Handley's anger was the best, is. Walker is always smalling. It and politest of men to reporter, everybody. He is genial, and tennents as a matter of course, as mexpected, ided the brief talk with Rd Walker.

ded the brief talk with Ed Walker, es, including the two reporters and il about the building. The This-d Ed

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terday's TRIBUNE, but the stone
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was concerned, Ed. He explained
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ye a defect. So far as the Clark
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It being then again crossed and
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reveat buckling from any strain
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of the columns and the portico over
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Was also on the ground, and dura
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Burling, and Bradley. AccomEgan and Walker and, several
gentlemen made a tour of the
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SCELLANEOUS.

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> A Combination of Circumstances that Portend a Plourishing City.

APPLETON.

in This Bright City and Vicinity.

al Correspondence of The Tribune APPLETON, Wis., Aug. 29.—One of the most rming and attractive places in the West is lively little city from whence I write, Appleton, Wis. 1 arrived here in the early morn, while the town was sleeping in comparative si-lence, and supposed I was stealing in upon it unawares. But I was mistaken. The first settlers of the country, true to their aboriginal instincts, were on the alert for the white man. after team laden with the dusky son of the forest, and interspersed with their squaws, and papooses, and baskets. and buckets of blackberries, came filing up the areast, and very soon the town was pretty well nkled with the venders of this delicious fruit. Upon the female members devolved the duty of making the sales, while their lords and masters were busily engaged lounging about ing to receive the proceeds thereof. In this they were eminently successful, and I was

waiting to receive the proceeds thereof. In this
they were eminently successful, and I was
pleased to notice no evidence of any
of it being expended for fire-water. The
Indians in this vicinity are a detachment of the Oncida tribe, one of the
original Six Nations, and are located on a reservation about twelve miles from here. They are
generally peaceable and, quiet, having well-cultivated farms, and exhibit many evidences of
civilization and prosperity.

Thirty years ago to-day the first house was
erected in Appleton by Col. Blood, who is still
a resident of the town, but it is only
within a comparatively few vears that
Appleton has commenced to attract general attention. Now, with her immense waterpower, the best in this country, if not in the
world, her people are enabled to snap their
fingers in the face of the bard times, and bid defiance to the angry surges that are washing away
the foundations of so many towns, thinges, and
cities in the land. It is not my purpose in what
follows to paint a relittering picture that will
fade upon close inspection, but the facts shall
be presented to back up all I shall say.

In the first place, Appleton possesses those
substantial elements of prosperity which her
business men have not been slow to utilize,
and, with the limited means at their command,
have certainly made commendable progress.
Her vast water-power is not lying idle or standing still. The busy hum of industry is heard in
her mills, factories, machine-shops, and her
many other manufacturing establishments constantly, and a number are compelled to run day
and night to supply the demand made upon
them.

The population of Appleton is upwards of

manily, and a number are compelled to run day and night to supply the demand made upon them.

The population of Appleton is upwards of 7,000. It is situated upon the banks of the For River, the clear waters of which ignish the power for her industries. The remarkit Hudson is known the world over for the acturescue residence-locations that line it shores, but the beautiful Fox River, as a winds its way through Appleton, is seriooked by a high bluff, interlaced with delightful groves and many handsome and costly residences. From the dome of the University building a panorama of exceeding leastly is spread before you, taking in the water-power in all its giory and grardeur, the river just below the city, and the beautiful gemeters that come within the sweer of the vision. Tellulah Park and Springs, on the river just below the city, and the beautiful gemetery on the opposite bulff, display the police sprint and interest of the people towards beautifying the attractions they posses. These improvements are only mentioned to strangers in connection with what ladge J.E. Harriman, one of Appleton's most enterprising citizens. These improvements are only mentioned to strangers in connection with what ladge J.E. Harriman, one of Appleton's most enterprising citizens. These improvements are only mentioned to strangers in connection with what ladge J.E. Harriman, one of Appleton's most enterprising country, interspersed with a good variety of timber the proposes. These improvements are only mentioned to strangers in connection with what ladge J.E. Harriman, one of Appleton's most enterprising citizens. The principal business for the lands to do. The contains some thirty acres, has done to bring them to their present state of beauty religious the proposed of the connection with what ladge J.E. Harriman, one of Appleton's most enterprise and the restrictive reservices are applied to carry their trade into auccessful competition everywhere in the lands to fively extended to carry their trade into auccessful competition everywh

ma-basement stone structure, and its erection dates back to the early history of Appleton. Br. George M. Steele, who has for years been its popular President is ably assisted by a worthy turps of professors and teachers, among them being Mrs. Ophelia Forward, the president sea in the property of the professors and teachers, among them being Mrs. Ophelia Forward, the president sea in the president of the president of the president sea of Appleton with the president of the president sea of Appleton have kept pace with the get trail progress of the city. There are some eight churches, divided among the various denominations, and Appleton may be classed with the well-regulated and orderly communities of the country. The newspaper reflectors of the "busy life, the fluctuations, and the vast concerns" of Appleton are journals of much merit and ably conducted. To Mr. A. J. Keed, of the Post, and the Messrs. Ryan, of the Croscall, I am indebted for many courtestee. A new paper, called the Grandacker, advocating the policy which its name indicates, has recently made its appearance, and a German paper is also published here. Mr. George Miller, a member of the Post Printing Company, is the popular Postmaster of Appleton, and the office under his charge is ably manged.

Printing Company, is the popular Postmaster of Appleton, and the office under his charge is ably banaged.

The water-power of Appleton is estimated at 12,000 horse-power, and is in a high state of importance and excellence. A large portion of it is owned and managed by Mr. Edward West, who may be denominated the founder of the water-power and a pioneer in many of the principal interests here. The attention of capitalist should be directed to this point, where power can be obtained at one-twenty-lifth what it costs in the Eastern States. The additional advantages in regard to safety and seentify from floods, ice, and other annoyances which render the manufacturing business at most points in the country so hazardous, are beyond comparison. Lake Winnebago is an immense reservoir, and renders it utterly impossible for the water to rise over three fet above low-water mark. To give some idea of the magnitude of this water-power it is only necessary to state that it is sufficient to run 300 large mills and factories, and then have power to spare. The immense stone dam built by the Government here in 1873-4 is 720 feet long, 13 to 15 feet base, 8 to 10 feet high, and cost nearly \$40,000. Besides this, there are two other dams below, the lower one of which is soon to be considerably improved. Leases can be had here at less than an average of \$2 a horse-power per year, which, it will be readily seen, is comparatively insignificant when brought into connection was other localities. In view of these facilities, there is no point in the Union more inviting for dile capital Here everything is prepared, ready for immediate occupancy, the erection of buildings for any branch of business only being necessary. It is my desire, in referring to this important manufacturing point, to impress the capitalists of the country who are complaining about there being no safe investment for them, that right here is a sufficient inducement for others to come in while the power can be had at such languificant rates.

The growth of Appleton is come in while the power can be had at such

Fased Fort Colloring in the Twestward—Props City of New York. Ogdensburg to Toedor, Prassia, Montreal to Calegor traces.

The growth of Appleton is largely due to the public spirit and liberality of her leading citities. This being merely a pleasure trip, I have not been able to make the acquaintance of many of them, but those with whom I came in contact possessed the true Spartan spirit, and with them there was no such word as fail. Mr. Edward West, who has been a resident of Appleton for over twenty years, and who has buried a fortune in For River and other enterprises in this vicinity, has erected a monument of durability that will be pointed at with pride by his descendants for generations yet to come.

At Appleton is located the only blast-furnace in the United States that is run exclusively by water-power. It may be a matter of some interest to from men to learn that at this furnace in the United States that is run exclusively by water-power. It may be a matter of some interest to from men to learn that at this furnace in the United States that is run exclusively by water-power. It may be a matter of some interest to from men to learn that at this furnace in the United States that is run exclusively by water-power. It may be a matter of some interest to from men to learn that at this furnace in the June of the manufacturing interests in Appleton, all of whom are, unless appearances are deceptive, doing a good business. Mr. J. F. Atkinson, General Manager of the Appleton Chair and Bedstead and Cane and Wood-ScatChair Factory, a few wears ago was only employing twenty men. The Company now has eight wendered and in points in Wisconsius, Minnesota, lowe, and Michigan, with frequent shipments beyond these States. A speciality of this Company is the manufacture of very beautiful and stractive chamber sets in any style, including Dr. Kean, A new Medical Treatise, "TRE SCIENCE OF LIFE OR SELF-PERSEEVATION," & BOOK for FRESEEVATION," & BOOK for FRESEEVATION, "FOR SOUR FOR SELF-PERSEEVATION," & BOOK for FRESEEVATION," & BOOK for FRESEEVATION, "BOOK for FRESEEVATION," & BOOK for FRESEEVATION," & BOOK for FRESEEVATION, "In a source the Gold Media awased three the Gold Media awased three the Gold Media awased three the Gold Media awased the Gold Media awased the Frest on Fresieva (Media awased to all comparison, the Gold Media awased to all on Frester of the Gold Media awased to all on Frester of the Gold Media awased to all on Frester of the Gold Media awased to all on Frester of the Gold Media awased to all on Frester of the Gold Media awased to all on Frester of the Gold Media awased to all on Frester of the Gold Media awased to all on Frester of the Gold Media awased to all on Frester of the Gold Media awased to all on Frester of the Gold Media awased to all on Frester of the Gold Media awased to a support of the Gold Media awased to a suppor with great success by the physicians of Paris, New York, and London AYLUS' prompt cure charges, relong stand-paris CAPSULES

Two Weeks' Experience of a Tourist

Eastlake and Queen Anne. Their styles of office-furniture are very unique and tasty. In the vast quantity of iurniture of all descriptions I saw piled up in their immense four-story factory, I could not but come to the conclusion that their trade was all that had been claimed for it. Their enterprise certainly entitles them to the entensive trade they receive.

At the head of the water-nower is located the Arpleton Paper and Pulp Company, whose genial and gentlemanly Secretary and Treasurer, Mr. H. J. Rogers, we found directing a large body of men at work making some valuable improvements in the surroundings of their mills. This Company has built up a heavy trade in the fig years of their business, which embraces not only Wisconsin, but reaches out into the adjoining States. Their printing-paper ranks among the best made, and large quantities of pulp are shipped by them to various points. Being affable and gentlemanly men to deal with, it is no wonder their mill is kept running constantly to its fullest capacity. They have the latest and most improved machinery, and all appliances to insure a successful business. Mr. John Van Nortwick is the President, and Mr. William M. VanNortwick the Vice-President,—all being gentlemen well and tavorably known in business circles.

In connection with the paper-mill interest here, it might not be inappropriate to state that all the mills here are supplied with superior machinery manufactured by Messrs. Merrill & Houston, Belot, Wis. This firm also manufacture the Houston turbine water wheels, which have been selected over all competitors by the Government for the arsenal at Rock Island.

Among Appleton's representative men and

which have been selected over all competitors by the Government for the arsenal at Rock Island.

Among Appleton's representative men and most popular citizens is the Hon. A. L. Smith, manager of the interests of the Green Bay & Mississippi Canal Company, and agent for the unsold lands originally granted to the Fox River Improvement Company. These lands aggregate about 250,000 acres, and are located in some thirty different counties. They range in value from \$2.50 to \$12 per acre, and are accurred on very advantageous terms. For many years Mr. Smith has had the management of these two very important interests, and it is safe to assert that no other man could have given better satisfaction to all concerned. Sesides his other business connections, he is the President of the Appleton Furnace Company. His diversified interests give him a prominent position in financial circles. He is a pillar of strength in all that relates to the prosperity of the city.

At the lower end of the water-power is located the Appleton Paper Mill of G. N. Richmond & Bro., who manufacture all grades of coarse and fine wrapping-papers. Their extensive and growing trade reaches over the entire Northwest, and their facilities are such as to enable them to successfully compete with any other mill of this character in the country.

Northwest, and their facilities are such as to enable them to successfully compete with any other mill of this character in the country. Having been established here for eighteen years, they have become well and favorably known as reliable and upright gentlemen to deal with, and it is sufficient to state that their reputation in the past is a safe and sure guarantee for the future. There is no tileness about this place, and the hum of the mill is not hushed either night or day. I was not surprised at the magnitude of their business when in a look over

either night or day. I was not surprised at the magnitude of their business when in a look over their mill I saw their facilities for doing it.

Messrs. Marston & Beveridge, of the Appleton Hub and Spoke Factory, and general dealers in wagon stock, have been established at this place some fourteen vears, and uninterrupted prosperty has smiled upon their enterprise. These gentiemen have built up an extensive trade throughout the Northwest, and their business-interests are a valuable adjunct to the industrial reputation of this flourishing city. They possess superior manufacturing facilities, and are enabled to carry their trade into successful competition everywhere in the land.

twelve felephone lines in active operation here.
This little instrument was the indirect means of saving the life of Judge Harriman, one of Appleton's best beloved and respected citizens, a few weeks since. The Judge was riding through his beautiful park, some two miles from his residence, superince there, when he was thrown from his carriage, and, falling on to a seythe in some mysterious way, cut a deep gash in his side and severing an artery. The Judge immediately realized his situation, and, with the indomitable pluck for which he is noted, tore his shirt from his body, plunged it into the wound, and then telephoned to his house for a physician to attend him immediately. He arrived none too soon, as, with all their efforts, his attendants were unable to entirely stanch the flow of the same the same transfer. were unable to entirely stanch the flow of blood. The Judge is already on the streets again, much to the joy of his numerous friends, although he has not fully recovered. I have extended this correspondence already far beyond the limits designed, and shall have to defer other points of interest to a future time.

MARINE NEWS.

HOW THEY DO TALK. The receipts of grain at this port during the present month promise to be the largest on record during Au-rats for the past ten years, and with a possible single exception the largest for any month on record at any time in the history of the port. A large portion of this time in the history of the port. A large portion of this grain will come from Lake Erie ports, which are rapidly looming up as formidable rivals of Chicago in the amount and importance of their grain business. — Buffulo Commercial. 28th.

If the uninformed young man who tries to keep up the "marine end of the schooner" (as James Albro might say) on the staid old Commercia would get the figures showing the grain shipments from Chicago to Buffalo by lake, and from all oth er ports combined, and then compare them, he would find that, if "Lake Eric ports are rapidly looming up as formidable rivals of Chicago in the amount of and importance of their grain business, amount of and importance of their grain business, Chicago is not standing idle, waiting for them to catch up. Besides, as many as several bushels of grain have been going forward all summer by rail, because of the unprecedentedly low rates offered shippers by the tronk lines, a portion of the season the railroads carrying at as low a rate as the vessels.

BUFFALO. BUPFALO, N. Y., Aug. 30.—Coal freights duli at 25c to Chicago and Milwaukee. Cleared—Props A. Smith, 655 tons coal, Marquette: Mayflower, Bay City, and India, Dulath; quette; Mayflower, Bay City, and India, Dulath; Passaic, Saginaw; Starucca, Badger State, and D. W. Powers, Chicago; stmr Alaska, Pittsburg; schrs St. Lawrence, F. A. Georger, John Bart, Chara Parker, Delaware, Jane Bell, and Red, White and Blue. Chicago; L. W. Perry and C. B. Benson, Toledo; A. J. Dewey, Detrolt: Marengo, Miiwankee; barges Little Jake, R. Marten, and Elma, Saginaw; Wenona, Chicago.

Passed Port Colborne in the twenty-four bours ending 5p. m., the 29th: Westward-Props City of New York, Ogdensburg to Toledo; Prussia, Montreal to Chicago; barks Mammis McRae. Kingston to Chicago; T. C. Street, Toronto to Milwankee; D. M. Foster, Toronto to Ashtabula; schrs Acacia, Kingston to Ashtabula; Undine, Toronto to Toledo; Montcalm, Chafotte to Chicago.

Fastward-Props Lowell. Toledo to Ogdensbugg; Caiffornia, Detroit to Montreal; Van Allen, Chatham to Montreal; bark Wawahosh, Toledo to Kingston; schrs O. M. Bond, Knight Templar, Clayton Belle, Chicago to Kingston.

time. The distance is 280 miles. The Bismarck's burges took on 1, 600, 000 feet of lumber, and the Favorite's consorts about 1,000,000. It is said that the latter left an hour and a half ahead of the former,—at 11 js. m. Wednesday.—but nevertheless the Bismarck overhauled her, and got into this port an hour before her yesterday morning, the run being made in thirty-two hours. The whole course run over was 560 miles, and the contest is described as a hot one both ways. The Favorite is considered a fast one, but she was beaten on her last trip.

LAKE FREIGHTS. Yesterday grain freights were firmer, 4c being paid on corn to Buffalo, and 7c to Kingston, Charters were reported for 110,000 bu wheat, 350,000 bu corn, 48,000 bu oats, and 35,000 bu rye. The Buffalo engazements were: The schrs J. G. Mas-ten, T. P. Sheldon, Lake Forest, Russell, H. W. Sage, M. B. Hale, J. Couch, and Imperial, corn Sage, M. B. Hale, J. Couch, and Imperial, corn at 4c; prop Russia, wheat and rye, through; prop Nebraska. oats and rye; other steam room for wheat and rye. To Kingston, the schrs West Side and J. Maree, corn at 7c. To Collingwood, the schr A. Mosher, corn at 2½c. The Reindeer, corn and wheat, to Cape Vincent.

The shipments of wheat from Toledo by lake continue quite large. Charters were made Thursday on a basis of 2½c per bu on wheat to Buffalo. and 7½c to Montreal, and 5c on corn to Oswego.

At Detroit Thursday the rate on wheat to Buffalo was 2½c, and to Montreal 7½c.

The schr Montpelier has loaded coal at Charlotte for this port at 70c per ton.

THE SUNKEN JAVA.

There is scarcely a probability of any steps being taken to raise the sunken prop Java, which recently went down off Point Au Sauble. From the best informed lake navigators it is learned that the great ship is in from 200 to 250 feet of water, a depth which no submarine diver will descend. Capt. Peter Falcon, the well-known diver of this city, has said that he would go down 150 feet, and further if the necessary apparatus for obtaining air was furnished him. It is not known here what steps Mr. Ensign will take in the matter, but it is probable the depth of the water where the Java lies will first be definitely ascertained, and if found under the figures above given a diver or divers may be employed to go down and look the vessel over and report the chances for getting her to the surface. THE SUNKEN JAVA.

PORT HURON. Pont Huron, Mich., Aug. 30.—Down—Props Lincoln and barges, Tuttle and consort, Superior and consort, Havana and consort; schr H.J. Webb. and consort, Havana and consort; schr H.J. Webb.
Up—Props Nyack, St. Joseph, Delaware; schrs
E. A. Mayes, Richard Winslow.
Wind—North, gentle; weather fine.
Porr Hunon, Aug. 30—10 p. m.—Passed up—
Props Ontario, City of Concord, Newburg, Ketcham and consort, D. M. Wilson and consort, Missouri and barges; schrs Favorite, Rising Star,
America, W. I. Preston, J. P. Marsh.
Down—Props Scotta, Buffalo, Empire State,
Lincoln and barges, Havana and consort, Glasgow
and barges; schr Conneaut.

wind-Northeast, light; weather fine. A CANADIAN OPINION. The agitation of the wrecking question has been naintained principally by the Detroit papers, and they had no higher ground for their complaints than the opinion of American tug-men. The law on the question was not even known by their own Collectors, and their lawyers could only say that Collectors, and their lawyers could only say that they supposed certain views to be correct. There was this difference between Canadian and the American disputants, that, whereas the Americans could not, or did not, produce the precise regulation by which they professed to be guided, the Canadian officials had a distinct Departmental order for their observance in regard to the practice of wrecking in Canadian waters.—Toronto Globe.

THE CANAL. BRIDGEPORT, Aug. 30.—Arrivals—Phænix, Lock-port, 6,000 bu corn; Industry, Morris, 5,000 bu corn; Metropolis, Morris, 6,200 bu corn; prop Whale, Ottawa, 3,800 bu corn; Friendship, Otta-Whale, Ottawa, 3,800 bu corn; Friendship, Ottawa, 6,600 bu corn; prop China, Utica, 3,800 bu corn; Chicago Belle. Utica, 6,200 bu corn; Maple Leaf, Lockport, 7,700 bu oats from Romeo; Lockport, Romeo, 7,100 bu corn; prop Montauk, Lockport, 200 bris meal, 3,500 bu corn; Harriet, Seneca, 6,100 bu corn: prop Imperial, Seneca, 4,500 bu corn; Grace Griswold, Seneca, 8,500 bu cats. Cleared—Hercules, Joilet, 93,627 ft lumber; prop King Bros., Kankakee Feeder, 25 bris flour.

MILWAUKEE. Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

Milwauker, Aug. 30.—Only one vessel was hartered here to-day,—the schr Myosotis, at 4½c for wheat to Buffalo. Receipts are increasing daily, and shipments will be heavy from this time forward until the close of navigation.

The Canadian prop Sovereign was in dry-dock to-day to exchange wheels.

Grain-trimming will be advanced to \$1.50 per 1,000 bu on alonday.

MARQUETTE. Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

MARQUETTE, Mich., Aug. 30.—Arrived—Props
S. Chamberlain, J. S. Fay; schre John Martin, D. . Rhodes, Joseph C. Harrison, and Escanaba. Cleared-Prop Cormorant; schrs Charles Wall, John Martin, D. P. Rhodes, Joseph C. Harrison, Passed up—Prop Arctic.
Passed down—Prop St. Louis.

ERIE.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

Erie, Pa., Aug. 30.—The steamer Michigan will return from her craise up the lakes to-night.

Departures—Prop Juniata, Chicago; stmr India, Duluth: achr Gen. Worth, Detroit; schr Euright, Tofedo. ERIE.

NAVIGATION NOTES. CHICAGO.

About twenty gram-laden vessels left for below

esterday.

The tug Constitution went into Miller Brothers' ened.

There were only a few vessels at the Lumber

There were only a few vessels at the Lumber Market yesterday, and but little was done in the way of charters.

It is to be hoped that some efforts will be made to establish a storm-signal station at grosse Point, which vessel men consider one of this best places for one on the lake.

The stur Lady Washington made her last trip for the benefit of the babies yesterday. She has made two round trips a day since the 28th of July last, and has carried about 100 persons each trip, three-fourths of whom were infants. These excursions have been very beneficial to the little once, and a source of enjoyment to all who participated in them. Not an accident has occurred, a fact which speaks well for Capt. Maioy.

ELSEWHERE.

them. Not an accident has occurred, a fact which speaks well for Capt. Maioy.

ELSEWHERE.

The schr Columbia is receiving repairs at Detroit, preparatory to entering the grain trade.

A son of Capt. Becker, the venerable mariner of the Comanche, will sail the schr Deios DeWolf.

The Government has made many improvements around the Marquette lighthouse, fog-whistle station, and breakwater.

There is another "largest cargo of corn ever shipped from Buffalo;" the canal-boat Cora and Elizabeth, 9,050 bu.

The dredging on the middle ground at the mouth of Black River (Port Huron) will be completed in about ten days, and detentions there will be things of the past.

The Canadian Collector at Windsor is on the lookout to catch the tng Winslow for pulling a propeller off British soil. The ferry-boat Excelsior has paid a fine of \$50 for taking a hand in the same job.

A meeting of Detroit and Port Huron tng-owners is to be held at the former port Monday afternoon for the purpose of discussing the feasibility of forming a stock-company or establishing cardrates.

John Kelderhouse, of Buffalo, has been at De-

John Kelderhouse, of Buffalo, has been at De-

PORT OF CHICAGO. The following re the arrivals and actual sailings at this port for the past twenty-four hours ending at 10 o'clock last night:

Schr G. D. Douseman, Ford River, lumber, Mason Sip.
Schr Kitty Grant, Sommerville, stone, Ogden Canal.
Prop Messenger, Benton, sundries, State street.
Prop R. C. Brittian, Saugatuck, sundries, State
street. treet.
Prop C. Campbell. Ludington, lumber, Allen Silp.
Schr Clara, Sturgeon Bay, lumber, Market.
Schr Selt. Ludington, lumber, Market.
Schr Stambede, Buffalo, coai, Erie street.
Schr J. Catchpole, Horn's Pier, wood, Nickersonville.
Schr D. R. Holt, Holland, wood, Rush street.
Schr City of Chicago, Cedar River, lumber, Eighteenth treet.

Schr City of Chicago, Cedar River, lumber, Eighteenth street.

Prop Portage, Buffaio, sundries, Randolph street.

Schr H. Rand, Kewaunee, wood, North Pier, Schr H. Rand, Kewaunee, Wood, North Pier, Schr Schr H. Rand, Schraupee, Changer, Rush street, Schr Acrt, Peshifgo, towing, Rush street, Schr Maustenee, Feshifgo, tumber, Rush street, Schr Kert, Peshifgo, tumber, Insh street, Schr Edns, Grosse Pohn, gravel, Van Buren street, Schr Len, E. Tyson, Menominee, Insh street, Schr E. E. Tyson, Menominee, lumber, Mason Silp, Schr Menekaunee, Menominee, lumber, Mason Silp, Schr Menekaunee, Menominee, Lumber, C. B. & Q. Prop Favorite, Menominee, Lumber, State street, Schr T. J. Bronson, Menominee, Lumber, C. B. & Q. Schr Sonora, Menominee, Lumber, States Silp, Frop Mary Groth, Holland, ties, Samason Silp, Frop Mary Groth, Holland, Lies, Samason Silp, Frop Mary Groth, Holland, ties, Samason Silp, Schr Lranu, Menominee, Limber, States Silp, Schr Lranu, Menominee, Limber, States Silp, Frop Mary Groth, Holland, ties, Samason Silp, Frop Mary Groth, Holland, Lies, Samason Silp, Schr Lranu, Grand Haven, Lumber, Allen Silp, Schr Mary Limber, Grand Haven, Lumber, Market, Schr S. A. Irish, Muskegon, Lumber, Sampson Silp, Schr S. A. Irish, Muskegon, Lumber, Sampson Silp, Schr S. A. Irish, Muskegon, Lumber, Sampson Silp,

Schr City of Grand Haven, Grand Haven, lumber, Magazine.
Schr S. A. Irish, Muskegon, lumber, Sampson Silo.
Schr William Bates, Manistee, wood, Rush street.
Schr S. C. Strawberry, Milwaukee, light, Rusn street.
Schr S. C. Strawberry, Milwaukee, light, Rusn street.
Schr Eariy Bird, Muskegon, lumber, Market.
Schr Hattle Fisher. Holland, slabs, Chicago avenue.
Schr Mystic, Muskegon, lumber, Skricenth street.
Prop Nebraska, Buffalo, sundries, Adams street.
Scow S. P. Nilson, Grand Haven, ties, Market.
Schr Correspondent, Cleveland, fron, South Chicago. Schr Grace Sawson, Buffalo, grain, Prop Ira H. Oven, Escanaba, light-Prop Mary Oron, Holland, light-Prop Conto, Green Bary, sundries, Prop Skylark, Benton Harbor, sundries, Prop Skylark, Benton Harbor, sundries, Prop Gordon Campbell Buffalo, sundries,

Schr Lizzie Doak, St. Joseph, light.
Schr Mary McVea, Collingwood, grain.
Schr J. & A. Stronach, Manistee, spit.
Schr Lucia A. Silm son, Later, light.
Schr Lucia A. Silm son, Lucia, light.
Schr Citrich, Collingwood, corn.
Schr Grich, Collingwood, corn.
Schr William Starges, Muskegon, light.
Schr William Starges, Muskegon, light.
Schr Barbarian, Sturgeon Bay, light.
Schr Barbarian, Sturgeon Bay, light.
Schr Barbarian, Sturgeon Bay, light.
Schr Jester, Chandier, Sungeon Bay, light.
Schr Jester, Chandier, Sungeon Bay, light.
Schr Jester, Chandier, Sungeon Bay, light.
Schr J. Anderson, Collingwood, oata
Schr J. V. Jones, Muskegon, light.
Schr J. Anderson, Collingwood, oata
Schr J. Schr

THE RAILROADS.

THE GRAND TRUNK'S WESTERN OUTLET. From what can be learned, it seems to be the ntention of the Grand Trunk managers to continue their efforts for securing an independent outlet to this city, notwithstanding the offers nade by Vanderbilt to give them a share of the Eastern business. They have no faith in Vanderbilt's promises, knowing quite well that by derbit's promises, knowing quite well that by acceding to his offer they would continue at his mercy. There is no longer any doubt that Mr. Hickson, the General Manager of the Grand Trunk, nas secured the means in England wherewith to complete the western extension. The speculation that has been going on as to what route the Grand Trunk would select to this city continues, but the indications are that the Chicago & Lake Huron route has been definitely decided upon. It has transpired during the last few days that the Grand Trunk has secured full control of the eastern portion of the Chicago. last few days that the Grand Trunk has secured full control of the eastern portion of the Chicago & Lake Huron from Port Huron to Flint. The portion of the road between Flint and Lansing has been gobbled by Vanderbilt. It is claimed by the Grand Trunk and the Lake Huron Railroad managers that Vanderbilt's title to this road is not good, and an effort is being made to oust him from its control. Should the decision, however, be against the Grand Trunk, a new parallel line will be built between Fiint and Lansing. Surveyors are now in the field a new parallel line will be built between Fint and Lansing. Surveyors are now in the field locating the road. From Lansing to Battle Creek the Lake Huron is also said to be controlled by the Grand Trunk. From Battle Creek to Valparaiso the road is controlled to a great extent by the Pennsylvania Company, but it is understood that the latter corporation is ready to sell out the property, it being of no benefit to them. From Valparaiso the Grand Trunk could come into this city over the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago, but it is understood that the Grand Trunk managers do not mean to be bothered with any entangling alliances, but are determined to have an independent line all the way to this city. With this end in view, they mean to construct a new line end in view, they mean to construct a new line from Valparaiso to Thornton, a distance of about thirty miles, where they will strike the Chicago & Southern Raftroad, which is already owned by them, and which will bring them into this city.

SUIT TO CAPTURE A COMPANY.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

MADISON, Wis., Aug. 30.—The case of the State ex rel. the Attorney-General vs. the Milwaukee, Lake Shore & Western Railroad Com-pany was argued in the Supreme Court to-day, by ex-Chief-Justice Dixon for the State and A L. Cary for the Railroad Company. The United State's Rolling-Stock Company undertook to sue the stockholders of the Railroad Company for the rent and use of the rolling-stock while the road was in the hands of the Trustees for the bondholders pending foreclosure proceedings. The bondholders at the foreclosure sale bid in the road, and became the owners of all the stock of the Company. The claimants, seeking to sue them for the debt and to attach their stock, could find no stock-books in this State. Information being made to the Attorney-General, this suit is brought for a forfeiture of the charter of the Railroad Company for violation of law in not keeping their books in this State. Judge Dixon argued at some length this afternoon upon the construction of several statutes to the above end. A decision will be rendered in the case at the next term of court. Judge Dixon is reasonably confident of winning the case for the State. the rent and use of the rolling-stock while the

Mr. S. A. Bent, for some time past connected with the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad, has been appointed traveling agent of the Hoosac Tunnel line, with headquarters in this

The General Freight Agents of the roads leading east from this city held a meeting resterday at the office of the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad and established rates to interior Eastern points in accordance with the new tariff published in yesterday's TRIBUNS, which takes effect Sept. 2.

Work on the Canada Central Road will be rapidly pushed forward. The road is to extend from the terminus of the Canada Central at Pembroke, Ont., westward to Lake Nipissing, about 120 miles. It is to connect with the Canadian Pacific, and is intended to be the chief eastern outlet of that road when it is finished. eastern outlet of that road whon it is finished.

Mr. Henry C. Wentworth, General Ticket and
Passenger Agent of the Michigan Central Railroad, who has been sojourning in the East during
the last two months to recuperate his impaired
health, will return to this city and resume the
duties of his position on the Michigan Central
Wednesday. It is learned that his health has
greatly improved.

Wednesday. It is learned that his health has greatly improved.

The Chicago & Alton Railroad has paid dividends regularly for fifteen years, in spite of the hard times. Its interest and rentals amount to only \$1,000,000 yearly, and its net earnings have not, for ten years, fallen below \$2,000,000, excepting one year, when they were reduced to \$1,879,000 by a single accident, said to have cost \$250,000. Thus a surplus for dividends has remained of over \$1,000,000, until last year, when it was \$908,240, and the dividends have been 10 per cent yearly until 1876. In that year 8 per cent was paid, and 7½ per cent in 1877. Notwithstanding all the fierce competition of the past five years, this road has maintained its net earnings with surprising regularity, the extreme variations in five years having been less than 10 per cent.

Mr. D. W. Hitchcock, General Western Passenger Agent of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, will bid adieu to Chicago Monday, to make his headquarters hereafter in St. Joseph, Mo. Mr. Hitchcock's department will comprise all the territory west of the Missouri River to the Pacific and south to the Gulf of Mexico. He will be entirely independent, and will make his reports direct to the Traffic Manager of the road. All communications regarding the passenger business within his territory should be directed to him at St. Joe. Mr. Hitchcock has been connected with the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad since 1862, except for a short space of time, when he occupied the position of General Agent of the Eric & Chicago Line. He has gained an enviable reputation as a sagacious and able passonger agent, and leaves a multitude of friends in the city, whose best wishes accompany him to his new sphere of usefulness.

SPRINGFIELD.

An Innocent Man Restored to Liberty-The State Board of Equalization-Postpone ment. Special Dispatch to The Tribune,

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Aug. 30.—The Governor to-day pardoned Leroy Nash, who was convicted of assault with intent to commit a rape at the September, 1876, term of the Stark County Circuit Court, and sentenced to the Penitentiarv for three years. The prosecuting witness was a mere child, and recent developments have con-vinced the Judge who tried the case and many leading citizens of Stark County that Nash was not guilty of this offense, and they have united in recommending his pardon.

The State Board of Equalization to-day adopt-

The State Board of Equalization to-day adopted resolutions that

Wiffigs, The statements made by corporations in Cook County are such as to render necessary a more careful examination of their condition; therefore

Resolved. That the Committee on Assessments of Capital Stock of Corporations send a sub-committee to Chicago to make such examinations as may be necessary.

Chairman Root appointed Messrs. Campbell, Ainsworth, and Sunket as such Committee, and they will go to Chicago Sunday night, probably accompanied by Dan A. Ray, as clerk.

Mr. Warner offered the following resolution. consideration of which was made the special order for Wednesday, Sept. 11:

Resolved. That it is the opinion of this Board that the real and personal property of the State is

seessed at 60 per cent of its cash value for the ear 1878. In the United States Court to-day an order was made postponing the sale of the Paris & Danville Railroad until Wednesday, Oct. 2. This is on the application of the bondholders.

Salt for Wheat.

H. G. Coe, of Cedar County, tried the experiment of spreading three bushels of salt broadcast over two acres of his wheat-field. The yield was forty bushels per acre, while the rest of the field gave only nine and a half bushels per acre. The straw was bright, not being injured by rust, as the wheat alongside of it was, and it stood six inches higher.

AMUSEMENTS

RETURN OF THE FAMOUS
COLVILLE FOLLY COMPANY,

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Monday, "Thursday, Sunday Evenings, Septem; Appearing to Spieces and Septem; Property of the Park Spieces and Sp Vednesday Matinee and Evening. Friday Eve'g Benefit of Mile. Roseau - - Our Cinderella. uesday Evening. Sat- Babes in the Wood. Seats may be secured at the Box Office in advance. MCVICKER'S THEATRE.

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THE INSURANCE MAN. RISKS! RISKS! RISKS!

WHITE STOCKING PARK. BASE BALL. BOSTON vs. CHICAGO.

MIS AFTERNOON, at 3:45 prompt. Mr. A. G. SPALDING, Second Base. Mr. PHIL POWERS, Catcher. Buy Tickets at SPALDING'S, 118 Randolph-st. CLAYTON'S, 83 Madison-st.

WINTER'S LINCOLN PAVILION. BY GENERAL REQUEST. LAST GRAND CONCERT.

This Saturday, Aug. 81. at 8 o'clock p. m. sharp, Weather permitting, by LOESCH'S ORCHESTRA. Admission, 25 cts.

This will be positively the Last Grand Open Air
Concert of this season.

HAVERLY'S THEATRE. LAST GREAT SATURDAY MATINEE AND NIGHT.
MAGNIFICENT CHANGE OF PERFORMANCE.
Last Night but one of the Remarkably Successful
Teny Pastor and His Entire Great Troupe.
Every one of this Costly and Extensive Company in
their choicest entertainments.
Sunday Night—G rand Extra Performance.
Monday—Colville Folly Company one week.

STEAMER FLORA.

Programme of excursions for this week, ending Sept.

1, from Clark-st, bridge:
Saturday, Aug. 31, to Evanston at 10 a. m. and 2:30

p. m.; on the lake at 7:30 p. m.

Major Nevins' Brass and String Bands on board.

Fare—To Waukegan and return. \$1: Kenosha and
return. \$1: Racine and return, \$1: all other round trips,

Of cents.

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the perfect freshness of this new circle to the most hackneyed novel-reader, would of themselves make the story eagerly read, even without the strongly wrought plot. It is, in short, a perfect study of a most dramatic phase of life, which has never been so treated by a novelist before; and "In Paradise" should have in this country the great success which has attended its several editions in Germany. It is not the novel of a day, but a real classic, ranking among the best books of contemporary fiction-writers.

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Those who have passed criditably through the Academic and Chasteal course receive the Graduating Gold Medials of the Departments. Graduating Medials are awarded to the students who have pursued a special course in Conservatory of Music or in the Art Department. The Northern Indiana Normal School was organized ept. 16, 1879, with thirty-five students in attendance. Incolliment present term, 1.321. It is now the Largest ormal School in the United States. To the thinking nind this remarkable growth is sufficient evidence that he work is satisfactory. THE PALL TERM WILL OPEN AUG. 27, 1878.

THE FALL TERM WILL OPEN AUG. 27, 1878.

Departments—Preparatory, Teachers' Rusiness, Collegiate, Medical, Engineering, Musical, Fine Aria, Phonographic, Telegraphic, and Review.

There are no vacations during the entire year. There are Reginning, Advanced, Engular, and Review classes in all of the branches every term, so that Students can the state of the branches every term, so that Students can the state of the stat

There is, in connection with the Normal one of the most complete commercial colleges in the land. Its rooms are considered with a more extensive line of officers that and supplied with a more extensive line of officers that and supplied with a more extensive line of officers that and supplied with a more extensive line of officers that the extensive line of officers that the extensive line of officers that the extensive line of the exte

Granville Military Academy. Granville Military Academy.

An attractive School for Boys, at North Granville, New York, has for 28 years successfully prepared boys for our best colleges and schools of science, and also for commercial file. Until April, 1876, it was conducted at Stamford, Conn., and was then transferred to its present tocation, to escape the distracting and to be present secarcion, to escape the distracting and cipal graduated at Yale, in 1847, and thirty fee compensation of the propertience in training boys, has taught him that to reach the highest results certain things are indispensable, viz.: A healthy location, an abundant, nutritious, and varied diet, energetic, systematic, and yet pleasurable exercise, thoroughly competent and faithful teachers, and absolute freedom from victious surroundings. This quiet, healthful, and beautiful village of North Granville, the statistic of the surroundings. The york, offers rare attraction to thouseful action. New York, offers rare attraction to thouseful action, and one on the contain a single saloon, or haunt of vice, nor can a drop of ardent spirits be legally sold in the place. Military and symmatic drill furnish exercise, at once sufficient, regular, and attractive. The instruction and discipline are most earnest and thorough. The table compares favorably with that offered by sensible parents to their children at home. Its grounds, buffings and coulprent have cost 560,000, and are unsurfactation of the pay for value received. Send for tilustrated catalogue, with abundant references to parrons.

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Begins Tuesday, Sept. 10, 1878. Preparatory and Collegiate Departments, an Optiona Counse: also Gradusting Course in Music. Drawing and Printing. Specialities. For Catalogue address G. Specialities. For Catalogue address G. 77 Madison-st., Chicago. University of Notre Dame

The Thirty-fifth Scholastic Term will begin on the first Tuesday of September next. We are now able to say that the best facilities offered by any educational institution in America for development of both mind and body can be found here. We invite parents and guardiana to come and see for themselves, and thus verify what we say. For particulars, catalogues, etc., address the Very Rev. W. CORBY, C. S. C., President, Notre Dame P. O., Indians. BETTS MILITARY ACADEMY,

STAMFORD, CONN. A HOME SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

Delightful location near Long Island Sound. Tho bugh preparation for College or Business. Forty-first year opens Sept. 9. Mrs. Engenie de Roode Rice Will receive pupils daily, after Sept. 9, at her new MUSIC STUDIO, 152 STATE-ST. (Peiton & Pomeroy's Piano Rooms).

NORTHERN ILLINOIS COLLEGE And Griffith School of Reading and Oratory, Fulton, Ill. All departments first-class. Terms—Al expenses, \$200 a year. Send for circular. Address. #ALLEN A. GRIFFITH, Prest. Well furnished rooms for Students.

Mlle. C. Broussais' French and English School for Young Ladies and Chi dren reopens on Sept. 9 at 564 Michigan av. She wi be assisted by Mile. M. Broussais, Miss Jeffers, an other competent teachers.

Froebel School and Kindergarten Will resume Monday. Sept. 9, 1878, at 25 Bishop coursest of Union Park.

MISS SARA EDDY.

Principal and Kindergartener.

KEMPER HALL KENOSHA. WIS.

SCHOOL FOR GIRLS. SISTERS OF ST. MARY,
Managers. BISHOP OF WISCONSIN, Visitor. WM.
BLISS ASILEY, D. D., Chapiain. \$350 per annum.
Opens Sept. 11. Address Chapiain.

The Chicago Kindergarten TRAINING SCHOOL, No. 3 Hershey Hail, will begin Oct. 2, 1878. For circulars apply to MRS. A. H. PUT -NAM or MISS SARA EDDY. SAINT AGNES' SCHOOL Will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 5.
Its curriculum embraces the plain English branches as well as a full academic course. This School has but one daily session—from 9 to 12:30.

MRS. MeREYNOLDS, Principal, 7014 West Monroe-st.

MISSES GRANT'S SEMINARY, 128 1-2 & 130 Dearborn-av., Chicago, WILL OPEN WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 16. Ample accommodations for boarding and day pupils. For circulars address as above.

CHICAGO ACADEMY No. 11 Eighteenth-st.
An English and Classical School of the highest order
offers equal advantages to boys and girls of all ages
Next term begins Sept. 9.
H. H. BABCOCK, Principal.

East Walnut-st. Female Seminary Philadelphia, will reopen Sept. 18. Full collegia course given; also pupils prepared for Harvard exam nations. HENHIETTA KUTZ. 1221 Walnut-st. Mrs. GARRETSON, assisted by Miss THURSTON, will reopen her ENGLISH, FRENCH. AND GERMAN BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL for young ladies, No. 52 West 47th St., near 5th Ave., New York WEDNESDAY, SEPT 25. Facilities for STUDY OF MUSIC UNSUITASSED. For circular and other information; apply to the Frincipal.

PENNSYLVANIA MILITARY ACADEMY CHESTER, PENN,—Opens Sept. 11. Thorough in-struction in Civil Engineering, the Classics, and En-gish. For particulars apoly to JEWETT WILCOX, Esq. at the office of the Tremont House, or to Col. THEO. HYATT, Presideni. Academy of Our Lady of the Sacred Heart

WASHINGTON HEIGHTS, ILL.
For Young Ladies, under the charge of the Sisters &
Notre Dame. Terms—Board and Tuition, per annum
\$\text{III}\text{30}\$. For particulars apply \$\text{SUPERIORESS}\$. MME. DA SILVA AND MRS. BRAD-Breitsb. French, and German Boarding and Day School for Toung Ladies and Children, with Calisthen-ics. No. 17 West Thirty-eighth-st., New York. Res-pens Sept. 30. Application may be made by letter, or personally as above. Lectures by Dr. Labberton. Prof. Sanger's Class for Boys. Seventeenth year begins Sept. 2; number limited to 24; boys carefully fitted for business or college; facilities for thorough instruction unsurpassed. For circulars, terms, &c., address 439 Wabash-av.

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course is Conservatory of Music or in the Art Department.
Gold Medal for German, presented by the Rt. Rev. Bishop Dwenger, Fort Wayne.
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Gold Medal for Christian Dootrine, presented by Mrs. M. Pheisn, Lancaster, O.
Number of teachers engaged in Preparatory Academical and Classical Departments, 14. Modern Languages, 6. Drawing and Painting, 5. Instrumental Music, 10. Vocal Music, 2. Dressmaking, plain and fancy needlework, 7. Simplicity of dress enforced by rule. For Catalogue address MOTHER SUPERIOR.
St. Mary's Academy, Notre Dame P. O., St. Joseph Co. ADAMS ACADEMY, QUINCY, MASS. ADAMS AOADEMY, QUINCY, MASS.

WILLIAM EVERETT. Ph. D., Master.

This Academy is incended to fit boys in the best manner for the best American Colleges. Its success in this design during the six years of its existence under the late William R. Dimmock. has been grantfring. It course is four years, and the tuttion fee is \$150.00 as neally. The next school year begins sept. 18, and the examination for admission will take scace the day before. Tuesday, Sept. 17. All applications for admission, for catalogues and other information, to be addressed to the Master, or J. P. Wordens, A. M., Quincy, Mass. Mr. Worden is in charge of the large Academy Boarding Bouse, and will receive applications for rooms. The charge for the large fitting for rooms. The charge for room and board, including washing, is \$500 annually. Lake Forest Academy LAKE FOREST, ILL. A COLLEGE-FITTING SCHOOL POR BOYS. Three Courses of Study. A full corps of Teachers. Special instruction by the Principal to those who wish to teach Location on Lake Michigan. 28 miles from Chicago and 55 from Milwaukee.
Fall Term begins Sept. 10.
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EDUCATIONAL.

ST. MARY'S ACADEMY,

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School Year begins, Sept. 11, 1878.
A thoroughly organized School of the first grade.
Twenty-one able and experienced teachers. Instruction in each department according to the most approved methods. Unusual advantages for the study of art, music, ciocution, and the modern languages. Location choice. Boarding accommodations superior.
For further information address.
Mills. A. E. BATES. Principal. KENWOOD HALL.

A first-class Boarding (and Day) School for Young Ladles, at Kenwood Station, Forty-eighth-st, and Madison-av., Chicago. Unrivated in situation, attractions, and advantages. Will open September 13, 1878, under direction of Mrs. Prof. W. C. RICHARDS. With a full staff of isachers in all Departments. Prof. W. C. RICHARDS. Ph.D., will have charge of all the Science Classes. Send for circuiar, with rull detalls. Address "KENWOOD HALL," Hyde Park, Ili.

WOLFE HALL, A CHURCH, BOARDING & DAY SCHOOL for GIRLS

Fall Term begins Sept. 4, 1878. Young Ledies who are predisposed to Astima and Diseases of the Throat and Lungs, will find here a dry and invigorating climate with superior advantages for ceitration.

From No. 1, 1978, 197 Missouri Medical College.

The Thirty-eighth Regular Course of Lectures in this institution will begin on Monday, the 7th of October, 1878, and continue are months.

The Preliminary Course will begin on Monday, the 9th of September.

The Commencement for conferring Degress will be held carly in March, 1879.

For Annual Circular and catalogue, giving regular for the press of the pr

CHICAGO LADIES' SEMINARY. 15 and 17 Sheldon-st. Sixteenth Year Opens Sept. 10. Able teachers in all the departments, English, Classical, Art, and Musical. Miss Emily M. Noyes as Assistant Principal. Elocution and Music specialties under Prof. E. M. Booth. Emil Liebling, and Mrs. O. L. Fox. Location choice, and buildings commodious. Ample accommodations in the Boarding Department.

MISS GNEGG, Principal.

GREYLOCK INSTITUTE. South Williamstown, Berkshire Co., Mass., Prepares Boys for Business, Scientific School, or Col-lege. The leading private school in the East. Estab-lished by its present Principal in 1842. Expenses \$435 per year. Refers to W. H. Swift, Henry W. Blaboy, and Geo. H. Lafin. For Catalogues adaress BENJ. F. Mill. S., & M., Principal. WILLISTON SEMINARY AT EASTHAMPTON, MASS. The next term will be-gin Sept. 5. The full course of study in both the Clas-sical and English Denartments occupies four years, though students will be fitted to enter the best Scien-tific Schools at the end of the third year. Expenses as low as elsewhere and free tuition to worthy students. For catalogue containing full information, address J. W. FAIRBANKS, Principal.

GLEASON'S ACADEMY 339 West Adams-st.

An Elementary, Classical, and Commercial School. In response to numerous solicitations this school will hereafter be open to Girls and Young Ladies as well as Boys and Young Men. The Fail Term commences Sept. 2, 1878. Piesse send for cadalogue.

M. B. GLEASON, Principal. The Hershey School of Musical Art, At Hershey Music Hall, Chicago, for Amateurs, Pro-fessionais. Artisis, and Specialists in every department of vocal and instrumental music. Concerts, organ re-citais, papils' matinees, sight singing, elocation, har-mony, Italian, etc., free to all papils. Fall term be-gins Sept. 16, 1878. Send for circular. H. CLAR-ENCE EDDY and Mrs. B. H. HEISHEY, Directors. Wells College for Young Ladies. Full Collegiate, Special, and Academic Courses.
Superior instruction; mwslc. Location unsurpassed for beauty, healthfulness, and refinement; buildings clegant; a home where parents may with confidence intrust their daughters. Term begins Sept. 11, 1878.
Send for catalogue.

IEEV. E. S. FRISBEE, President.

DEARBORN SEMINARY, 985 & 937 Wabash-av.
The twenty-third year of this we'll-known School for Young Ladies and Girls, will open Wednesday, Sept. 11. For catalogues address. 2. GROVER.

COLLEGIATE AND COMMERCIAL INSTITUTE. General Russell's School, New Haven, Ct. 44th year, Preparatory to College, Scientific Schools, or business, Thorough physical training by military drilling, gym-nactics, &c. Full information sent on application. Southern Home School for Girls, 197 & 199 North Charles-st., Baltimore, Bd. Mrs. W. M. CART, Mrs. Gen. JNO. PEGRAM. Established 1842. French the language of the scho CHESTNUT-ST. SEMINARY, PHILADELPHIA.

The 20th year of this Boarding and Day School will open September 18. For circulars apply to Principals, Miss BONNEY and Miss DILLAYE, 1615 Chestnut-st.

Maplewood Institute For YOUNG LADIES, Known throughout the West for its great beauty of location and superfor instruction. Address Revs. C. V. SFAAR and R. A. VERY, the Principals, for prospectus Miss Nott's English and French Family and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 33 Wall-st. New Haven, Conu. The Sixth Year opens Sept. 11. Circulars sent upon application.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S DAY AND BOARDING school for young ladies. 6 and 8 gast Fifty-third-st., New York. Pitteenth year begins Oct. 1, 1878. PEEKSKILL (N. Y.) MILITARY ACADEMY. SEND for Bustrated Circular for 1878-78.

\$150 A YEAR BOARD AND TUITION. GRAIN MACHINERY. We have issued a late Discount Sheet on our Elevator Buckets, Belts, Conveyers, etc. Warehouse Men, Millers, Brewers, etc., are requested to send for them. THE RIVET BUCKET CO., 54 Franklin-st., Chicago.

CLOTHES CLEANING. Your Old Clan be beautifully DYED of CLANED and SEPARED.

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RIPTION FREE.

cure of Nervous Debility, want of the whole train of gloomy attend-ist has the ingredients. Address Dr. 130 West Eixth-St., Cincinnati, Ohio.

on Geners, of Holland, is at the Palme

Gen. C. C. Wolcott, of Columbus, O., is

Mr. F. A. Copeland, of La Crosse, Wis., i The Hon. James G. Blaine, of Maine, is

expected in the city to-day. Gov. Smith and staff, of Wisconsin, will take quarters at the Sherman House during the

The Mexican-War Veterans have been assigned the right of the Sixth Division to escort the President of the United States Tuesday. A special meeting will be held Monday night.

M. F. Reynolds, of Rochester, and a party of railroad men from that section, accompanied by ladies, put up at the Grand Pacific yesterday. They are on their way to St. Paul and Minneap-

Col. W. B. Pettit, proprietor of the Occiental Hotel, Indianapolis: Col. Robert Air, man-the Walmat Street House, Cincinnati; J. R. Bills, Lindell Hotel, St. Louis, are at the Tre-

The temperature yesterday, as observed y Manasse, optician, 88 Madison street (TRIBUNE uilding), was at 8 a. m., 72 degrees; 10 a. m., 5; 12 m., 76; 3 p. m., 72. Baromer at 8 a. m., 29.56; 8 p. m., 29.48. Col. Robert Air, manager of the Walnut treet House, Cincinnut; J. R. Gillis, Cashier of the Lindell Hotel, St. Louis; and Col. W. B. Pet-ti, proprietor of the Occidental Hotel, Indianapo-s, were at the Tremont House yesterday.

arly vesterday morning A. M. Henderson, o. 178 Warren avenne, while out driving, coli with Madison street car No. 281 at the
olin street crossing. The buggy was badiked, and Mr. Henderson was slightly injured. Yesterday morning a horse attached to a occept waron, owned by D. Quill, of No. 305 ongress street, ran away from in front of No. 144 ate street. At the former of Madison it broke

Willie Twohey, 7 years of age, residing rith his parents at No. 55 Ada street, while stealing a ride yesterday afternoon on a truck wagon, the corner of Fulton and Ads streets, got his egs caught in the wheels. The right leg was badly orn, and the other leg badly bruised.

Col. John B. Batchelder, the historian of the battle-field of Gettysburg, arrived in town yes-torday, and put in an appearance at the Exposi-tion Building, where he is to lecture three times a day an connection with the exhibition of his cele-brated painting of that battle by Walker. The painting arrived Thursday, but has not yet been

At Socialist headquarters, No. 7 Clark street, last night there were three meetings,—the Amaigamated Trades'-Unions, the Cabinet-Makers, and a Committee of the Lehr und Vehr Verein. The first transacted only routine business, the second-named decided to participate in the pienic of to-morrow, and the last-named body completed minor arrangements for their pienic.

Thursday afternoon Mary Withers, 19 are of age, took a dose of chloroform with sulal intent at the Barnes Rouse. She was engaged william Newman, son of the proprietor of the se, but his parents had forbidden the match ry was employed in a restaurant at the corner Rangoiph and Dearborn streets, and lived with parents at the corner of State and Harrison sets. She will recover

Assistant-Superintendent Joe Dixon is still engaged in making experiments with revolvers, to produce a bail similar to the one taken from the heart of A. B. Clark, the murdered man at LaGrange, but thus far he says his first experiment has been the most satisfactory to himself. It would be in order for some other party to experiment awhile. Col. Dixon stated positively to a reporter yesterday that there was not the slightest ground for holding the man Joe St. Peter on suspicion of being the murderer.

picion of being the murderer.

The first installment of fish for exhibiton at the Exposition was received at the building yesterday afternoon, from the Mississippi River. An eager crowd watched the transfer of the aquatic captivels to the beautiful glass aquariums which encircle the great central fountain. Many of the fishes arrived in an exhausted condition, and several had died before reaching their destination. Another car-load is expected Tuesday, from the Wisconsin fish batcheries, and other places. The collection will be highly scientific and interesting, and will prove one of the most attractive features of the great show.

A Frenchman giving the name of Auguste Gozier tried to commit suicide last evening in a cell at the West Madison Street Station, by hanging himself to the top of the cell-door with a leathern belt which he wore about his waist. He was cut down by Janitor Telyea, and then tried to dash out his brains. His condition was caseed by the excessive use of liquor, and nervous excitement on account of his wife leaving him. They resided at No. 144 West Lake street. He was arrested for disorderly conduct at No. 71 West Adams street, whither he had gone in search of his wife.

of his wife.

The second reunion and soirce of the Chicago Cooks, Pastry Cooks, and Confectioners' Association was held at the corner of Adams and Laxalle streets last evening. The gathering was in respect to W.* H. Phillips, the founder of the Association, who is about to sever his connection with the Tremont House as head cook to accept the superintendency of the eating-houses along the line of the Atchison, Topeka & San'ta Fe Railroad. The attendance was large, and the enjoyment great, and during the evening Mr. Phillips was presented with a series of resolutions expressive of the regrets of the Association at his contemplated removal from the city, and with a neatly-arranged photograph of the leading members of the Association, his own picture being the central figure. The exercises continued until a late hour, lunch and dancing being a conspicuous part thereof.

ate hour, lunch and dancing being a conspicuous part thereof.

Early yesterday morning Officer John Hewson, on duty in Douglas Park, found the body of a man floating in the lake. He was apparently about 35 years of age, sandy hair and chin beard, dressed in black pants and vest, linen coat, carico shirt, with two gold stuns, and low-buckled shoes. In the pocket of the coat was found a small pussbook bearing the name of John Trein, and containing a time account with Peter Schuttler, wagon manufacturer at the corner of Morroe and Clinton streets, where it was ascertained he had been engaged in plecework in the wheel department. He was not seen after Monday noon. His wages had been garnisheed by a grocer, which caused him great trouble. Thesday he was drinking, and asked his wife. residing at No. 143 West Lake street, for some money, which she refused him. He then threatened self-destruction, but as he had so frequently made threats to shoot, hang, or carve his throat but little attention was paid to him. He was very dissipated, and doubtless committed suicide while under the influence of drink.

A runaway which narrowly escaped being

was very disapated, and adoleties committee sircide while under the influence of drink.

A runaway which narrowly escaped being fatal occarred at 12 o'clock yesterday noon. A young bay norse attached to a grocery wagon belonging to Ford's grocery, No. 78 Adams street, and driven by a 10-year-old boy named Emil Heene, started up suddenly while the boy was mounting the seat, in front of Mr. Ford's residence, No. 12 Third avenue, and, before the lad could gain control of the reins, was tearing down the street. The boy was thrown down upon the cross-bar and sat there, clinging with both hands to the foot-board, during the whole exciting race. The horse passed down Third avenue and Dearborn street to Adams, thence to State, where he collided with a heavy truck in front of the Palmer House, and was brought to 4 stand. Men ran at ence to the rescue, and the hittle fellow was extricated from his perilous position at the horse's heels quite unhurt. The wagon struck with the hind wheels, breaking the reach and one spring, and being otherwise slightly damaged. The animal was uninjured. There was great rejoicing over the escape of the boy, and the wonder is that he was not kicked to death or dragged beneath the wheels.

he was not kicked to death or dragged beneath the wheels.

Alessrs. George M. How, Smith, and Baker, composing the Suo-Committee on the President's Reception, appointed by the Executive Committee of the Firemen's Tournament. Thursday, stated yesterday that nothing had as yet been done, and nothing would be done until to-day. The Committee is as yet in ignorance as to the number of the Presidential party, and consequently as to the amount of room necessary for their accommodation. It is intended that the special car, which will be attached to the regular 5:30 train of the Baltimore & Ohio Road, shall be switched off at a convenient distance from the city to allow the honored guests to finish their morning nap before being disturbed with artillery roar and military parade. They will be hauled into the depot on the Lake-Front at about 8 o'clock, and then trouble will commence for them. The mittin is ordered out in full dress at a shockingly-early hour to do honor as an escort to the distinguished strangers to their hotel. Arrangements will be made for their enter-nament at the Grand Pacific. It is quite likely that Farlor I will be nised by them as a dining-room, and Parlors 3, 5, and 7 as reception-rooms, with sleeping-rooms conveniently near. The pro-brietors of this hotel will not be able to designate-the quarters to be appropriated to the use of their guests until to-day, and the Sub-Committee can halm the modulus careasts.

George M. How is Chairman of the Committee,

A correspondent asks The Tribune to explain the modus operandi of the distribution of the silver doilar. The Sub-Treasury here will give out the silver doilar in exchange for greenbacks of any denomination to an unlimited extent, with the understanding that the party who desires the "doilars of our dadders" does not propose to make use of them in payment of duties on imported goods. A. B. C. or D can get all the silver doilars he wishes for use in the ordinary channels of commerce. The Government will not pay them out to importers, to be by them immediately used in the liquidation of duties. Such action would be equivalent to the payment of duties in greenbacks; and the Resumption act does not provide for any such means of payment until the beginning of next year. Country banker desiring silver dollars must pay the express charges. The reubsidiary coins—nalves, quarters, and dimes—are sent direct from the mint to the party ordering the Government paying freight. Thus, if a man wants

five or fifty silver dollars, all he has to do is to go to the Sub-Treasury, lay down a \$5 or a \$50 bill, and get his dollars without discount. It is precisely as if he were getting them at a bank. Nor is the Sub-Treasury trying to swallow up the \$1 and \$2 bills, the growing carrier of which is due to the swallow up the \$1 and \$5

THE GALLANT TAR.

The Baltimore Gazette of the 28th has the following:

A sentieman who arrived is Baltimore last evening from Galifornia gare a reporter of the Gazette the particular of an excitint episode which occurred at Altona, Pa., on Monday evening, in which a San Francisco sea Captain agured as the hero in resenting a gross insult offered by a passenger to a young lady traveler. The latter was Miss McGee, of Chicago, a preposessing girl of 17, who took passage on the Atlantic express train at Chicago on Sunday evening. She was accompanied on board by a brother and sister, from whom she affectionately parted, and entered alone on her long journey to England, via New York. Assessed of low prentsen by and the farewell was such a touching scene as to excite the sympathy of many of the passengers. Miss McGee secured an unoccupied seat, and her modest deportment and beauty attracted general attention. When the train reached Pittaburg a coarse, brutal-looking man got on board, and after it had gone a few miles he approached the seat of Miss McGee and occupying the one immediately behind her attempted to engage her in conversation, but received no reply to his questions, and as he persisted in them she appeared deeply mortilact, and her face flushed scarlet at his insulting the state of the seat of Miss McGee and overlying the one immediately observing the fellow, approached and invited the lady to his seat, which she gratefully accepted. The Captain proposed punishing the scoundrel at once, but, mon some protests being made by the passengers, he resumed his seat. At Altoons Station the young lady's insulter stepped from the train, and, as he reached the platform, he was con ronted by the Captain, a man physically inferior apparently. With the remark that he had a wife and sister who might be travellar alone. Captain dealt him a powerful blow in the face, felling him to the slatform and cutting him to the slatform and cutting him to the platform, he was con ronted by the Captain, a man physically inferior apparently. With the re

her transferred to the care of the conductors in each subsequent section until reaching New York.

HOTEL ARRIVALS.

Tremoni Bouse-Col. W. B. Pettit. Indianapolis; J. R. Gillis, St. Louis; the Hon. H. Clay Sexton, St. Louis; H. D. Booges, Stoux City; H. C. Carver, Highland Park; G. W. Kretsinger, Illinois; k. F. Saltonstall, Philadelphia; D. T. McKennon, Menasha; C. H. Parker, Beioft; C. H. Foote, Evansville; J. A. Griffin, St. Louis; C. M. Walcutt, Columbus, O. .. Shermon House, T. T. Williams, C. M. Walcutt, Columbus, O. .. Shermon House, T. Williams, Cedar Falls; Enest Robinson, Huntsville, Aia.; Col. A. H. Heisey, Pittaburg; F. A. Mayuard, Bosson; D. Cameron, Michigan; D. L. King and D. E. Hill, Akron, O. .. Grand Pacific—W. L. Gross, Springfield; J. W. Garnett, Ornsha; C. F. Manderson, Omaha; A. M. Thayer, St. Louis; John Bower, Pittaburg; C. L. Colby, Milwaukee; W. C. Higglins, Norwich, Conn.; E. F. Bull, Ottawa; A. J. Wendell, San Francisco: H. N. Hissel, Texas; R. H. Colt, Philadelphia; C. H. Crosby, St. Louis ... Primer House—Saron Gevers, Holland, O. W. T. Hock-wood, Saratoga; A. Byram, Kansas, S. A. Gore, St. Louis; O. Nichol, Leipsfe; W. L. Balley, St. Louis; W. H. Menkey, Chrisnati; S. G. Browne and V. F. Musgrave, England; the Hon. G. R. Dennis, Marviand; L. D. Rumsey, Burfallo.

THE CITY-HALL.

The license receipts were \$1,500. Not a case of small-pox has been reported his month.

Corporation-Counsel Bonfield has returned from the country and resumed work. Acting-Mayor Gilbert spent the day in igning warrants and entertaining callers. Angus, the mason contractor, got his sec ond estimate for work done on the City-Hall. It was for \$1, 110.95.

There are three cases of scarlet fever at 982 State street. This is the only "catching" disease which prevails in Chicago, but the cases reported are few in number.

The only building-permit worth mention-ing was one issued to C. J. Hall, for a three-story and cellar stone-front store and dwelling, No. 614 West Lake street, to cost \$5,000. There was a falling-off in saloon-licenses, only twenty being issued; and as half the saloon-keepers are still delinquent, the Mayor's police will sally forth next week and bring them to time.

The Treasurer's receipts were: Water-Office, \$1,934; Collector. \$1.087; Comptroller. \$148; total, \$3,170. He paid out \$12,500, of which \$11,000 went to redeem certificates of 1877. Nothing has yet been heard from Washington about the Valentine scrip, although the case was argued and submitted to the Secretary of the Interior a month ago. A decision will perhaps not be given before October.

The Lemont Stone Ring are very quiet, but ramor hath it that they are trying to get up a scheme to circumvent the Mayor. They are powerless, however, and will not be able to add \$1,000,000 to the taxpayers' burden.

THE COUNTY BUILDING.

The County Board meets this afternoon ettle up the business of the year. "Jack" Stephens, Clerk of the Criminal

Court, is back from his vacation. Court, is back from his vacation.

The Criminal Court convenes Monday, and he call of the quasi-criminal calendar will be com-

Sheriff Kern was sick yesterday and under the care of a physician. He is threatened with an attack of pneumonia.

The County Collector yesterday sold coniderable property in Hyde Park delinquent for South Park special assessments. The bidders were

"Or." Earll, who knows what it is to have his hair clipped and wear the stripes, made a des-perate effort vesterday to get out of jail on bail. To this end Judge Gary was around the building most of the day. Up to a late hour, however, the sureties Earli offered had not been accepted. The smoke-burning apparatus in the building is to be finally tested to-morrow. But for the disposition of a certain Commissioner to get \$400 of the S600 the County agreed to pay for the machine, this testing process would have been entirely unnecessary, and the contractor would have had his money long ago.

The Equalization Committée was in ses The Equalization Committée was in session again yesterday endeavoring to adjust the assessments between the towns. They partially succeeded, and promise to report to the Board to-day. As far as they got with their figures, it appeared that they had reduced the personal property in South Chicago \$1,740,000, and that the real-estate assessment of the county footed up \$106,882,834. The Committee will report to the Board to-day.

CRIMINAL.

Deputy Sheriff J. C. Somers, of Auburn, Ind., who has been in this city looking after George Hazzard, the defaulting Bank Director, re-turned home last evening, fully satisfied that Haz-zard had jumped the bail-bond for his appearance t Justice Pollak's Court next Tuesday

The case of Mrs. Nodoleck, alias Kittie Gibling, alias Mrs. Abraham Suydam, who is charged with forgery in signing a deed as Suydam's wife, with forgery in signing a deed as Snydam's wife, was to have been heard before Justice Footewesterday afternoon. Both Mr. Gibbs, for the prosecution, and Gen. Eidridge, for the defense, had other ousiness to attend to, so a continuance was agreed to until Monday week. Mr. Nodoleck has been sent for, and will be present at the hearing. Kittle still continues obstinate, and it looks as if she intends adhering to her recently-formed determination not to squeal.

Matthias Thill, contractor, residing at No. Matthias Thill, contractor, residing at No. 79 O'Brien street, while on his way home last evening, was met at the corner of Tweirth and Union streets by a man named John Milier, who claimed to have been acquainted with him some years ago in Missouri. Their mouths became dry, and they adjourned to a saioon at No. 282 West Tweifth street, and, while in a private room in the rear of the saioon, they were joined by two females of exceeding jovial dispositions. When Mr. Thill was ready to depart; he called for his bill, and then discovered that he had been robbed of \$55. Officers Laughin and Kay arrested Miller and the two women, and locked Thill up in an adjourne ceil. While thus locked up, Mrs. Miller said she would turn up the money if he would not prosecute. The other woman gave the name of Martha Darby.

Justice Summerfield vesterday held the

woman gave the name of Martha Darby.

Justice Summerfield yesterday held the following: Timothy and John Lynch and William Moran, assaulting A. Miller of No. 93 Bondeid street, \$300 to keep the peace for one year; W. A. Fletcher, charged with swindling a Granger some days ago. discharged for lack of preocution; five unlicensed sauon-keepers, \$25 fine each; Ann Cottrell, who some months ago was acar; murdered by her lover, \$100 fine for vagrancy; Michael pocketoook from a lady on State street, \$100 fine; William Lill and Frank Ammon, cruelty to a horse, to Sept. 5. Justice Morrison held Joseph Standinger in \$1,000 bonds to keep the peace, and fined him \$100 for disorderly conduct; Alice Revere, keeping a boase of ill-fame on Canal street, \$100 fine; two immates, \$100 each. With the crowd was afrested a young girl giving the name of Sarah Moore. Her mother swore that she had gone to the house to get some washing, and that she was pure and virtuous. She was discharged.

Thursday evening as the outgoing Michicelland of the content of the conten

Thursday evening as the outgoing Michian Central train was about leaving the depot, a Granger was seen to suddenly burst into the most unbounded excitement. He held in his hand a purse containing a nandful of "spielmarks," He had met on Dearboun street a trio of nicely appareled young men who were going the same way shinself, and who were of course somewhat acquainted in his native village. But they had

fallen into the hands of the Philistines, and had tun so short of cash that their baggage was put into "soak." And would he be so kind as to advance them \$300, they giving him as security a purse of gold which they did not care to sell. He advanced them what cash he had, and received the purse. The younger one of the trio went with him to the depot, and to aliay the "sucker's" suspicion said he, too, had loaned them some money, and exhibited another purse of spielmarks. "Oh, yes; they were all right." The second and third men were to board the train at Twenty second street, but it is needless to say they did not do so. The first man saw the Granger safely out of town on a fast train, gave him the slip, and returned.

At an early hour last Saturday morning burglars entered the residence of John J. Hirsch, No. 180 North Franklin street. Mrs. Hirscn woke up while they were in her bed-room, and upon nlarming her husband, both of them were covered with revolvers, and one of the robbers said, "You don't move here or Pil blow your brains ont." They then retreated, making threats and closing doors after them to prevent pursuit. As soon as they were gone Mr. Hirsch raised an alarm, but he did not find a policeman for some hours. The burglars took with them a suit of clothes, and a small sum of currency contained in the pockets. The case was not reported by the officer on beat, and no record was made of it at the Chicago Avenue Station until last evening. THE BURGLARS' CARNIVAL. officer on beat, and no record was made of it at the Chicago Avenue Station until last evening.

Last Wednesday night burglars forced entrance to the basement of the residence of J. H. Hazzard, No. 1471 Prairie avenue. They ransacked the basement without finding anything of value, and were preparing to search the upper floors when their presence was discovered by Miss Hazzard. They scampered off without any plunder.

THE CUSTOM-HOUSE.

The sale of 4 per cent bonds at the Sub Treasury yesterday amounted to \$51, 400. The internal-revenue collections yesterday nounted to \$25, 303, of which \$20,880 was for

The disbursements at the Sub-Treasury yesterday were: Gold, \$600; currency, \$3,000; silver, \$2,000. John Schweye, doing a liquor business at

the corner of Centre avenue and Twelfth street, was brought before Commissioner Hoyne charged with having failed to make the proper entries upon Collector, Smith and Appraiser Ham had

a private consultation yesterday afternoon in re-gard to the old matter of the Custom-House inves-tigation, but the particular subject of the confab was not revealed to reportorial ears. was not revealed to reportorial ears.

L. A. Cole, of Laporte, Ind., and a colored woman named Mrs. Lizzie Smith, of Eighn. Ill., were before Commissioner Hoyne yesterday for examination in relation to the sending of postal-cards with writing of an obscene nature upon them. The woman claims that Cole ruined her, and she was having sweet revenge upon him in this way. Cole maintained that it was a case of blackmail. The card was sent by her from Eigin, and its contents are extremely filthy. She was held for further examination before Hoyne this morning in bail of \$500.

WASTED AWAY.

THE M. O. WALKER ESTATE. In the Probate Court yesterday morning Gen. A L. Chetlain, administrator of Martin O. Walker, presented a petition setting forth that the personal estate is insufficient to pay the claims, the deficiency amounting to \$199, 147, and asking for a decree to sell the real-estate or such parts thereof as may be necessary to discharge the debts. The Court entered the order, the sale to take

place, after due advertisement, in front of No. 75 Clark street, and the terms to be cash. As the dower suit is still pending, the property is to be disposed of subject to that interest. Appended is a list of the real-estate which is to 4, 4.—80 acres in Jo Daviess County; vacant. Lots 66 and 67 on east side of Commerce street, and 23 feet of Lot 13. east side of Main street, Galena, Ill.; vacant. Southwest & Sec. 1, 40. 13, 3, except that part lying north and east of Lincoln avenue and Niles Gentre gravel-road, 43 acres, conveyed to Peter S. Peterson and occupied by him. Farm of 405 acres in An Sable, near Minooka, Kendail County, Ill.; occupied, Certain lots and parcels in Peru, Lasalle County; vacant. East 44 feet of Lot 9, in the Village of Naperville, Du Page County. Two pieces in the Town of Lisle, Du Page County, one containing 52 42-100 acres, and the other 7 50-100 acres. Also, 6894 acres in Du Page County. No estimated value is given of any of the property. The administrator also filed his sixth account, showing that the receipts since Jan. 1, 1878, had been \$1,052, and that the balance on hand is \$4,006. The disbursements to date have been \$39,683.

\$39,683.

ANOTHER DOCUMENT
was filed,—a curious one,—and from it were obtained the following figures: The appraised value of the personalty was \$108,229, but only \$230,380 was realized from its sale. One of the first items stricken out was \$25,000, represented by fourteen notes of Bryan Philpot; the second was \$10,000 of stock of the Globe Fire-Insurance Company; the third was \$10,000 stock in the Republic Life, 20 per cent of which had been paid up. Thus disappeared \$46,000 in a lump, and, as there is a suit pending against the stockholders of the latter corporation, the estate may have to pay \$8,000 for the privilege of owning the stock. Next on the list are three insurance policies.—\$10,000 in the Life Association of America, \$20,000 in the Life Association of America, \$20,000 in the Lotal of \$35,000. Compromises were made with the companies, by order of Court, for one-half, so \$17,500 more went into a hole. Another shrinkage was in the property at the brick-yard, appraised at \$8,566, which sold for \$3,095.

The unpaid judgments amount to \$203,364, to ANOTHER DOCUMENT praised at \$8,566, which sold for \$3,095.

The unpaid judgments amount to \$203,364, to which are added \$98, the unpaid balance of the widow's award, and \$1,500 administration expenses due and to scerue, making a total debt of \$204,962. On the other side are personal property at No. 12 Ellis avenue, \$1,808; cash, \$4,006, and a deficit of \$199,147. It is to meet the latter, as stated above, that the realty is to be sold. Mr. Walker was certainly a poor rich man.

JOHN B. CALHOUN.

HIS SUDDEN DEATH.
Yesterday one of the old settlers and most prom nent business men of Chicago and Illinois pass way. Almost every one in Chicago knew John B. Calhoun, and all his townsmen in Hyde Park, where he resides, were well acquainted with him. The circumstances of his death were as follows Owning some land on Pine street, he has lately been erecting some houses there. Yesterday morning he visited the buildings, walking from and to his office, on the corner of Randolm and Dearborn streets. Anxious to catch the noon trainfor Hyde Park, and thinking he was late, he ran a few blocks, which heated him greatly, and on arriving at the Illinois Central depot he took two glasses of ice-water. This created a pain in his chest, which did not lessen when he got to Hyde Park. He spoke to Prof. Lewis and said he was not feeling well, but when the Professor offered to assist him he grew indignant at being thought so sick. On arriving at his house, on Washington avenue near Fifty-third street, about three blocks from the depot, he told his family that he wanted some tea, and that he did not feel well. He then sent for his physician, Dr. Newkirk, who saw he was very pair and excited, and gave him some soothing medicine and left. In a short time he grew worse, and again sent for the doctor, and, after his arrival, sat on the side of the bed talking, having siept the few moments the doctor was away. Without thought of any such thing as a severe sickness, and white talking pleasantly, he suddenly turew up his arms, jerked back his head, and, with eyes rolled up and face very red, he sandenly fell back insensible. The doctor at once saw that it was a stroke of apoplexy, and bied nim from the jugular ven, extracting about eight ounces of blood. In a moment, however, he saadead.

Mr. Cathoun was born in January, 1822, in wning some land on Pine street, he has lately

bled him from the jugular vein, extracting about eight ounces of blood. In a moment, however, he was lead.

Mr. Calboun was born in January, 1822, in Cornwail. Conn., and in 1846 removed to Bridgeport, Conn., and entered the general office of the Housatonic Railroad Company, remaining there six years. He then removed to Illinois, where he was appointed Local reasurer of the Illinois Central Railroad Company, and in 1866 was transferred to the Land Department. In 1866 he was given charge of the Department, where he was very successful. In 1871 he was appointed to a similar position in lows, being made Land Company,—it having lands on the Chicago & Northwestern Italiroad, Stoux City & Factife Railroad, and Dubaque & Sioux City & Factife Railroad, and Dubaque & Sioux City & Factife Railroad, and Dubaque & Sioux City & House of the Illinois Central. There he has remained till his death.

After coming to Chicago he lived on the North Side until 1874, when he moved to Hyde Park, where he was at once sought after by his neighbors, and in April, 1875, was elected Village Trustee for one year, which office he successfully filled, being on the most prominent committees. He refused a re-election. He also served four years as a member of the Board of Education of District No. 1. He was a member of St. Paul's Church, and occupied the position of Vestryman for two

ears. Mr. Calhoun leaves a family consisting of wife and four children. and four children.

• news was very endden to all, and on the
Park train his friends would not at first belit. All unite in saying that he was a lovin
and and father, a good neighbor, and a waru His funeral will take place on Monday morning t 9 o'clock with carriages to Rosehill.

THE COURTS.

AN ALLEGED GAMBLER.
Francis Adams filed a petition for habeas corpus yesterday, stating that he was arrested without warrant, together with a number of others, on the charge of being an inmate of agambling house. He was at the time in the rooms over Mike McDonald's Room, store, out alleges that he Mike McDonald's liquor store, out alleges that he was a collector, and was at the time attempting to collect a debt, and that no gambling was going on. He was, however, arrested and fined by Justice Foote. He further charges that Foote is an in-terested party, and not sole to try a case im-partially, because he is entitled to foot conviction, and hence allows himself to be swayed oward his interest. Petitioner, therefore, asks to be released from his unjust imprisonment.

be released from his unjust imprisonment.

ABRAHAM SUYDAM.

The notorious Abraham Suydam yesterday filed a petition for habeas corpus to get out of jail. It will be remembered that he was committed in default of \$1,000 bail for perjury in swearing that Kitty Nadoluck was his wife on the trial of a replevin suit in April, 1877, and his plea now is that the question of who his wife was was utterly irrelevant to the case, and false swearing as to it could not be made the basis of a charge for perjury. The hearing will probably be had before Judge McAllister to-day.

DIVORCES.

Sarah C. Todd filed a bill yesterday against her husband, William Todd, asking for a divorce on account of his cruelty.

Anna Leinnard also asks for a divorce on account of the descrition and adultery of her husband, Rutolph Leinhard.

SUPERIOR COURT IN BRIEF.

Alexander P. Moore began a suit for \$2,500 yeslerday against Samuel Bilss and W. B. Topliff. CIRCUIT COURT. F. E. Shandrew began a suit in trespass against the Charter Oak Life-Insurance Company to re-cover \$2,500 damages. Caroline Letzen sued Charles Cziskey for \$5,000.

PROBATE COURT.

In the estate of Volney A. Marsh letters were issued to Caroline M. Marsh, under bond for \$10,000.

THE CALL MONDAY.

JUDGE GARY—331 to 351, on his old calendar.

JUDGE MOORS—1, 2, and 3 on new calendar.

JUDGE BOOTH—Motions. No defaults will be taken until the default day of the September term.

JUDGE FARWELL—Motions.

JUDGMENTS. SUPERIOR COURT-CONFESSIONS-M. P. Brady vs. O P. Curran, \$851.50. CIRCUTE COURT-CONFESSIONS-William Carr vs. Edward foodd, \$355.36. -M. A. Buchanan vs. Samuel it. Buchanan vs. Samuel it.

AVERY MOORE.

HE HAS STRUCK OIL.
The Daily News has succeeded in learning the whereabouts of Avery Moore, the defaulting Supervisor of the Town of West Chicago, who, it appears, has settled down in the oil-regions near Sarnia, Can-ada. The News, with its penchant for hunting up scaped Chi ago thieves, dispatched one of its re porters to ascertain the refugee's exact when bouts and interview him, to use the newspape phrase, "for all he was worth." Arriving at Sarnia ne discovered the name "A. Moore, Petrolia Ont.," in a handwriting which seemed quit familiar, on the page of the hotel-register set apart for the arrivals Aug. 3. Looking familiar, on the page of the hotel-register set apart for the arrivals Aug. 3. Looking still further, he came across the same name in the same band on the page for July 18. The next and only thing to do was to visit Petrolia. To make a long story short, he at last found the defaulter at the only hotel in the place, and, to judge from the report, met with a decidedly cordial reception. The ex-Chicagoon is described, in the account which the reporter sent to the News, and which was paolished yesterday, as "wan and broken, his well-word clothes hanging close about his shrunken form, his beard thinned, and his whole appearance teiling all too plainly of the struggle he had undergone." Avery appears to have ocen in a remarkably confidential mood, and told the reporter what parports to be the whole business. He says his troubles in Chicago came to a crisis on the 6th of June, a year ago. He had, while acting as Alderman. School inspector, and so on, always opposed corruption, voted against steals, and, in short, been a model citizen and public officer. But in the spring of 1877 he was taken sick. Something was the matter with his heart, he thinks, and it affected his head, until, at times, he really had no coromand of himself. Losses in business, a large family, including an invalid daugnter, to provide for,—all this worried him, preyed upon his health, and that, in turn, preyed upon his health, and that, in turn, preyed upon his mind. He didn't want to plead the baby act, he said to the reporter, out there had been many days about that time when he knew he wasn't morally accountable for his acts. His town accounts at last were \$300 short. He had nothing to make them good. This distressed him so that he couldn't sleep mights. I was so crazy, in fact, that he went on the Bowstor of Trade and began to speculate on an extravagantly large scale. To use his sown words, he "bought and sold like an insane man." Had he wante to play the villatin, he says, he could have run away with \$33,000 in the first part of 1877. The inf he "bought and sold like an insane man." Had he wanten to play the villain, he says, he could have run away with \$33,000 in the first part of 1877. The inference is that he didn't intend any such thing. At last, broken in nealth and short in his town accounts, he became despondent, went to Pontiac, Mich., and thoughf of suicide. Then he came to himself sufficiently to return here and go to bed, "aithough, as he says, more insane than sane.

An officer of the law came for him in the night time. Had he come by day he wouldn't have cared, but he couldn't endure the thing when it "burst upon him in such a way." He told his wife he was going to get out, and, although she begged him not to, he dressed himself in his trousers and slippers, went out into the kitchen and got a hat, and walked out of the back door, while the officer was sound asleep in the parlor. Avery went to a friend's, house, where he staid all night, and the next night a carriage called for him, and he was driven to the house of another friend, where he remained fourthern days. He wasn't so crazy, however, as not to be "very much interested in the efforts the police were making for his apprehension," the accoonts of which he read in the papers. He says he was in the hands of his lawyer, S. K. Dow, all this time, and thought some arrangement would be arrived at. At last, however, he was "advised to go to Canada," where he could "recuperate and await an adjustment in personal security," So he ordered a carriage one day, shout three weeks after his arrest, drove to Kensington, and boarded a Michigan Central train for Canada. He had just taken his seat when he saw the Oil Inspector, whom he had known for years. The latter evidently thought he recognized the seeker after "personal security," but Avery boidly faced him ont of any such thoughts, sithough he admits that the circumstance made nim nervous all day. The train divided at Detroit and he pursued the rest of his journey in peace. He went to Toronto, and once to Niagars, where he accidentally met th

EIGHTEENTH WARD. An adjourned meeting of the German-American Republican Club of the Eighteenth Ward was neid last evening in lower Turner Hall, Dr. Hessert presiding. The Executive Committee of the Club, n accordance with a motion which prevailed at the previous meeting, reported the names of Peter Almendinger, Henry Lamparter, Dr. Hessert, the previous meeting, reported the names of Peter Almendinger, Henry Lamparter, Dr. Hessert, Charles Spargerberg, Godfrey Schmidt, and William Hessmer to be presented at the meeting of the regular Eighteenth Ward Republican Club (English) this evening as the Club's delegates to the approaching Congressional Convention.

Some discussion ensued, Mr. William Floto and others insisting that it was not proper to put up a number of delegates reported by a committee and insist on their being taken up by the other club and accepted as delegates. What the club might properly do would be to select names, and simply recommend them to the other Club. In order to do this, a motion to reconsider was first necessary. Mr. Floto made it, and it prevailed. Then he moved to select six names, to be recommended this evening, as the Club's delegates to the Convention. The motion prevailed. The names of about half those present were placed in nomination. Them Mr. Brentano thought six were not enough. Others though six were not enough. Others though six too many. An exasperatingly long discussion followed, two or three amendments were made only to be lost, and at last it was decided to select eight names out of the number placed in nomination. Several successive shows of nands resulted in the choice of Peter Almendinger. Henry Lamparter, William Hessmer, Congrad Weil, William Floto, M. Schlaudecker, Dr. Hessert, John Schuster, Jr. The Secretary was instructed to present the list of names this evening. The meeting then adjourned.

MISCELLANEOUS.

MISCELLAKEOUS.

The Campaign Committee of the Fiat party met at the headquarters, No. 119 Dearborn street, last evening, and organized by electing A. C. Wolsin Chairman and L. P. Neison Secretary. Nothing else was done.

A Workingmen's mass meeting was held in the basement at the corner of Haisted and Harrison

streets last evening. William Kane was elected Chairman. There was a large gathering. Miles Kehoe, who was present. was called upon to give his opinion of the situation, and he did, at considerable length. It was generally understood that Miles is a candidate for the Democratic Congressional nomination. Mr. Horton followed with a soul-stirring speech, in which he condemned Gen. Grant as a Tory, and said he had sworn allegiance to Great Britain. He would like to volunteer to be one man to tell him to get back to his new allegiance when he got back to this country. He was also in favor of one bank, and that to be run by the Government itself. Mr. Randall and several other speakers followed, after which the meeting dispersed. The bardid a capital business during the exercises.

TEMPERANCE. THE WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN UNION.

The Woman's Caristian Temperance Union held a regular monthly meeting yesterday morning at Room No. 4, Farwell Hall, Mrs. J. B. Hobbs in

Mrs. H. Louise Hood. who has had charge during the last month of the Bethel Home meetings reported an attendance increased from twenty-five to forty, and that thirteen had signed the pledge She said that the reformed drunkards were doing She said that the reformed drunkards were doing a good work among their old associates.

Mrs. R. S. Greenlee, the Treasurer, reported the August receipts as \$146, and the expenditures in the same time as \$154, leaving a balance in the Treasury (after making up the desciency from the July balance) of \$2.96.

A report from the Desplaines street meeting, which is conducted every Monday night by Mrs. Rounds, was most satisfactory. The work was progressing with gratifying results. The enthusiasm was genuine, and the interest increasing. The Secretary read a letter from a lady of Lake

Rounds, was most satisfactory. The work was progressing with gratifying results. The enthusiasm was genuine, and the interest increasing. The Secretary read a letter from a lady of Lake Forest, asking if there was any institution in this country like the Washingtonian Home where women were admitted. She spoke of a refined woman of her acquaintance who was addicted to optum-eating. There were many such women, and something should be done to establish a reformatory institution for them.

A general-discussion ensued as to the great demand for such an institution. Several ladies mentioned cases of drunkenness, by liquor and opium, among refined and intellectual women of their acquaintance. Upon motion, the Committee on a Home for Inebrate Women were empowered to see what could be accomplished towards securing an endowment fund, with special reference to the \$30,000 bequest of the late Michael Reese, of San Francisco.

The supiect of liquor as a medicine was brought

\$30,000 bequest of the late Michael Reese, of San Francisco.

The subject of liquor as a medicine was brought up, and the mournful results of cases of alcoholic treatment were commented upon. A motion was carried to the effect that the Secretary prepare a petition to the Chicago Medical Society requesting the members of taat organization to discountenance the use of alcohol stimulant even in case of sickness, and discountine its use in their several practices. The motion was afterward reconsidered and the subject deferred.

Mrs. Greenlee, the Chairman of the Hospital Committee, reported a discouraging condition of affairs at the County Hospital. The temperance work there was very seriously interfered with by a lack of co-operation on the part of the physicians and head-nurses of that institution. They said that they believed in the work, but their practice did not verify their words, because almost every patient was allowed beer, wine, whisky, or other stimulating beverage.

Mr Merrili read an interesting account of the

patient was allowed beer, wine, whisky, or other stimulating beverage.

Mr. Merrili read an interesting account of the work at the rooms during the past month. Thirty-live signatures to the pledge had been obtained.

Mrs. Secretary Baker reported concerning the daily temperance meetings, mentioning many interesting cases of redemption. The pledges numbered twenty-seven.

An encouraging report from the Sixth Ward Red-Ribbon Club was read by the Secretary. It detailed an account of the many reformations among the laboring men, who form a great part of the attendants. Miss Wood, Mrs. Decker, and Miss Hare were appointed as the Hospital Committee for Septem-After further routine business the meeting ad-

THE TOURNAMENT. PROGRAMME AND ORDER OF MARCH.

The following programme and order of march has been adopted for the great street parade of the Firemen's Tournament, which is to take place in this city Tuesday:

M. Benner, Chief Marshal.
Aids—Assistant Fire-Marshals Petrie and Myers,
Capts. Casey, O'Brieu, and Holt.
Pilkst Division.
Police—Chief V. A. Seavey, Marshal. Aids—Dixon
and Bauder. Form on State street, south of Peck court. and Bauder. Form on State street, south of Peck court.
First Brigade Illinois state Militia, Brig.-Gen. J. T.
Torrence commanding, escort to his Excellency the
President, R. B. Hayes, and Cabinet, Gov. Culiom and
staff, and visting Governors of other States, his Honor
the Mayor, and the Executive and Reception Committees of the National Firemen's Tournament. Form on
Peck court, right on State street.

Peck court, right on state street.

Visiting frement from other states: Marshal, Chief C. V. R. Pond, Battle Creek, Mich.; Aids—John Lindsay, St. Louis: thief of Elkhart, Ind., Department; Chief of Mansfield, O., Department; Chief Abessor. Racine Department: Chief Drew, Burlington, Vt., Dement: Chief of Cheyenne, Wy., Department; Capt. C. C. Pennock, Denver, Col., Penartment, Capt. C. C. Pennock, Denver, C THIRD DIVISION.

right resting on Harrison street.
First Illinois State Association and visiting Fire Department officers and city officials; next the State championship companies; next other Illinois com-

and-ladder of Monmouth; Fire Company No. 4 of New Peorla.

Galesburg, hand-engine and two hose-carts: Pekin, hose-cart: Decatur, hook-and-ladder and three hose-carts; Dixon, hose and hook-and-ladder: Quincy, two hand-engines and two hose-carts: Bloomington, steamed the state of the state of

nd-ladder. Form on Dearborn and Monroe streets, right on State street.
The procession will move precisely at 11 o'clock
a. m. The line of march will be as follows: From a. m. The line of march will be as follows: From Peck court north on State street to Monroe, west to Dearborn, north to Lake, west to Clark, north to Ohio, west to Wells, south to Kinzic, west to Clinton, south to Lake, west to Desvolaines, south to Adams, east to Market, north to Monroe, east to Clark, south to Van Buren, east to Mienigan avenue, north to Monroe, west to Wabash avenue, north to Washington, thence west.

As the line passes the Exposition Building, on Michigan avenue, it will be reviewed by his Excellency the President and his Cabinet, the Governors, and other officials.

After the Second Division has passed in review, the First and Second Divisions will halt, and the remainder of the procession will pass them and proceed to their respective quarters.

TOWN BOARDS.

THE NORTH SIDE.

An adjourned meeting of the North-Town Board was held yesterday afternoon, -all of the members present except Justice Kaufmann. Justice Robinson was called to the chair. The question of making an appropriation for town expenses the coming year was discussed, and, on motion of Supervisor Loftus, it was unanimously agreed to ask the County Board to extend \$10,000 for that purpose. The Assessor reported the expenses of making the assessment to have been \$2,105, and the office expenses as \$129, all of which were allowed. A bill of the Assessor's chief clerk for his services at the rate of \$200 per month was read and approved. The pay of the Assessor was fixed at \$1,250, being the same that was allowed his predecessor, and the Board adjourner subject to call.

The South Town Board mety-exeterday afternoon at 4 o'clock. Present: Justices D Wolf, Pollak, Foote, Wallace, Assessor Rice, Supervisor Jackson, and Clerk Schoreck. The Committee, consisting of Messra D'Wolf, Jackson, and Schoreck, appointed to pass upon the claims for comask the County Board to extend \$10,000 for that

son, and Clerk Schoreck. The Committee, consisting of Messrs D'Wolf. Jackson, and Schoreck, appointed to pass upon the claims for compensation, reported that they recommended the payment of the following claims: The International Bank, Deputy-Assessor's certificates assigned to the bank, \$6,857, H. G. Foreman, Deputy-Assessor, \$230; K. H. Brown, Atkinson, livery, \$35; Hanchett & Carter, livery, \$30: S. W. Kinz, Town Clerk, \$13.20; Charles Schoreck, Town Clerk, \$23.20; Charles Schoreck, Town Clerk, \$20.5; John M. Rountree, legal services, \$300. Van Vechten & Snyder, city map, \$12; W. M. Collins, ice, \$20. The Committee also reported that there were other claims for the consideration of which they asked further time. The claims of Messrs. Christopherson, Gaußert, and Philpot. Deputy-Assessors, had been presented, but have not been passed upon by the Committee.

Justice Wallace found fault with the claim of John Rountree. He did not think the labor performed was of smifteint importance nor extent to

Justice Wallace found fault with the claim of John Rountree. He did not think the labor performed was of sufficient importance nor extent to merit any such compensation.

Upon motion the claims as recommended were audited.

Supervisor Jackson asked for instructions for the Committee concerning the claims for day and night work. Some Deputy-Assessors had sent in claims for \$4 for day work and \$4 for work, in the night of the same day, making \$8 for the labor performed within one day of twenty-four hours. There were claims for 367 nights of work, which, figured at \$4 per night—the same compensation as allowed for a day's work—made an additional expense of \$1,468.

Justice D'Wolf moved that the Board disallow all such claims. Carried.

Assessor Rice essayed an explanation. He said that he had a limited time wherein to do his official work. He could not do it if he worked only in day time, and was therefore obliged to work at

night. In reply to a question he said that the

infahr. Workers worked for four-and-a-half or five hours.

Upon the suggestion of Supervisor Jackson, Mr. Rice was requested to prepare addavits setting forth that night work was necessary, and statements of the number of hours worked each night by the night-laborers.

The Committee asked, through Mr. Jackson, for instructions as to whether or not they should audit the claims of Caristopherson, Gaubert, and Philipot, the three Assessors who were employed by Mr. Rice after all the general appointments had been made.

Justice DWolf raised the question as to whether the Assessor could employ deputies without the sanction of the Board. That matter was deferred to the next meeting, which will be held this aftermon at 4 o'clock.

The Thibune was requested by one of the members of the Board to call attention to the fact that the assessment of this year cost more than twice as much as that of last year. Why it should, he could not say.

CORRESPONDENCE. THE SOUTH TOWN PERSONAL.

To the Editor of The Tribune. CHICAGO, Auz. 30.—In your report of the action of the Committee on Equalization of the County Board, in yesterday morning's issue, it is stated that such action was taken—reducing the assessments of several of the leading houses-after con suitation with me, indicating that I recommended, or at least acquiesced in, such reductions. This is not correct, except in a few instances, and most of these in minor cases. I was, however, from the first desirous of having exact justice done to

the first desirous of having exact justice done to all, and was assured by the Committee that my recommendation would be considered. But, for some reason, when the Committee reached the point of final action, no surgestions from me or any one representing this office were called for or seemed to be desired.

I should have favored some reductions in some cases, but not to the extent made by the Committee. These large reductions, made in seeming haste, and so suddenly, closing the books against further protests, is a just cause of complaint of those houses who, though assessed very high as compared with former years, were willing to let the assessment stand, provided others were kept on the same footing. Now that these leading houses have been so greatly reduced, and the others are allowed no redress by the Committee, they complain, and not without just cause. I am informed that the Committee will have no further session, but will make their report to the Board at 2 o'clock this afternoon. It is possible that parties who feel themselves agarrieved by the hasty action of the Committee way get a hearing before the full Board, and successfully protest that the Committee's report be not accepted until materially amended, for the reasons above stated.

W. H. Rice, Assessor South Town.

THE OTHER SIDE.

To the Editor of The Tribune. CHICAGO, Aug. 30.—We notice an article in this morning's paper which is untrue in all respects. In the first place we are not patent-right agents, neither have we ever borrowed \$150 of said Elliott, as a copy of our contract with him shows; and, more than this, he purchased the goods of us, which were not "feather dusters." He did not purchase all the goods taken from the expres office, but those that he did take were first-class goods and worth the price paid at wholesale. It is goods and worth the price paid at wholesale. It is not the ''old story,'' but a straight business transaction. He was in our employ, and very suddenly desired to leave, demanding that we take back the goods, which we were unable to do upon so short notice, whereupon he commenced suit at once. The suit was not for ''obtaining money under false pretenses or larceny as balices,'' but merely a suit at law to obtain the money back for goods which we sold him. The suit was postponed by wish of his own attorney. If the Court says we must keep the goods and repay him the money, we will do so as soon as we can sell thems We ask as a matter of justice that you publish this denial. Yours respectfully,

THE LITTLE EXPOSITION opened Thursday morning by a street parade of

fourteen double and single teams and band wagon, containing the Chicago orchestra of fifteen pieces. It was the annual cavalcade announcing the opening of the oyster season by A. Booth, Esq., who is now doing the largest fresh oyster trade in the world. The stewards of the leading hotels and oyster houses were well represented, while a photographic view was being taken. Among the large concourse of spectators we noticed, Col. Wilson, of the "Tivoli" Parsons, of the "Sherman": Barrell, of the 'Club House"; Tanner & Babcock, "Tremont"; Mathews, "Clifton"; Winters, "Palmer"; Gaskill, "Grand Patific"; Gates, "Palmer"; Gaskill, "Grand Patific"; Gates,
"Commercial"; Hoffman, "Brevoort"; Burke,
"Burke's Hotel"; Baldwin, "Chapin & Gore";
Alexander, "Boston Oyster House"; Smith,
"Smith's Chop House"; and others. Several
inscriptions and banners were displayed, from
which we clip the following: "From the Atlantic to the Pacific," "New Westminster, British Columbia," "Salmon Cannery, Astoria,
Oregon"; "Oyster Packing-House, Baltimore";
"Booth's Oval Brand Oysters," and "Salmon
Cannery, Black Diamond, California," The procession made a circuit of the city, enlivened by choice music. This morning the same wag-ons are all over the city delivering "Booth's Oval Brand Oysters," while some are at the depots sending supplies to their nun country customers. It is such energetic r Alfred Booth that has made Chicago Metropolis of the West."

One roach doth fall upon another's heels. Buck t Rayner's Moth Powder drops them.

DEATHS.

DICKENSON—Wednesday, at 6:30 p. m., of apoplexy at her residence in Evanston, Mary Frances Dickenson aged 48 years and 18 days. aged 48 years and 18 days.

BOWEN—The funeral of Mary Butler Reed, wife
fra P. Bowen, will take place from St. James' Churc
corner of Cass and Huron streets, Saturday, Aug. 31. corner of Cass and Huron streets, Saturday, Aug. 31, at 3:30 p. m.

KANN-Susan Kann, wife of Constantine Kann, died at her residence, Aug. 28, aged 38 years.

Funeral from the residence, No. 1477 State street, today, Aug. 31, at 10:38 a. m., to St. James Church, on Prairie avenue, thence to Rosehill by carriages for interment. Friends of the family are invited to attend.

Milwaukee Seebote please copy.

BLIGHT-Aug. 29, of consumption, Hattie E. Blight, wife of William H. Blight.

Funeral services at the residence, 433 Michigan avenue, at 2 p. m. Friends are invited.

Fy Philadelphia (Pa.) and Fishkill Landing (N. Y.) papers please copy. LACKEY—Aug. 30, at Maywood, Ill., John Frederick, youngest son of Dr. B. M. and Frances A. Lackey, aged 3 years CANDLER-At her residence, 618 North Clarl treet, Mrs. Rosa Candler, wife of Adolph Candler, o poplexy, aged 49 years. Funeral Sunday at 2 p. m. to Graceland.

Funeral Sunday at 2 p. m. to Graceland. KANN-The funeral of Susan Kann, wife of Constantine Kann, will take place saturday. Ang. 31, at the residence, 1477 State-st., to St. James' Church on Prairie-av., thence to Rosehill. Friends of the family are invited to attend.

O'CONNOR-At his residence, 494 West Taylor-st., of consumption, Mitchael O'Connor, aged 33 years, a native of Dunmanway, County Cork, Ireland.

Funeral Saturday, at 10 a. m., Aug. 31, from the Jesuit Church, thence by carriages to Caivary Cemetery. Cork papers please copy.

CALHOUN—Suddenly, on Friday, Aug. 30, John B. Calhoun, aged 55. Funeral from his residence. Washington-av.. Hyde Park, Monday at 9:30 a. ml., by carriages to Rosenill. ANNOUNCEMENTS.

A MEETING OF THE FIFTEENTH WARD RE-publican Club will be held at Folz Hall, corner of Larabee-st. and North-av., this evening. THE EIGHTEENTH WARD REPUBLICAN CLUB will hold a meeting at Lower Turner Hall, at so clock, sharp, to-night.

THE VETERAN LIGHT ARTILLERY ARE OR dered to meet at harrison-st. Station this evening at 8 o'clock sharp. E. P. TOBEY, Captain. THE KNIGHTS OF ST. CRISPIN'S PICNIC IS postponed from Sept. 1 until Sept. 8. UNDERWEAR AND HOSIERY.

OUR "JOBS"

S.D. LUDDEN & CO.

254 Madison-st.; Opposite Field, Leiter & Co.

MAIR GOODS.

PALMER HOUNE HAIR NTORE.
The best place in Chicago for Hair
Goods, wholesale or retail. Improved
Gossamer Waves a specialty. 40 Monroc. or 270 W. Madison-st. Catalogues
free. MRS. HATTE M. HULL. CLOTHES CLEANING.

AUCTION SALES. By GEO. P. GORE & CO.

n consequence of the Inaugural Ceremonies of the National Firemen's Tournament, and the expects

TUESDAY, Sept. 3, Our Regular Trade Sale Day, we shall make a Si

Thursday, Sept. 5, 9:30 a. m., nstead. Very desirable lines of Season

FIRST REGULAR TRADE SALA

Floor Oilcloths, and Table Oilcloth Thursday, Sept. 5, 12 o'clock.

TAPESTRIES, All-Wool and Wool Filling

INGRAINS. **INGRAINS**

The Most Desirable Patterns and Best Quality ever FLOOR OIL CLOTHS.

sirable Styles in all qualities of 4-6, 6-4, and 8-4 widths, including a line of "No Backs," Patent Drum Laid Goods.

TABLE OIL CLOTHS.

sense inferior to the Best Qualities GEO. P. GORE & CO., Austlonears.

Extra Large Auction Sale OF BOOTS, SHOES,

AND SLIPPERS GEO. P. GORE & CO.

68 & 70 Wabash-av., Wednesday, Sept. 4, at 9:30 a. m., When we shall, among other CUSTOL MADE GOODS, sell 275 Cases Men's Kip Boots, prime. 60 Cases Men's Spitt Boots, prime. 100 Cases Men's Kip Boots, medium.

100 Cases Men's KIP BOOts, medium.
200 Cases Boys' KIP Boots, medium.
200 Cases Boys' KIP Boots, prime.
200 Cases Boys' Spilt Boots, medium.
2:0 Cases Men's and Boys' Calf Boots, medium to prime.
2:0 Cases Men's Calf. Alex. and Cong., extrs.
1:0 Cases Men's Calf. Alex. and Cong., prime.
1:0 Cases Men's Calf. Alex. and Cong., prime.
1:0 Cases Women's Chicago Shoe Co. 's Calf Vol.
2:0 Cases Misses' and Children's Chicago Shoe Co. 's Calf Vol.
4:0 Cases Women's American Chicago Shoe Co. 's Calf Vol.
4:0 Cases Women's American Chicago Shoe Co. 's Kid.
2:0 Cases Men's, Lower and Misses' Chicago Shoe Co. 's Kid.
2:0 Cases Men's, Lower and Youths' Sucker Boots.
Also, a line of white Kid Slips, Men's Hans-though Company Misses' and Children's Wear.

Misses' and Children's Rook-escermate Good, and Philadelphia-made Women's, Misses', and Children's Wear.

Catalogues and Goods ready for inspection Monday.

By M. M. SANDERS & CO.,

First Grand Fall Trade Sale

Boots & Shoes, Tuesday, Sept. 3, at 10 o'clock sharp. Full lines of everything in the Boot and Shoe line dapted to the country and city trade, consisting in KEITH'S Men's and Boys' Buf, Alex. and Cong. WM. DORSCH'S Men's and Boy' Buff, Alex. and Cong.
The Buffalo Hand-made Boot.
Philadelphia Children's Shoes,

All styles and sizes: and a large stock of Men's, Berg Youths', and Child's Kip and Solit Boots, samples which will be sold without reserve. S. N. S. ANDERS & CO. N. B.—Sale will commence with 100 logs Bankrupt Sust By CHAS, E. RADDIN & CO.,

BOOTS AND SHOES TUESDAY, SEPT. 3. LARGE AUCTION SALE DRY GOODS,

LARGE AUCTION SALE

HATS AND CAPS, CLOTHING, NOTIONS, WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 4. CHAS. E. RADDIN & CO.

By D. D. STARK & CO., 84 and 86 Randolph-st. THIS MORNING at 9:30 O'CLOCK Our usual large stock of Furniture. Household Good Carpets, etc. Parlor Suites, Sofas, Lounge, Lo Chairs, Marble and Wood Top Tables, Sideboord, Wardrobes, Patent Rockers, Bedsteads, Common Pier Glasses, Mirrors, Cylinder and Office Desks. D. D. STARK & CO., Auctioneers

By WM. MOOREHOUSE & CO. Auctioneers, 85 & 87 Randolph-9L

We will sell TO-DAY from a BANKRUPT STOCK Elegant Parlor Suites, handsome Chamber Se Bureaus, Washstands, Wardrobes, East Chairs, Exision-iables, Marble-Top Tables, Rockers, Loan Pier Glasses, Mirora, Cylinder Desks, Bookes Showcases, Brusels, Three-ply, and Ingrain Capalarge to No. 1 Cook-Stoves.

WM. MOOREHOUSE & CO., Auctionees

W. A. BUTTERS, LONG & CO REGULAR SATURDAY SALE. HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AND GENERAL MERCHANDISE.
SATURDAY, Aug. 31, at 8:30 o'clock a. m., at all alexnoms, 173 à 175 handoiph-st.
W. A. BUTTERS, LONG & CO., Auctioners

TRUNKS.

LITERA

"The New Virginia, H. Ma

Mr. Cladstone Homer ---

the I

"Railroads; The Problems," Adam

Mr. Spottiswoode' Opening of Associa

Ancient Athleticserature. Scien

LITERAT THE NEW PAUL Mr. Mallock has not d New Paul and Virginia" public." He has in founded the offices of bu doubt the original Paul a ject for burlesque. We no work in the field of more thorongly deserves i xamined with searching weapons satire is on man But the blending of these sure to result, as it has in

ably before he went to the know, at least, that Rons friend, and that it was no to the two to be seen walk arm. Moreover, Roussead the state of nature, altraistic philosophy, re and Virginia." It that story that na unassisted, is the truest to who grow up without book. who grow up without book ceptive power, are the best solitude with the reflective

thank the Parisian convent this as it may, all must pe the esthetic, the pious roms Pierre owed its existence saint and practical simer, seau; Emile was but the p Surely there could be no m for burlesque than a roman antecedents.

The positivists are made Their fault is not expess of of it. They do not always by their principles, but a or it. They do not always by their principles, but g morality, the existence o Rousseau and his school did they professed better thin ticed. At one point only is ment between the positi mentalists. Both believe morality of nature. But similar conclusion by widel of reasoning. The sent nature is moral because with revelation; the positive the positive positive processes. nature is moral because with revelation; the positive sedes revelation. The form cause they hope it will help the latter because it is Go resemblance, between the tapoint of contact, and the which they deserve widely hardive material in the sent or in the positivists for burble ridiculed effectually by the when all has been said, admitted that Mr. Mailoe nitted that Mr. Mal

admitted that Mr. Malloe eleverness and humor in the much of the charm of it e is told few people will imaging; but all may be helped of it by attempting to respect the same of the seem much that a Positivist cast away on an island will ful, and indiscreet wife o he should convert her to that she, freed from mora make love to him in return. has managed to throw a g make love to him in return, has managed to throw a grabout the situations. We all that Nature is horribly imms Stuart Mill has confessed says on Religion; but ways; think how immo surely there are few supposed that Mr. Malloci that he is, would write abd flavor of immorality. But joy, for all that, some of he furious logic. He makes "Thus, since countiess the senses can take account on thing exists that the sen count of. The senses can cloud the senses can count of. The senses can count of. The senses can God, therefore God does.

seases can take account of nothing exists that the sen count of. The senses can God, therefore God does accepce can only see theoilight, therefore theology hardleulous." In the same "All that is, is matter; the external, and we cannot at the solemn, and high, saintly, we have but struggle to do what we ca avoid doing." Even better position of the philosophyoung curate who appears brief period, only to point tale, is diming with Paul says to the curate:

What I am enjoying is the drunk, and what you are enjoy that I drink. This is air lance; this is the sublime ou modern thought. The please at themselves are low and be each of us are only glad becaused.

themselves are low and bee each of us are only glad been joying them, they become i yound description." They rapturously. "Indeed, they do bottle for your sake. It is substantially the tossed off three glasses; said, as he finished three read, as he finished three read, do I look significant?" to Virginia, and suddenly trieral clies by kissing her.

This perhaps will be sudrift of the story, and give of the author. (New York & Armstrong.) THE HOMERIC

in literature, and by the ather representative man of hit would be idle now to into Mr. Gladstone. His defeare as well known as his titere as well known as his titere have of the confide spect of the English-speaku of the world than he does more believed in; whose mired; whose genius is mor influence is more extensive ity of comprchensiveness have than to any of his contempe lifetan, an orator, and a seh judgment is not always corbelieves too implicitly in hoo much of an optimist to of the character of his count optimism saves him from the

tial failure; if the author target altogether, he has the outer circle.

We have said that "Pau fit object for burlesque. in his maturer years, dives sible of the charm of the will agree to this judgmen member that the story, sp and atmosphere, is a produ Rousseau. It holds the but to nature invested with perience has proved she do Pierre had caught the infecbly before he went to the

solitude with the reflective tion of pure religion. St. enamored of the new phile Virginia the victim to it. Paris and a convent—an get the idea of modesty, an her, ilke a new Iphigenia, texcessive piety. If she he gether in the state of natur need not, according to mode the idea of modesty at all, made "a sublime victim" thank the Parisian convent this as it may, all must pe

Mr. Gladstone's Homer ing of the Literature Prin peared. It is made so be author. By the subject first, the greatest, and the in literature, and by the

AUCTION SALES. 0. P. GORE & CO.

nen's Tournsment, and the expected at Hayes to our city ESDAY, Sept. 3.

ay, Sept. 5, 9:30 a. m.,

EGULAR TRADE SALE

cloths, and Table Oilcloths.

day. Sept. 5, 12 o'clock.

-Wool and Wool Filling

GRAINS.

GRAINS.

ecialty we have Full Lines and Very De-tities in all qualities of 4-4, 6-4, and 8-4 including a line of "No Backs," Patent and Goods.

y, we have a Line of these Goods in no ferior to the Best Qualities and Styles

Large Auction Sale

ND SLIPPERS.

P. GORE & CO., & 70 Wabash-av.,

vy, Sept. 4, at 9:30 a. m.,

shall, among other CUSTOM.

ra Kip Boots, prime.

"Spitt Boots, medium.

"s spitt Boots, medium.

"s and Boys' Caif Boots, medium to prime.

"s caif. Alex. and Cong., extra.

"s and Boys' Alex. and Cong., prime.

"s and Chicago Shoe Co."s Caif Pyl.

ages' and Children's Chicago Shoe Co."s

ul.

men's and Misses' Chicago Shoe Ca.'s Kid,
and Grain Side Lace But, and Pol.
and Grain Side Lace But, and Pol.
and Chicago Shoe Ca.'s Kid,
and Chicago Shoe Ca.'s Kid,
and Children's Roberster-made Goods,
phia-made Women's, Misses', and Chiland Goods ready for inspection Monday.

. M. SANDERS & CO., and 74 Wabash-av., Chicago, Ill.

ts & Shoes,

, Sept. 3, at 10 o'clock sharp. f everything in the Boot and Shoe line, he country and city trade, consisting in 8 Men's and Boys' Buff, and Cong. DRSCH'S Men's and Boys'

Alex. and Cong.
"alo Hand-made Boot.
phia Children's Shoes,
takes: and a large stock of Men's. Boys,
Child's Kip and Split Books, samples of
sold without receives ANDERS & CO.

M. M. SANDERS & CO.

AS. E. RADDIN & CO.,

ARGE AUCTION SALE S AND SHOES

UESDAY, SEPT. 3.

RY GOODS,

D. D. STARK & CO.,

CAPS, CLOTHING, NOTIONS, de.,

DNESDAY, SEPT. 4. CHAS E. BADDIN & CO.

ORNING at 9:30 O'CLOCK

re stock of Furniture. Household Goods.
Parlor Suites. Sofas, Lounges, Eastble and Wood Top Tables, Sideboards,
Patent Rockers, Bedsteads, Commodes
Mirrors, Cylinder and Office Deska.
D. D. STARK & CO., Auctioneers.

. MOOREHOUSE & CO.,

elor Suites, handsome Chamber Seis, instands, Wardrobes, East Chairs, External Marble-Top Tables, Hockers, Lounges, Mirrora, Cylinder Deaks, Bookesseituseels, Three-ply, and Ingrain Carpets o. 1 Cook Stoves.

M. MOOREHOUSE & CO., Auctioneers.

BUTTERS, LONG & CO.

CHOLD FURNITURE

SENERAL MERCHANDISE.

Aug. 81. at 9:30 o'clock a. m., at o'clock a

Tourists, Travelers, Excusionists, should visit
CHAN. T. WILT'S
For Tranks, Satchels, Ragde. It will pay.
No. 144 State-at.

WERS Cut Flowers made us in all designs for weddings. Here weddings. Here weddings. Here weddings. Here weddings. Here weddings. Here weddings.

CLAR SATURDAY SALE.

nctioneers, 85 & 87 Randolph-st. We will sell TO-DAY from a KRUPT STOCK

LARGE AUCTION SALE

OIL CLOTHS.

OIL CLOTHS.

S, SHOES,

Mr. Spottiswoode's Address at the Opening of the British Association.

LITERATURE

Virginia," by W.

H. Mallock.

Homer --- Unity of the Iliad.

"Railroads; Their Origin and

Problems," by C. F.

Adams, Jr.

Ancient Athletics --- Notes on Literature, Art, and Science.

LITERATURE.

THE NEW PAUL AND VIRGINIA. Mr. Mallock has not done so well in "The New Paul and Virginta" as in "The New Reic." He has in the former case congot for buriesque. We can think, indeed, of no work in the field of tender romance that more thoroughly descrives it. The positivists also have many flaws in their armor that ought to be weapons satire is on many accounts the best. But the blending of these But the blending of these two aims in one was sure to result, as it has in this instance, in partial failure; if the author has not missed the target altogether, he has at most only hit it in the outer circle.

We have said that "Paul and Virginia" is a

fit object for burlesque. Whoever shall read it in his maturer years, divesting it as far as possible of the charm of the story and the style,

in his maturer years, divesting it as far as possible of the charm of the story and the style, will agree to this judgment. It is well to remember that the story, spite of its pure tone and atmosphere, is a product of the teachings of Rousseau. It holds the mirror up to nature, but to nature invested with attributes that experience has proved she does not possess. St. Pierre had caught the infection seriously probably before he went to the Mauritius at all; we know, at least, that Rousseau was his close friend, and that it was no uncommon thing for the two to be seen walking together arm in arm. Moreover, Rousseau's principles about the state of nature, and part of his altruistic philosophy, reappear in "Paul and Virginia." It is implied in that story that nature, alone and unassisted, is the truest teacher; that children who grow up without books, but with keen perceptive power, are the best instructed; and that solitude with the reflective spirit is the condition of pure religion. St. Pierre was so far enamored of the new philosophy that he made Virginia the victim to it. He sent her away to Paris and a convent—an excellent school—to get the idea of modesty, and then he sacrificed her, like a new Johigenia, to atone for his own excessive piety. If she had grown up altogether in the state of nature, as she began, she need not, according to modern lights, have had the idea of modesty at all, nor ever have been made "a sublime victim" to it. So we must thank the Parisian convent for the tragedy. Be this as it may, all must perceive that the pure, the esthetic, the plous nomance of Bernardin St. Pierre owed its existence to that theoretical sint and practical simfer, Jean Jacques Rousseau; Emile was but the prototype of Virginia. Surely there could be no more legitimate object for burlesque than a romance of such birth and antecedents.

The positivists are made of different stuff. Their inuit is not excess of sentiment but want of it. They do not always square their conduct by their principles, but generally by a higher morality, the existence of which they deny. Rousseau and his school did just the opposite—they professed better things than they practiced. At one point only is there solid agreement between the positivists and the sentimentalists. Both believe in the substantial morality of nature. But they arrive at this similar conclusion by widely different processes of reasoning. The sentimentalists believe nature is moral because it is in accordance with revelation; the positivists because it supernature is moral because it is in accordance with revelation; the positivists because it superudes revelation. The former trust nature beause they hope it will help them to see God; its latter because it is God. So the apparent
seemblance between the two schools is merely a point of contact, and the kind of treatment
which they deserve widely dissimilar. There is
lardiv materiar in the sentimentalists for Satirc
or in the positivists for burlesque, but each may
be ridiculed effectually by the other method.
When all has been said, however, it must be
smitted that Mr. Mallock has shown much
deverness and humor in this little book. How
much of the charm of it consists in the way it
told few people will imagine on a first readdeverness and humor in this little book. How much of the charm of it consists in the way it is told few people will imagine on a first reading; but all may be helped to an understanding of it by attempting to repeat in familiar contention the gist of the story. It may not seen much that a Positivist Professor should be east away on an island with the voung, beauting, and indiscreet wife of a Bishop; or that he should convert her to the new retigion; or that he should convert her to the new retigion; or that she, freed from moral restraint, should make love to him in return. But Mr. Mallock has managed to throw a good deal of drapery about the situations. We all know, as he does, that Nature is horribly immoral; even Mr. John Stuart Mili has confessed this in his Essays on Religion; but we do not always; think how immoral; even Mr. John Stuart Mili has confessed this in his Essays on Religion; but we do not always; think how immoral she is, and sirely there are few of us who ever supposed that Mr. Mallock, good churchman that he is, would write about her with such a favor of immorality. But it is possible to enjoy, for all that, some of his perverse and in-fuious logic. He makes the Professor say: "Thus, since countiess things exist that the senses can not take account of. The senses can take no account of God, therefore God does not exist. Men of science can only see theology in a ridiculous light; therefore theology has no side that is not reliculous." In the same discourse he says: "All that is, is matter; the laws of matter are external, and we cannot act or think without conforming to them; and if, we would be solemn, and high, and heroic, and saintly, we have but to strive and struggle to do what we cannot for an instant avoid doing." Even better than this is the exposition of the philosophy of altruism. The young curste who appears on the island for a

avoid doing." Even better than this is the exposition of the philosophy of altruism. The young curate who appears on the island for a brief period, only to point a moral and adorn a tale, is dining with Paul and Virginia. Paul altre curate:

says to the curate:

"What I am enjoying is the champagne that you drink, and what you are enjoying is the champagne that I drink. This is altraism; this is benevolence; this is the salimation of enlightened modern thought. The pleasures of the table in themselves are low and beastly ones; but if we each of us are only glad because the others are enjoying them, they become holy and glorious beyond description." They do, "cries the curate, rapturously, "indeed, they do. I will drink another bottle for your sake. It is sublime," he added, as he tossed off three glasses; "it is significant!" he sad, as he finished three more. "Tell me, my our, do I look significant: be added, as he turned to Virginia, and saddenly tried to crown the general size by kissing her.

This perhaps will be sufficient to show the drift of the story, and give an idea of the style of the author. (New York: Scribner, Welford & Armstrong.)

THE HOMERIC QUESTION. Mr. Gladstone's Homer is the most interest-ing of the Literature Primers that have yet appeared. It is made so by the subject and the author. By the subject because Homer is the first, the greatest, and the most romantic figure in literature, and by the author because he is is literature, and by the author because he is the representative man of his country and time. It would be fide now to indulge in glorification of Mr. Gladstone. His defects of temperament are as well known as his transcendent merits. There is no living Englishman who possesses a larger share of the confidence, esteem, and respect of the English speaking people in all parts of the world than he does; whose integrity is more believed in; whose industry is more admired; whose genius is more enjoyed; or whose influence is more extensive than his. The quality of comprehensiveness belongs to him more than to any of his contemporaries. He is a politicaln, an orator, and a scholar. If his political judgment is not always correct, it is because he believes too implicitly in human nature; he is too much of an optimist to distrust the motives or the character of his countrymen. But this very optimism saves him from the corroding effects of

a suspicious nature. We owe to it perhaps his strong attachment to this country when even its most hopeful friends had begun to despair; and in consequence of it. he now is peculiarly thought to be an American-Englishman. There is no Englishman whom Americans more delight to honor, and none to whom they more readily turn for sympathy, assistance or counsel.

Mr. Gladstone has devoted the leisure of some forty years to the study of Homer. It is the telsure of the busy man, after all, that turns out the greatest results. Hence it is not surprising that, in that time, he should have about mastered the subject. There is no one who, speaking merely as an amateur, could have an equal authority on this subject with him. He is so full of it, indeed, that he has written off these 150 pages anparently without an effort. He plunges into the Wolfian controversy with a confidence that seems almost too great; but the result shows that he had not judged without reflection. Why he has to say about Wolf is, briefy, that the first defense was far more injurious than the attack;

It is now, I believe, the prevailing and, I american contraction. "The New Paul and Mr. Gladstone's Primer of

has to say about Woif is, briefly, that the first defense was far more injurious than the attack;

It is now, I believe, the prevailing, and, I am confident, the correct opinion, that the poems were not originally written compositions, but were dependent on human memory for their being handed down. The first generation of their defenders had seemed to admit that transmission by memory was impossible; later chamujons allowed that transmission by manuscript had not been the first actual vehicle. If they were not thus placed in literal conflict with one another, at any rate the practical effect was that the adversary accepted each of the two separate admissions, and that a great impulse was given to the negative speculations.

Mr. Gladstone believes that the poems were unwritten; that they were transmitted by memory; that the effect of public recitations was conservating rather than destructive; that the care of the state and the internal force of the poems were other preservative influences; and that the supposition of the trustworthiness of the text, while not to be accepted without further examination, is at least reasonable. Mr. Gladstone dwells upon the argument derived from the unity of the plot of the lifting, he has much overrated. Many good authorities have shown that the plot of the whole Iliad is full of inconsistencies. The dead come to life, the cripples are leaded, and the well act in the most contradictory manner. Thus Ulysses is made to go to three dimner parties—full-fledged affairs, too—in one night; Piyaemenes is killed in Book IV., but is the chief mourner at the funeral of his soon in Book VIII.; and Teucer, who is desperately wounded one night, is in the thick of the flight the next morning. The hypothesis of a complete plot for the books treating only of the wrath of Achilles is, cu many accounts, more rational than that which Mr. Gladstone has adopted. So with the argument for the common authorship of the liliad, when he wrote the Odyssey, had grown oid, and lost much of the soriginal cunni

name of the author of the Iliad is not known to us:

Like to Poletes the maker, or Poet, as he was called, by way of homage to his paramount excellence in later times, is flomeros, the Fitter. The words may have been suggested by the single passage of the Golyssey, in which we have the kindred verb, homerusin, used to describe the meeting together of persons from a distance. There is probably no other instance of a name thus indisputably unauthenic, which is now so inextricably weided into the mind and memory of man, that if, by any accident, the true name could be discovered, it would scarcely have a chance of displacing the fictive one.

On the contrary, there are many such instances. De Quincey points out several, that of Chrysostom (the golden-mouthed) and Demosthenes (the strength of the people) among others; but there is one more noticeable, because of more modern origin, than either of these, which Mr. Gladstone and De Quincey have both strangely neglected, namely, that of Voltaire. How many persons among the half-educated or uneducated know that this name is a mere anagram; and how many others of greater pretensions to familiarity with lit-

Quincey have both strangely neglected, namely, that of Voltaire. How many persons among the half-educated rouneducated know that this ame is a mere anagram; and how many others of greater pretensions to familiarity with literature would agree to substitute Aronet for Voltaire!

M. Gladstone writes sensibly of the hypothesis of Homer's blindness, rejecting the derivation of his name from the Greek word signifying "blind" or "leading the blind,"—an error and which we observe Mr. Collins has recently fallen into. "What may be asserted with confinence." Mr. Gladstone says, "is that Homer, if blind at all, was only blind in later life. For, as he is the most objective of all poets, so it is especially the imagery of sight which supplies him with a chief bart of his inexhaustible resources. His sense of light, of form, and of motion was beyond anything vigorous and prolific; and, though his perceptions of special color were very indeterminate, yet even color has supplied him with a number of effective touches, largely in excess of what other poets generally have been able to obtain rrom it. "Mr. Gladstone's chapters on the relations of Homer to History, to Geography, to Mythology, to Ethnology, to the ethics of the Achaian time and to the Achaian policy leave little to be desired in their several departments. The new orthography has been adopted throughout this volume. It is to the uninstructed eve still strange to see Aias for Ajax, Euklopes for Cycloos, Lukourgos, Muronidones, Poluphemos, Kalupso, Olumpos, Menelaos. Poluphemos, Kalupso, Olumpos, Menelaos, Poluphemos, Kalupso, Olumpos, Menelaos, Poluphemos, Kalupso, Olumpos, Menelaos, Poluphemos, Mikersi, and Chruseis; other poets generally have been able to obtain rrom it. "Mr. Gladstone's chapters on the relations of Homer to Ristory, to Geography, to Mythology, to Ethnology, to the ethics of the Achaian time and to the Achaian policy leave little to be desired in their several departments. The new orthography has been adopted throughout this volume. It is to the uninstructed eve still strange to see Alas for Ajax, Kuklopes for Cyclops, Lukourgos, Muronidones, Poluphemos, Kalupso, Olumpos, Menelaos, Pouludamos, Odusseus, Mukerai, and Chruseis; but to this complexion we must all come at last. (New York: D. Appleton & Co. Price, 50 cents.)

. THE RAILROAD PROBLEM. Mr. Charles Francis Adams, Jr., has devoted nuch time to the study of railroads and their management. He has been a member of the Massachusetts Railway Committee from its organization, and has discharged his duties in onnection with it with marked fidelity and intelligence. A discussion of the railroad prob-lem by him is therefore entitled to respectful consideration. The argument is, in substance,

this:

The principles of free-trade, while correct generally, are not of unlimited application. There are functions of modern life, the number of which is continually increasing, which necessarily partake in their essence of the character of monopolics. The supplying railroad and telegraph facilities presents examples of these on the large scale, as the supplying cities and towns with water and gas presents examples of them on a small scale. All of these, and others which could be named, partake of the character of monopolies as a fundamental condition of their development. Now it is found that, wherever this characteristic exists, the effect of competition is not to equalize cost or equalize production, but under a greater or less degree of friction to bring about combination and a closer monopoly.

As combination is a natural consequence of competition, and monopoly of combination, Mr. Adams believes in not hindering either, but in regulating both. He advises that combination should take place under the conditions

bination should take place under the conditions of (1) Legality; (2) Publicity; and (3) Responsibility. In other words, he would have the present irregular and unauthorized "pools" established and recog-nized by laws, their proceedings and accounts

would have the present irregular and unauthorized "pools" established and recognized by laws, their proceedings and accounts open to officers of the Government and the public, and responsibility for their action enforced. "Through this process, and this process only," he remarks, "can the railroad system as an organized whole be brought face to face with any public and controlling force, whether of law or public opinion. Once let all the railroad companies confederate in accord with law, and the process through which this all-important confronting result would be brought about is apparent. . . The essential features of what constitutes discrimination and extortion would gradually be formulated into rules, and the moment that is accomplished competition will work equitably."

The confederation of railroads is not all of Mr. Adams' scheme. The supplement of this part of it is the establishment of a Government tribunal, which should confront the confederated railroad system and make it amenable to public opinion. "So far as any progress has yet been made," he remarks, "it is obviously in the direction indicated in the development of Government supervision, on the one side and the concentration of railroads to escape competition on the other." Precisely at this point we think Mr. Adams has overshot the mark. Once grant the principle that rigid Government supervision of railroads is to take place, and it is immaterial whether confederation is permitted or not. Only let the supervision be rigid; let it take in the prohibition of extortion and discrimination, the establishment of a uniform system of accounting, and the publication of the same; and the people will not care whether one officer or twenty registers the decrees of the Government. If we can surrender the principle of competition, and establish that of regulation in its place, we shall not have made a bad exchange. To this end combination may be necessary, as the patience of the people has not yet been so strongly tried that they have laid the strong hand up in detail is necessary. As a whole, they are creditable to Mr. Dale's diligence and candor. An educational exercise, common in the East and quite rare it is to be hoped in the West, is and quite rare it is to be hoped in the West, is thus described by Mr. Daie:

The young ladies were asked for "declamations," as there was no response, they were asked for "quotations." Instantly one lady rose after another in every part of the hall, and, without leaving her place, recited a brief passage, sometimes in prose, sometimes in prose, sometimes in verse. They were chiefly from English and American authors, but, if I remember aright, a few of the quotations were French. On the whole, the selections were creditable to the judgment and taste of the students. As the time for this "exercise" was running out, two or three often stood up together. The cagerness of the young ladies to "quote" seemed almost as keen as the eagerness of honorable members to speak during an exciting debate in the House of Counnons. There was not a moment's pause from first to last. I did not count the number of ladies whom we heard, but I had the impression that there were between twenty and thirty. Then, as a matter of course, came the omnous formula which had now begun to sound quite humorous: the berson disguised under the flattering alias of "a distinguished stranger" had by this time become accustomed to the mamers of the country, and was not taken unawares.

proportion to the esteem in which the author's name is held,—while the second has always remained standing on the shelves in spotless virginity."

man's energies are bent up to their very utmost. It is a worthy embodiment of duty in face of death.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

policy it dictates is the one now believed in by Mr. Vanderbilt. The foundation of the late Suratoga "pool" is olainly a part of this policy, and the justification of it by Mr. Vanderbilt is almost in the words of Mr. Adams. Nowhere else have we seen such strong statements of the unwisdom of competition, and the unfairness of the same between solvent and insolvent companies, as in the works of these two philosophers. Mr. Vanderbilt's late necommodation with the Great Western managers, which was procured by the magnanimons and amazing proposition of arbitration through Col. Scott. and his generous offer to the Grand Trunk of a share of the Michigan Central business, are both in the line of Mr. Adams' counsel; so it must be admitted that, if Mr. Vanderbilt has been sitting at the feet of Gamaliel, he has been an art pupil. We should perhaps teel more encouraged by his conduct if there were not evidence that he contemplated a squeeze in freights during the winter to pay him for his forbearance in summer, when he has water-lines to compete with.

One other point of Mr. Adams' essay is open to serious objection. He proposes that the confederated railronds shall undertake a vigorous competition with the water-ways, so that the rate established at Cnicago, for instance, in consequence of water competition, shall modify the rates from Lousville or The Athenaum regrets that the reading public is "content to follow a formal fashion," and then praises indiscriminately "Watch and Ward," one of Henry James' earliest and least satisfactory works of fiction. The New York Hera'd congratulates Scribner

Monthly upon the success of its plan of employ-ing young artists in the work of drawing, and artistic engravers to reproduce their designs.

The natural result of this will be, in time, the aim no higher. B. Nicholosen, writing to Notes and Queries on the passage in "Measure for Measure,"

And the fleighted spirit
To bathe in fery floods; or to recede
In thriling regions of thick-ribbed fee,
suggests that "editors should hereafter print
de-lighted with a hyphen, thus at once making
its sense clear to the reader, and distinguishing
it from the ordinarily-ased word." Arthur Venner, in the September Lippine

vigorous competition with the water-ways, so that the rate established at Chicago, for instance, in consequence of water competition, shall modify the rates from Lousville or other lands-point Eastward. In other words, he would have the railroads, as far as in them lies, counteract the natural advantages of situation which any station may possess; and because of those advantages distribute benefits equally throughout the country. This is the most philanthropic scheme since Don Quixote. It introduces a new form of competition between railways as a whole and water-ways as a whole, with the Government somewhat in fayor of the former, since it would contribute organization and control to that system. When all the railroads have combined to take onsiness as much as possible from the lakes and causis, Chicago and other points similarly unfortunate in regard to water will probably lose their commercial supremacy; but until that millennial period arrives we shall try to comfort ourselves by thinking that it is inconcelvable such a combination should take place. If the worst should come, it may be possible to prove that competition by waterway is as prodigious an error as competition by railway, and that the only remedy for it is Government supervision to make competition ineffectual.

The volume in which this discussion occurs Arthur Venner, in the September Lippineoti's, says: "Mme. Greville is a comfortable-looking body of 35, with the air of 40, and is a most agreeable talker. In her varied experience she has seen a good deal of the ups and downs of life, but has now settled down, as she told me, 'to making her three novels a year.' I hardly think she will ever again reach the level of the Expiation de Saveli. Her husband is the Paris correspondent of a St. Petersburg paper, and incidentally a painter." For her Expiation de Saveli she received only \$150.

RECENT NOVELS.

"Saveli's Expiation" was the first book to establish Henry Greville's fame, and logically

it should have been translated in this country

before "Dasia," "Gabrielle," or any other of her later efforts. But perhaps it has not suffer-

ed by waiting, since Mary Neal Sherwood has at last become the translator of it. Her success in dealing with Daudet has encouraged us to

believe that, in some respects at least, she is that ideal translator for whom novel-readers

have long waited in vain. It must be said, too, that labor is worthly expended on this book. Though by no means a high-class novel, nor

written, it is full of power. The chief defect

veli she received only \$150.

Sanuel H. Crocker, who died in Boston Thursday week, founded the Literary Word in June, 1870, and had begun to feel success within his reach when insanity seized him, resulting finally in his death. Mr. Crocker served in the War, and had practiced law. But his tastes and ambition were toward literature, and in the Literary World he found a purpose after his own heart. It was an excess of labor on that periodical, and other brain work which he had found necessary in order to live, that produced his insanity and death. New York Tribune.

Mr. Matthew Arnold, in a recent article in his insanity and death.—New York Tribune.

Mr. Matthew Arnold, in a recent article in Macmillan's Magaziae. recommended a volume giving us Johnson's Lives of Milton, Dryden, Swift, Addison, Pope, and Gray. to which should be prefixed Lord Macaulay's Life of Jonnson. Such a volume Mr. Arnold said would give us the compendious story of a whole important age in English literature, told by a great man. No one else appearing, Mr. Arnold has undertaken to do the work himself; the book will be published by Macmillan & Co., and several American houses have also announced it. neffectual.

The volume in which this discussion occurs The volume in which this discussion occurs contains much extraocous matter, including an essay on "The Genesis of Railroads," of no present value. The treatment of the Granger epidemic is candid and able, showing that there were mistakes of violence on the part of the Grangers, and of arrogance on the part of the railroad officials. Mr. Adams does not fail to perceive that the struggle was highly beneficial, and that it established a great principle of popular rights which had been too long neglected. We commend this part of the essay to the New York Nation, "our esteemed contemporary," which has been as abusive and disingenmous in its treatment of the railroad problem as in that of the silver question, (Railroads: Their Origin and Problems. By Charles Francis Adams, Jr. New York: G. P. Punnam's Sons. Price, \$1.25.)

several American houses have also announced it.

The Atheneum has a favorable notice of Prof.

Von Holst's "Constitutional History of the United States," the second volume of which has appeared in Germany. The title has been changed in accordance with the suggestion of the American translator, who did not adopt the German title in translating the first volume. Prof. Von Holst is still dissatisfied with the title, but despairs of finding a better one. The Atheneum points out a serious blunder at page 24, where the action of the Congressional caucus as a nominating body is confounded with that of the Electoral College. This error, it is to be hoped, will be recuried in the American translation.

Mrs. Sarah Helen Whitman, who died re-

be hoped, will be recurred in the American translation.

Mrs. Sarah Helen Whitman, who died recently at Providence, in her 75th year, has left two volumes, consisting chiefly of critical articles and fugitive verse, which are soon likely to be published. She steadfastly refused to allow them to appear during her lifetime. She also refused to allow Mr, John H. Ingram, the English vindicator of the memory of Poe, to whom she communicated the whole of the romantic history of her engagement with Poe, the cause of the rupture of that engagement, and the poet's correspondence with her, to publish the story of this incident in her life until she had passed away. New York Times.

8. C. Griggs & Co. anounce this week a new

8. C. Griggs & Co. amounce this week a new and enlarged edition of Zur Brucke's "German Without Grammar or Dictionary"; also the third edition of Prof. Bacou's "Manual of Gesture." The work has over 100 illustrations, and is founded on Austin's Chironomia, published in London in 1806. The same firm will issue early in September a "Waverley Dictionary, which is an alphabetical arrangement of all the characters in Sir Walter Scott's "Waverley Novels," with a descriptive analysis of each character and illustrative selections of each character and filustrative selections from the text. About the same time they will bring out a new work of short-hand by an experienced reporter and teacher, entitled "Cross' Eclectic Short-Hand."

The Dundee Advertiser says: "Mr. Gilifilian

The Dundee Advertuer says: "Mr. Gilmian had quite completed the literary portion of the Life of Burns about to be published by Mr. Mackenzie, of Glasgow. He revised the latter portion some time ago, and the delay in publication is simply caused by the care taken in present the liberations and the tunes which account the tunes which account of the tunes which accounts the same was account to the same which accounts the same was accounts to the same which accounts the same was accounts to the same which accounts the same was accounts to the same was account paring the illustrations and the tunes which ac

company a number of the songs. This will be in a sense a memorial work from Burns' most sympathetic and appreciative editor." The same journal adds: "What Mr. Giffillan considered the magnim opus of his life yet remains to be published. He was very reticent regarding it to even his most intimate friends, and rarely dropped hints regarding it; but from these it was gathered that he had written it, twice over, and was engaged writing it for the third and last time. It is supposed to be a semi-philosophical, semi-poetical romance."

A correspondent of Notes and Queries notices among instances of common eacology the use of "to appreciate" as to value highly, instead of to value at the proper worth. He also justifies some of the American innovations, as "Look at here," which is better, he says, than "look here"; for how can you, the person addressed, being there, look here? Then over the signature is manifestly better than under; and in "Martin Chuzzlewit" Mr. Scadder uses a form common in the States, "Feel o' my hands"; this is classic and a pure Græcism. Another correspondent objects to the statement that England "guarantees" or "gives a guarantee" of the Asiatic possessions of Turkey. In this transaction England is the "guarantor" and Turkey the "guarantee," to wom England gives "a guaranty." We have no verb "to guarant," though we have "to warrant," but we can substitute for the latter "to give a warranty," and similarly we can say "to give a guaranty." quate. The novel will, for all this, justify a reading, if only as a study of Henry Greville's method and style. (Philadelphia: J. B. Peterson & Bros.)

"Safar-Hadgi," from the French of Prince Lubomirski, is the eleventh number of D. Appieton & Co.'s "Collection of Foreign Authors." Like "Saveil's Expiation," the story is of Russian origin, though the scene is laid in Turkistan. The picture of life and manners in that far-away country which it affords is attractive, and the story has some substantial merits of its own. The title might better be "Relieff" than "Safar-Hadji," for the plot moves about the former more than the latter. Relieff is a Russiau officer, who has joined the army to be near the wife of a certain General. This woman had promised Relieff marriage, but jilted him when he had gone to buy the wedding presents. She married for position and power a man much her senior, whom she did not love, and whose excess of fondness' disgusts her. She discovers when thrown in daily companionship with Relieff after marriage that she still loves him, and causes him to be sent away on a dangerous expedition to free herself. He returns after many hardships, including imprisonment among the Turcomans, but is afterwards court-martialed through her indiscretion. The moral is that a woman ought not to be married to one man and iove another—which is as old at least as the laws of Moses. After all, what would the writers of fiction do without the Ten Commandments?

"The Goldsmith's Wife" is the latest number of Appleton's Handy-Volume series. It is a story of the last century. The goldsmith is an ugly man who belongs to the Order of Blue Penitents, the avocation of which is to tury beheaded criminals. The wife, who is a pretty little woman, carefully watched by a shrewish mother-in-law, is in mortal terror of they old. Mme.

ART NOTES. Mr. C. T. Newton proposes to commence ex-cavations in Cyprus as soon as possible, for he believes that Mr. Lang and Gen. di Cesnola

ciently. A correspondent of the Forest and Stream says that De Haas, Moran, Cary Smith, Brown, and Beecher are about the only marine painters who never offend against the probabilities in drawing a ship under sail; and the most accu-rate of these is Cary Smith.

The chief attraction in the Portfolio of latest which she was kept, she manages to travel and fall in love with a melancholly bandit. Hence her troubles. The story is well told. Mme. Charles Reybaud is the author. date is the facsimile by Amand Durand of the portrait of "Lucas Vorsterman," etched by Van Dyke. The original is one of the famou etchings of the great masters and is a bold, powerful work. Following this in interest is powerful work. Following this in interest is the etching by Flameng after a painting en-titled "A Convocation," by Sir John Gilbert, and the engraving after the delineation of "Jairus' Daughter," by Gabriel Mox. The se-rial articles, "On the Schools of Modern Art in Germany," "Turner," and "Notes on Edin-burg," furnish the bulk of the literature of the number. (New York: J. W. Boughton.) D. Appleton & Co. have collected in one of their handy volumes the Rev. R. W. Dale's papers on America, published originally in the Nineteenth Century. There were four of these papers, devoted to three subjects, Society, Politics, and Popular Education. Each of

them was noticed editorially in THE TRIBUNE as it appeared; and no further review of them number. (New York: J. W. Boughton.)

A private view was given on Saturday at his studio by Mr. J. Wilson Macdonald of his full-size clay model for his statue of Gen. Custer, to be erected at West Point. The statue, which is of heroic size, is eight feet in height, and represents the brave officer standing as if fighting on foot. His left leg is advanced, the foot resting on a small rise in the ground; the left arm is raised and bent as if to avoid a blow, while the hand of the right arm, extenged down and back raised and bent as it to avoid a blow, while the hand of the right arm, extended down and back at full length, is to hold the sword. The head is bare, with short hair, and the face is determined. The figure is in full uniform, with aiguillettes on the left breast, and with cavairy boots.—New York Herald.

Harriet Hosmer's newest work, now on ex-hibition in London, is "The Sentinel of Pom-peil." The London Times praises it highly, and

As the time for this "exercise" was running out, two or three often stood up together. The eagerness of the young ladies to "quote" seemed almost as keen as the eagerness of honorable members to speak during an exciting debate in the House of Commons. There was not a moment's pause from first to last. I did not count the number of ladies whom we heard, but I had the impression that there were between twenty and thirty. Then, as a matter of course, came the omnous formula which had now begun to sound quite humorous: the terson disguised under the flattering alias of "a distinguished stranger" had by this time become accustomed to the manners of the country, and was not taken unawares.

LITERARY NOTES.

Gladstone's speech in support of Lord Hartington's motion is about to be republished in pamphlet form.

"Railroads; Their Origin and Problems," by Charles Francis Adams, Jr., can be obtained of W. G. Holmes, bookseller, 75 Madison street.

Speaking of Mr. G. H. Lewes' "Problems of Life and Mind," the New York Times says: "In our public libraries, the first volume of his work is generally pretity well used,—used in due

BOOKS RECEIVED.

PLAYS FOR PRIVATE ACTING. Translated from the French and Italian by members of the Bellevae Dramatic Club of Newport. Leisure-Hour Series. New York: Henry Holt & Co. BYRNE'S TIMEER AND LOG BOOK. New York American News Company. Price, 35 cents. BIBLIOTHECA MEDICA. Cincinnati: Robert Clarke & Co. Price, 25 cents. CHRIST'S WORDS. By Prof. J. B. Turner. Springfield (Ill.): H. W. Rokker. Life Struggles. By the Rev. J. I. Hillocks. Edited by the Rev. George Gilüllan. Glasgow: John S. Marr & Sons.

PERIODICALS RECEIVED. ome to hand.

The American Journal of Science and Arts for August has been received.

Notable articles in Macmillan's Magazine for Notable articles in Macmillan's Magazine for August are "Business of the House of Commons," by the Hou. Knatchbuil-Hugesenn, and "Imaginary Portraits," by Walter H. Pater, the art-critic so unmercitully satirized in "The New Republic." Macmillan's is perhaps the only one of the English mouthlies fit to rank with our ewn; and, it must be confessed, its competition is close and severe.

The North-American Review for September The North-American Resieu for September-October opens with an article entitled "Kin Bevond Sea," by Mr. Gladstone.. The other articles are: "Torpedo Warfare," by Admiral Porter; "Is the Reformer any Longer Needed!" by G. W. Julian: "The Readjustment of Vocations," by William T. Harris, LL. D.; "Civil Service Reform," by John Jay; "Alfred de Musset," by Thomas Sergeant Perry; a symposium:—"What is Inspiration!"—by the Rev. F. H. Hedge, D.D., the Rev. E. H. Washburn, D.D., the Rev. J. P. Guise, the Rev. J. P. D.D., the Rev. Chauncer Giles, the Rev. J. P. Newman, D.D., the Most Rev. James Gibbons, D.D., and John Fiske; and Contemporary Lit-erature.

A. S. Barnes & Co.'s admirable Magazi A. S. Barnes & Co.'s admirable Magazine of American History for September begins with an article on the "Van Schaick Mansion at Kinderhook, by that veteran antiquarian, Henry C. Van Schaack. The original documents printed this month are a memorial of "Gov. Stuyvesant's voyage to Esopus," and the "General Orders of the Allied Forces at the Siege of Savannah." The "Exploration of the Mississippi," by LaSaile, is the only reprint. The magazine is in all respects what us should be. magazine is in all respects what it should be in paper and typographwit is a model, and it value to students of American history is sim-ply incalculable. We are glad to hear that it i

FAMILIAR TALK. ANCIENT ATHLETICS. Reversing the usage of modern training, the athletes of former days took their heaviest meal in the evening, and often prolonged it til late in the night. This forced diet was naturally conducive to heaviness and drowsiness. Plato represents them as passing their life in sleep. More severe still, Galen, says of them that they scarcely know that they have a soul, and are very far from suspecting it of being rational or of being endowed with mental qualities of any kind. This one excess, which their way of life rendered necessary to a certain extent, is the only one with which even their bitterest opponents could reprope athletes. Their ten. only one with which even their bitterest oppoments could reproach athletes. Their temperance, their continence, and their endurance are mentioned with admiration
by profane and sacred writers alike.
St. Paul teils us that "Every man that striveth
for the mastery is temperate in all things"
(I. Cor., ix., 25). And a passage in Tertullian is
to the same effect. An aneodote related by
Ælian gives us a striking example of continence and of conjugal fidelity in an athlete,
Eubatas of Cyrenæ. The famous courtesan
Lais having seen him, became so deeply enamored that she proposed marriage to him.
Unwilling to expose himself to her resentment and ner vengeance by a refusal, he
promised to comply with her desire after the
celebration of the games, and took great
eare to avoid all intercences with promised to comply with her desire after the celebration of the games, and took great care to avoid all intercourse with her in the meantime. After having been crowned victor, not wishing to be accused of breaking his word to Lais, he caused her portrait to be taken and set off with it to his own country, saying that he had thus taken her to himself. Charmed with such fidelity, his wife caused a statue to be erected to him (Æliani Variae Historiae, l. x. c., 2). To facilitate the observance of the rule which enjoined continence on those who were preparing for the public games, frequent bathing was ordered, and they were sometimes required to carry plates of lead about their loins.

tempted just now more than at other times to go about with an unanswerable why on our lips. The inquiring mind is puzzled, to account for many things besides its own existence. Why should people leave town because it is so hot and go to the country where it is hotter? Why are the millions who live in London unanimous only in hating it? Why does anybody go to the Paris Exposition? Hundreds of such questions occur to us at every step, and no satisfactory reply can be expected. Life is too short for the man in whose unhappy head what phrenologists call "causality" is largely developed. And why, by the way, is it phrenology, and not cephalology, or something of the kind? Socrates was always saying, Why, and we have all heard of Pope and the man who taiked of the little crooked thing that asked questions. Why, again, have we no shorter name than "note of interrogation" for the sickle-shaped sign which rounds so many a sentence! Why, oh, way!—London Speciator. mpted just now more than at other times to

SPARKS OF SCIENCE.

THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION. The British Association met at Dublin Aug. 14. The first thing in order was the address of Mr. Spottiswoode, the new President, who is cele-brated as a mathematician, though only an amateur; he is in active life a member of the great printing firm of Spottiswoode & Co. The address filled nine columns of the London Times in close print. It was pronounced by those who heard it one of the ablest ever delivered before the Association, though Huxley, Tyndall, and others equally famous have occupied the chair in turn, and there is no honor which English scientific men more covets. The subject was the relation of mathematics to practical affairs. Mr. Spottiswoode selected for examination three methods

mathematics to practical affairs. Mr. Spottiswoode selected for examination three methods "in respect of which mathematicians are often thought to have exceeded all reasonable limits of speculation, and to have adopted for unknown purposes an unknown tongue." The three methods in question are—first, that of imaginary quantities; secondly, that of manifold space; and, thirdly, that of geometry not according to Euclid. After illustrating the theory of imaginary quantities, he said:

I may perhaps be allowed to point out, in illustration of my argument, that in art unreal forms are frequently used for suggesting ideas, for conveying a meaning for which no others seem to be suitable or adequate. Are not forms unknown to biology, situations incompatible with grayitation, positions which challenge not merely the stability but even the possibility of cquilibrium—are not these the very means to which the artist often has recourse in order to convey his meaning and to fulfill his mission? Who that has ever revelled in the ornamentation of the Renaissance, in the extraordinary transitions from the animal to the vezetable, from faunce to floral forms, and from those again to almost purely geometric curves—who has not felt that those imaginaries have a claim to recognition very similar to that of their congeners in mathematics? How is it that the grotesque paintings of the Middle Ages, the fantastic sculpture of remote nations, and even the rude art of the pre-historic past, still impress as and have an interest over and above their antiquarian value, uniess it be that they are symbols which, although bard of interpretation when taken alone, are yet capable, from a more comprehensive noint of view, of leading us mentally to something beyond themselves, and to traths which, although reached themselves, and to traths which, although reached through them, have a reality searcely to be attributed to their outward forms? Again, if we turn from art to letters, truth to nature and to fact is undoubtedly a characteristic of sierli

Editional of Create. The most and extraction of the common and the disposance of the common and the common and

calculators." But truth is ever stranger than fection; and it he had lived until our day he might with perfect propriety have said, "Hand it over to the machine."

In conclusion, he said:

Mathematics cannot tell us whether there be or be not limits to time or space; but to her they are both of indefinite extent, and this in a sense which neither affirms nor denies that they are either infinite or finite. Mathematics cannot tell us whether matter be continuous or discrete in its structure; but to her it is indifferent whether it be one or the other, and her conclusions are independent of either particular hypothesis. Mathematics can tell us nothing of the origin of matter, of its creation or annihilation; she deals only with it in a state of existence; but within that state most elementary conception to our most complex experience. Mathematics can tell us nothing beyond the problems which she specifically undertakes; she will carry them to their limit, but there she stops, and upon the great region beyond she is imperturbably sileat. Conteminous with space and coeval with time is the kingdom of mathematics; within this range her dominon is supreme; otherwise than according to her order nothing takes place. On her mysterious scroll is to be found written for those who can read it that which has been, that which is, and that which is to come. Everything material which is the subject of knowledge has number, order, or nosition; and these are her first outlines for a sketch of the universe. If our more feeble hands cannot follow out the details, still her part has been drawn with an unerring pen, and her work cannot be gainsaid. So wide is the range of mathematical science, so indefinitely may it extend beyond our actual powers of manipulation, that at some moments we are inclined to fall down with even more than reverence before her majestic presence. But so structly limited are her promises and powers, about so much that we might wish to know does she offer ho information whatever, that at other moments we are fa

SCIENCE NOTES. The elaborate paper in favor of silver currency read by S. Dana Horton before the last meeting of the Social Science Association has been issued in pamphlet form by Robert Clarke & Co., of Cincinnati. An appendix contains various extracts bearing upon the silver question

from previous essays by the same writer. Dr. John W. Draper's volume of "Stence Memoirs," forthcoming from the press of the Harpers, contains a narrative of an extensive series of experiments made in the University of New York by its author, on various chemical and physical topics, between 1830 and 1870, chiefly

ohysical topics, between 1830 and 1870, emefly in connection with light, radiant heat, and electricity, and the different papers of which the volume is to be composed already form a portion of our current scientific literature.

G. B. Airy, the Royal Astronomer, writes to Nature concerning Prof. Watson's reported discovery of an ultra-Mercurial plauet as follows: "The position of 0 Caucri agrees very well with that given in the telegram published in Nature, and that there may be a possibility that the object observed is in reality this star.

The magnitude is, however, smaller than that given by Mr. Watson, that in the British Association Catalogue reing 54, and that in Argelander's Uranometria Nova 6. This discrepancy may very easily occur in the hurry of such a sensational observation, as on these occasions the time at the disposal of the observer is so limited.

In an article in the Contemporary Review, en-

titled "Is the Moon Dead!" Mr. R. A. Proctor reviews the evidence for the discovery of a new lunar crater. He says it is quite possible that the crater may have been always in its present condition, and continues: "In any case there has probably been no volcanic change. Here, if a change has taken place at all, the floor of a crater two miles in diameter, after undergoing for millions of years the expansion resulting from the tremendous heat of lunar midday (with a sun nearly vertical) and the contraction resulting from the fearful cold of lunar midnight, has at length yielded to tunar gravity, falling in fragments upon the sloping walls of the hollow space beneath. That changes such as this should from time to time—though probably at enormously long intervals—take place in the moon's crust, is to be expected. So far from regarding them as incredible or even surprising.

Come, little one, come! Together we'll go Where the breezes stir, where the waters flow, And wave-chased wave, with a dying roar, Seeks peace on the sounding shore.

Lo! here on this mossy bank we will rest. Where the golden-rod, like a fairy dress its delicate fringes and flagrees Spreads forth to the honey-bees;

Who haste themselves in its wealth to enfold And soon, when incased as in rarest gold, Return, fresh gleaners hither to bring, Like flying gems on the wing.

Gay sea-birds now in weird waltzes compete, Far out where the sky and the waters mee.

And sailing brigs rock boldly and free,

All outward-bound for the sea;

Where soon shall each plank in their stalwart st Be battered and worn by the moving tides, While the freshening breath of the Ocean sings, In the beart of their outstretched wings,

Of measurcless faith in her passionate strife, As dowered with the hopes, with the pulse of life, And sounding new trushs at each rise and fall—
O ancient Mother of all!
GLENCOE, COOK CO., Ill. GEORGE E. WATTS.

NOTES TO CORRESPONDENTS. congra.—Your letter will probably be pub-ed next week, so do not be entirely discour-d. The other manuscript has crossed the river climbed the shining shore.

Mas. A. G. C.—The conductor would be very glad to comply with your request, but it is against the rule to intrude any advertisement upon the readers of The Home. You can readily see that, if the door were once opened, we could soon fill up the entire Home Department with similar applications.

Q. C.-If you will read The Home once in while you will generally find a notice from the conductor to the effect that contributors are re-quested not to send articles intended for publication on postal-cards. This notice is repeate gist in writing on postal-cards.

D. PALMER.—The Home originated in natural manner, being started like any other de-partment of this paper, and being still conducted like any other department. The conductor is not professional philanthropist; he is only a memoer of Tuz Tribuux staff. The St. Louis lady is evintly laboring under the impression that The ome is a local affair. You may assure her that its contributors live in every State in the Union, and, for her further edification, you may inform her that several thousand copies of The Saturday Tribung are taken in and around St. Louis.

named contributors. Those intended for persons hving outside of the city will be forwarded by mail receipt of address. Residents can call or to Room 36 TRIBUNE Building, and get their Aloe Enloe (2),

Watcher, Violet Vernon (2), Lillic Surbridge, *Tute (2), *Graphic, *Fremcous Linn, Arrow,
Serio,
Mollie Hawk, sending for favors marked with tar (*) must inclose postage-stamp. They are

NON ANDER, WAUWATOSA, WIS.—Now that the g evenings draw near, the old question arises in ay hearts—What shall we do to render home attive for the young folks? Our homes are be-ning more and more like the shelter that shep-ds build upon the moor for their lambs—a place security from beating storms and prowling

the influences there emanating, like bea-ghts, when trials beat and dangers thicken to the fives of our sons and daughters from disaster and ruin. For, say what you will of a pro ve age, advanced sciences, and enjarged op-nities, the influences brought to bear against urity and faith of youth were never more clous than to-day. Great blows have struck against men's faith in the stian religion by the unhappy scandals that have arisen against some of the foremost leaders of that faith, so that the callow hearts of our youth m and doubt. It needs the con ing of a Christ-like life upon the altars of our homes to keep the age loyal to any faith in God. Impurity and corruption everywhere where we most looked for honor and integrity have hardened many hearts in the belief that purity and probity

many hearts in the better that purisy and proofly are old-fashioned virtues that no longer exist save in a poet's rhyme or a visionary's brain.

Loud-boasting science has thread the shafts of a mighty ridicule against the Bible and its teaching. hat the counsels that proved the "lamp" and "guide" to our fathers' and our mothers' feet the "guide" to our fathers and our mothers feet are become but dencing will-o'-the-wisps along the way the generations of to-day are walking. In view of all that is transpiring in the world then to wreck our children's faith and sully their purity, it behooves us as parents to build up homes whose far and steady shining shall dissipate the outer gloom and drive back the threatening dangers to their lair. First of all, in rendering home beautiful do not yield too many pleasures and delights to the Devil. yield too many pleasures and delights to the Devil. what would you think of a community that should save all its dainties for its prisons and its fra mps, reserving for the family table only state crusts and insipid water? What would you think of an artist who should send his meature increase. insipid water: what would be under the water who should send his masterpieces to deck the walls of bind asylums, and hang nothing but unskillful daubs in the academy walls of biind asylums, and hang nothing but unskillful daubs in the academy exhibitions? Or of a motaer who should sing nursery songs and tell tender lullaby stories under the cellar stairs to the rats and the spiders, and never lisp a note of love to the little children God gave her. I tell you for ages the world has been doing just this thing. Dancing, which is no more evil in itself than the curtasying of willow-boughs in a summer wind, has been given over to the Devil and ostractzed from Christian homes. Games and plays that tend to amuse and divert the mind are regarded with horror by many good people, and thundered against from many nulpits. Sive a little more of the stupdity, and prosiness, and the ambateresting things of life over to the enemy, and retain more of the sparkle and freshness for our homes. Let the children dance, and lat father and mother dance with them; the feet that keep time to merry hours at home will find no need to wander in the forbidden poins in pursuit of the "good times," as necessary to young neople as sunshine is to flowers. Youth cannot be what God meant it should be without "iots" of sparkle and "lots" of sport.

These are the few mystic years that lie in unbroken sunshine. Behind them are the misty morning hours—before them the deepening shadows. Into these few years of happy youth are sistilled the very clikir of life. To withhold from them what God decreed should be teller very own is needless cruely. Men need these golden times to prepare them for the leaden years that follow. As travelers, before entering the desert, store themselves with fruit and water, so youth 'lye in its stock of memories to freshen the dusty years of middle life.

I have no grown children, bet, if I lad, their home through these few headlers.

to prepare them for the leaden years that follow. As travelers, before entering the drsert, store themselves with fruit and water, so youth 'Jay in its stock of memories to frechen the dusty years of middle infe.

I have no grown children, but, if I lead, their home through these few headess years of youth mount be so bright and beautiful they would not seed to seek pleasare clsewhere. Father and mother chould dance with them—play "euchre," and "whist," and all the other forbidden games with them—and attend them to opera and play—cecking only to beach them to choose the best from much recreations. I would have a billiard-table for the boys, and a home theatre, well appointed. For the grist, and the home. But scandal, yossup, idle alies, ali vulgrarities and the host of white lies that make ap conventional society should be granted to tarrying place in our home. That brood of evil progeny should be sent back to their Satanic ather the chivairy and reverence for womanhood and jud age so tacking of late years among men. They should be taught that it is are sent to be a supply that it is a supply to the story of the place of womanhood and years in the chivairy and reverence for womanhood and years in the pace of woman for icle recreation and whilm sport. My griss should be taught that dancing feet make less mischief than wagging longues, that an evening with fashe and blood hearts, and wreck the poace of woman for icle recreation and whilm sport. My griss should be taught that dancing feet make less mischief than wagging longues, that an evening with fasher or friend at a yood play is oftentimes better sport than in the overt reading of uncathful books, or the gossining chit-chat of a newghooly call. If young people manifest a tasic to flight reading, select the best novels for their perusal, and never be so foolish as to harrish perusal, and never be so foolish as to harrish perusal, and never be so foolish as to harrish perusal, and never be so foolish as to harrish perusal, and never be so foolish as to harrish

SERVANTGALISM. FROM AUNT LUCY, CHICAUO.—
Expect not more from servants than is just:
Reward them well if they observe their trust,
Nor with them crueity, nor gride invade,
Since God and Nature them our brothers made.

Since God and Nature them our protiners made.

Webster says: "A servant is one who serves; a person employed by another for labor; and is subject to his command." We are all servants of God; we are expected to serve and obey Him. Employes are servants of their employers, and are expected to do as they are told.

Women and girls, hired for help in our homes,

whether as cooks, chambermaids, nurses, or seamstresses, are expected to do what they prom-ise, and that which is required of them when the engagement is made. Edni's letter, written a week or two since, seems to have called out a re-tort from a servant-girl, also side remarks from other sources.

"There is good in all, and more, all good is a fixed fact." I agree with one correspondent, who thinks "it is often the fault of the mistress."

is a fixed fact." I agree with one correspondent, who thinks "it is often the fault of the mistress." Many daughters are married and piaced at the head of the house, not knowing how to superintend the affairs that make home the "Sweet Home" of which we read and sing; they are at the mercy of their hired help, and it does not take the most ignorant long to find out that such is the case. Then the servant is ready to take advantage, and soon has the upper hand. There is no system, no management, the lady is afraid to find fault or express her disap robation, fearing that her cook will leave, and she, not knowing how or what to do in such an emergency, must submit, making herself and every one miserable and uncomfortable. I know a young wife whose husband was tired and sick of boarding. He told me he would so much enjoy a home of his own; was able and willing to farnish a house comfortably; was fond of company. I asked him why then did he board? He was silent. I asked the wife the same question. Here is her answer: "Because I do not know anything about nousekeeping, and would not like to have a girl know how ignorant I am." "What would I do in such a case?" I should go to housekeeping, and keep no girl, —try alone, —asking my husband to have batience, and I would study the art of house-keeping carefully and economically. But husbands must have patience and forbearance if they expect their wives to learn housekeeping after marriage. Edna's indignation was caused by the fact that the girl in question had so little gratifude" or homor.

keeping carefully and economically. But hasbands must have patience and forbearance if they expect their wives to learn housekeeping after marriage. Edna's hotignation was caused by the fact that the girl in question had so little gratitude' or honor. She came with the understanding that if she would teach her she would remain a long time. She forfeited her word. 'I commenced by paying her \$2 per week, and raised her wages voluntarily as she improved. When she left me in the hottest day in July with a house full of company I was paying her \$3 per week, and hiring a woman to wash. Way did she leave? Becanse her brother-in-law had secured a place for her where she could get \$3.50 for working for three in family.' I wish to say to Geraldine that if it took you 'six years to become a first-class cook, 'you must have \$2 been show to learn or had a very disinterested, if-efficient teacher. My Margaret (a Swede) lived with me from August till July-a hittle less than a year—(was home taking care of her brother-in-law's wife till the baby was three months old—you see her year with me was divided into two sections), and yet I can recommend her as a first-class servant, valuable to her new mistress, and one to whom i would have willingly paid \$5a week rather than parted with her, but she had secured a place before she told me she wished to leave.

I know there are many ladies who are very severe.

servant, valuable to her new mistress, and one to whom I would have willingly paid \$5a\$ week rather than parted with her, but she had socreed a place before she told me she wished to leave.

I know there are many ladies who are very severe with their servants, and many masters too. When an employe is faithful, the employer should appreciate the situation. When a lady has extra work caused by unforseen circumstances, a little help, or a present, or an extra kind word, will not go amiss. If a man engaged to work by the month is made to labor hard from early moranig till almost midnight he deserves to be paid for extra hours. He trusts to the honor of his employer, who in many cases does not know the meaning of the word, and works on and on, almost into the "wee sma' hours," faithfully hoping his labor will be appreciated,—and possibly salary raised,—asks for a day off for some excursion. His master says: "I have no day off." Why not?" He can have. The servant is subject to the master, the employe to the employer, the maid to her mistress, but we must all be just.

"Am I my brother's keeper?" We are, decidedly. We must be kind to one another. If I expect my servant to do extra work, I pay her for extra labor. If I hire a seamstress by the day, and circumstances are such, that I should like her to work an hour or two later, I pay her for extra hours. Why cannot a man, who is overworked (and never overpaid), and finds the fatigue wearing him out physically, and often times mentally, give up his signation and look for something iess ardnons? Because men do not appreciate the raine of an interested, faithful, honest employe, and there are hundreds ready to apply; situations are scarce, and a man or woman either must submit or suffer. The golden rule is too often forgotten. We do not love our neighbor as ourself and make sacrifices for the comfort of those depending upon us.

A little forethought, system, a few good rules, firmness, and decision of character, will secure the comfort of those depending upon us editor's

FROM PEGGOTTY, MILWAUKER. -I am in such error of that W. B. that I quake while writing, but the letter of last Saturday (Aug. 24) from Gerterror of that W. B. that I quake while writing, bit the letter of last Saturday (Ang. 24) from Geraidine has impressed me in such a way I must try and "get in just this once." Now, Geraldine is a treasure if her letter is true (and I presume it is). To be willing to cook, wash, tron, be nurse-gri, bring in a ton of coal, etc., is someting unheard of in these days or any time. I maxime. I have kept house many years; have had invaluable grits, both in the kitchen and for housemaids, but never thought of such a one as Geraldine must be. Now, if she will come to Milwankee, and is a superior, or, as she terms it, a "first-class, cook," I know of one home open to her, four in the family, three gentlemen and one lady. The whole house is alone, but for the instress and maid; from early morning until evening her time will be her own, and aftet the 6-o'clock-dinner is over many hours beside after the laundry work is done. Nothing is required which any woman cannot easily do, and very little extra work. In such a home, if she will be intrusted, she will be celved with open arms by its mistress. I have a very competent girl at present, but Geraldine is such an unheard-of assistant that I will arree fo put her in position at once if she can promise to fulfial sile says is possible. Just think how much time she will be at Icisure! for we require no wood or coal "put in" by any woman, and we have no baby to take up her time. Let us know your ideas, G., through The Home, and see if we can't come to terms.

rms, "Lino," I have not received anything from you Is there another "Peggotty" in The Home? Won't Amoer give her address in The Home at Wautosa? I would like to call on her when driv-

FROM JUSTICE, CHICAGO. -Although from the first opening of The Home Department I have been a constant reader, this is my first attempt to enter the charmed circle. Reading "Crusoe's" remarks upon hired help, they were so true and just that the charmed circle. Reading "Crusoe's" remarks upon hired help, they were so true and just that 1 too mast say something for the "poor servant-girl." There are so many who ignore their servants' rights. Experience she observation have taught me that there is much truth in the old saying "Like mistress like maid." Let every person employing help act upon the precept taught by Christ, "Do unto others as you would they should do unto you," and with rare exceptions, which go to prove the rule, they will find a responsive course from the employed. In all the economy of the different kinds of labor in this world, what is there that is more conducive to the happiness or misery of people than this same work in the kitchen and house goardaly? As "Crusoe" says of wine, I think also that untidy wives and calidren and untidy, ill-kept houses send many, many men from house to piaces where habits are formed which taid in rain and degradation of themselves and families. Places for instruction to make capable help for the household are indeed needed. And here let me say a good worf for the State Industrial School for Girls alone, located at Evanston. It fulfills a tworlol object, "saving girls from entering the paths of sin, and preparing them for these same componetent, helpful, conscientious working-cirls, which are so much needed for households. Oh I wish "Crusoe" could be heard and heeded from one end to the other of our glorious land.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. FROM WILLAMINE, DANVILLE, III. -My wants are many, but before I ask for anything will nam what I can offer in exchange for the patterns and plants that I am going to ask for: Double mixed columbine seed, mixed China pink seed that blooms the first year from seed, and verbena seeds, or to those that will send the plants will return stamps and many thanks, or cutting of different kinds of foliage plants. I want hilly-of-the-valley

pips.

Rennie, would love to have two of the vines that
you offered in lione of June 8, —verica and peristrophe. On what terms do you offer your hyacunth bulbs?

irophe. On what terms do you offer your hyacinth bulbs?

Burr. Burr Oak, Wis., will you please send me
some wild cranberry vince, and if I haven't anything that you want, will return stamps and
thanks.

Reno, Ottawa, will you please send me one or
two of your afternoon-apron patterns; in return will send you kitchen-apron patterns. And
will some one please send me dress-apron pattern
for little girls from 10 to 15 years?

Violet Vernon, Chicago, will you exchange your
shadow-pictures for the seeds that I offer any one
that will exchange with me? Can address me, care
of The Home.

FRON SPARTAN, SPARTA, WIS. - I would say to

Printer-Devil's Sister, I have just divided my smi-lax with a neighbor, and that is all it will be able to stand this year. Smartweed, I have lived in Sparts only two years Smartweed, I have fived in Sparis only two years next April, so I do not believe I know you. Are those graves you spoke of in the cemetery "on the hill," or right of town? I will put some flowers on them for you when I go again, if I can find them. To all mothers who are striving to bring their

children up aright. I would say, to me it is like a wonderful study, —just as you think you have it learned, you find you are, oh, so ignorant; but it pays, if only the discipline for oneself.

The days of whipping and cuffing have gone by forever. I think; but punishment will have to be inflicted as long as the world stands and children are born. I think denying them some anticipated enjoyment lasts longer and goes deeper than a whipping. Putting them to bed (especially for running away), with a bit of dry bread only, touches a very tender spot in most children; if it did not I would not do it. A neighbor of mine gives his boys a small portion of quinine in water for running away to go in swimming. By the way, what are a father's responsibilities in bringing up a family of children? I pause for a reply. I can't find out.

family of children: I pause to: A report find out.

Meantime, while I am waiting, I will tell you what I have found out about picking silver-akin onions from an old settler. She says: Pour scalding brine (weak) on them every day for nine days, —new brine every other day; then throw them in celd, spiced vinegar, and they will be ready to eat in a few days, and good, too.

FROM OWAIRSA. CHICAGO. -Please let me in; The Home seems so pleasant that I cannot resist the temptation of trying to gain an entrance into its happy preciacts. I am a very young wife (16) without a good knowledge of housekeeping; but The Home has taught me a great many things. There have been a great many articles written about amusing children. A good way is to give them books on natural history to read. Animals

are most interesting objects for study, and children are delighted with learning their habits, forms, structure, color, and names, and soon become as eager as a naturalist to find a new bird or a new butterfly. eager as a naturalist to find a new bird or a new butterfly.

Above ail, I think children would be kinder to animals if pursuing this study. If the study pleases them, as it cannot fail to do if mothers try to explain their lessons in an interesting manner, then buy your children microscopes, which will be anever-failing source of amusement to them.

'Intelligence of Animals.' by Menault, is an interesting book for children. Will some one kindly inform me the name of some large, interesting book on astronomy?

Sisters, have you got a good recipe for yeast corn bread? Can it be made by mixing cornmeal with wheat flour and making like wheat bread?

I should also like to know a way to make a floor mat out of small pieces of woolen cloth.

FROM INA MAY, LAKE CITY, MINN. -I wish to tell the ladies of The Home how to make a pattern roll: Material, two yards of drilling, two sticks of dress braid. Double the drilling so tha it will be one yard in length and stitch the edges together. Cut sixteen pieces of the braid, each tweive inches in length, and sew through the middle of the drilling, making a row of strings two inches apart through the middle of the drilling. On the outside sew a yard or more of braid to the the roll; then sew on a loop to hang it up by and the article is complete. Sort and label the patterns, tie each in its place, and hang the roll away for future use.

terns, tie each in its place, and hang the roll away for future use.

Mrs. C. W. P., Grand Rapids, Mich., you will find the following a good recipe for sweet pickies: Since twelve pounds of green tomatoes. Take one gallon of vinegar and four pounds sugar, add one tablespoon sait, and one each of cinnamon, cloves, and one nutuneg. The the spices in a baz. Boil the tomatoes till tender as you wish. Skim out and boil the juice down so it will just cover them. Now, will some one tell me what will take white

spots off a zinc? And will some one please send me directions for converting a peach-basket into a work-basket, and I will return stamps. FROM HUBBARD, CHICAGO, -I would like to ask

Guanika, who writes such sensible letters for The Home, if she will not give through its columns a remedy for skin disease, black heads, or spotted acne. The skin may be fair, but if perforated like a cushion from which the pins have just been

a cushion from which the pins have just been withdrawn, give a very repulsive appearance to an otherwise attractive face.

Is this caused by impure blood, or may it be hereditary? What is your opinion of charcoal as a blood-cleanser, as advocated by the author of "Ugly Girl Papers"? Also, would not the recipe given in The Home for bleaching red hair take the nair all off one's head and leave it bleached indeed? I truck it on some laise hair as a precautionary measure, but could not see that it changed the color a particle. Here is the recipe: Ten cents' worth ammonia, three cents' worth borax, five cents' worth salts of tartar, small piece washing-soda, half-pint water; wash the hair every other day until you have performed the operation five times, when your hair will become a lovely golden color, etc., etc.

Prov GRANDVA OLDWAYS CHICAGO -For the benefit of the girls, allow me to transcribe a little scrap written many years ago for my especial deectation. I had lent a book to a gentleman, and beautiful autumn leaf, accompanied by these

ris:

The first green promise of the spring.—

A little tender, budding thing
Which summer's genial bour expands
To incing threads and filmy bands:
To fall, it autumn's golden tide;
Its task accomplished, at my side. I
I take it up with tender hands,
Brush from its face the clinging sands,
Then in your book, my friend, I lay
This token of an autumn day,
and now just to an autumn day.

And now just to answer one of poor, dear "Dav-light's "questions: The best drink I ever found for one in your condition was coffee, made of thoroughly toasted bread. Pour boiling water over it, cover close, and when it is cool enough to drink it is really delicious as well as nutritious.

FROM SISTER RUTH, MONNOUTH, ILL. -- Will Fern Leaf tell us how to conduct a Floral Fair I see others have asked the same, and I believe many would be grateful for such information. "One of the Trio," Brookston, Ind., acknow edges the receipt of song, "The Swiss Ballad Has she the music as well as words? And what can I do in order to obtain from her a and what can I do in order to obtain from her a copy of both? I have part of the words,—they were copied from memory by a dear friend several years ago. I am auxious to have the rest.

"Tute," your recipe for tapioca cream, with one exception, makes a most delicious dish. We find three and one-half tablespoonfuls sugar quite sufficient sweetening, though others may prefer

some of those seeds you so kindly offered to give the readers of The Home I will send you the post-age. I would like phlox, snap-dragon, forget-mcage. I would like phlox, snap-dragon, forget-mcnot, climbing bean, and morning glory. How will
the postage reach you, and how much will it be?

Mrs. C. W. P., this is my recine for pickled tomatoes: Slice the tomatoes the size you want them
to be, boil till tender, allowing a bowl of sugar to
one of vinegar. Put away in stone jars.

Rennie, I would like to write to you in regard to
flowers. Would a letter reach you if sent to your
Home address? I would like a package of your
Sweet-William seeds. How many stamps shall I
send you, and where?

FROM BESSIE LEE, LYONS, IA. -Will not some member of The Home tell me where I can get 'Robin Adair''? It is an old ballad that I am rery anxions to procure.

I have a song which I would like to exchange for me more simple. This one, "Killarney," by Baife, is not very difficult to sing, but too much so

for me.

Have also a book, new, entitled "Theory and Practice of Teaching," which I should like to exchange for sones, or a volume of poems.

Will some one who will exchange answer through The Home?

ne request of a friend I again write to ask a favor of The Home friends. Can any one please give me the words to a song called "Ask Me Not Why I Am Sad"? A speedy reply to my request will be Am Sad"? A speedy rebly to my request will be very gratefully received. Will some one give me a number one recipe for cleaning silver? Who can exchange patterns with me for a Chinese air castle? Siroc, the balsam seed you sent me last spring have repaid me tenfold for the care of them. Jap, what would you like in return for some of the phantom-leaf seed?

The Trio greatly desire the following numbers of The Home: June 1 and 15, July 6 and 27, and Aug. 3.

FROM VICTORIA G. COLE, SIOUX CITY, IOWA. aila Lily, I would like so much to have some nice ferns and treasures from the woods. Will send slips, stamps, or thanks in exchange.

I would like to know if any one has a primrose. have wanted one for so long. I will exchange lips or send stamps. Mother of 25, I can make almost any kind of a idy, and a number of different mats for a bureau; tidy, and a number of different mats for a bureau; but, as I amnot married, of course I do not need the baby-sacks. What will you give me? I am perfectly willing to do the work. Write to me. M. S. O., will send bird-cage in exchange for the

who have offered, through the columns of The Home, to exchange music with me, I would say that the pieces they wished are already disposed of. Xavier. Bristol, will you please send your ad-Xavier, Bristol, will you please send your ad-dress to me? I am still saving the piece for which you offered me Alpine Bells, and will send it to you offered me Alpine Bells, and will send it to you on receipt of your address.

Will Hattie, of Lansing, Mich., please write to me as soon as convenient and let me know why our musical exchanges have been so alarmingly one-sided? Direct to Lock-Box 6.

FROM JOAN OF ABC, CHICAGO. - Polly Pringle while waiting for your "wart cure" to arrive I have been following the advice of a lady friend have been following the advice of a lady friend who told me to use saleratus (which was also suggested by H. B., of Chicago), and have had pergested uccess. My hands were covered with warts, but after applying saleratus regularly every night for a week I have the satisfaction of not finding even a remaining scar. I doubt if any "charm" can work so sure a care as the above-named article.

FROM M. T. M., LAKE VIEW.-Margaret, Chiago: To cure the poitre use colorless lodine, by applying externally to the parts affected two or three times a day. Graphic, Chicago: You can procure the "La-

ies' Guide to Needlework and Embroid

PHYSICAL CULTURE. FROM A. P. S., CHICAGO.—"Lift up the latch, and the door'll fly open." Will it, I wonder? Surely it ought to one who has stood peeping over the threshold ever since there was a door or Home to have a door, and never before has said, "May 1" New 1"." May I?" Now, here goes for a steady pull at the latch-string.
I have been silent from shame

of interest,—shame to hear the little school girls
of 14 or thereabouts talk of drawing-room
adornments and dining-room delicacies all so of 14 or thereabouts talk of drawing-room adoraments and dining-room delicacles all so glibly, while I, a middle-aged woman, am so ignorant of all such mysteries as—well, for instance, as these gentlemen who have so persistently afred their want of knowledge in a Home where—are they ready welcome, my sisters? There, it is none of my business.

But when one has lived all one's life in boardinghouse and restaurant, how can one talk of home comforts? "Did the blind discover the stars!"

But now that the ladies talk of changing the subjects under discussion in The Home letters, may I be permitted to suggest a new one? Why not talk of the physical training of women?

Do you all know how much we need to agitate this subject,—to think about it, to act upon it, as I am sure we all will when we come to look into it? Both the men and women of this pushing, hurrying nineteenth century are ignoring, to a lamentable extent, the fact that they have bodies liable to get out of repair. Esthetics, abstruse moral and social problems, speculations concerning the exxt life, an unnatural mental fever after acquired knowledge relating to all the "ologies" and "isms" so much talked of in these days,—all these and kindred subjects are engrossing toomnen of our time, are given too much importance. Speculations concerning another world are very fine, but care of ourselves in this world is a plainer duty. Culture of the soul and of the intellect are worthy occupations, but who gave us the right to meglect the bodies originally fashioned in the image of their Creator?

"Originaly" what a deterioration. And how

worthy occupations, but who gave us the right to neglect the bodies originally fashioned in the image of their Creator?

"Originally" what a deterioration. And how far are we responsible? Did our proud fathers and mothers over-stimulate our brains by giving us too much schooling and too little outdoor play? And are we, therefore, so delicate that our children must sit as still as mice lest our shattered nerves be shocked by their noisy play? Were we taught always to look "like little ladies," and do we dress our children so that they could not play if they would, and are so uncomfortable that they would not if they could?

There are two classes of women to-day who are in great danger, —in danger of spoiling their own lives for all useful, womanly purposes, and in danger of robbing themselves of the power to be or to become such mothers as shall give sons and daughters worthy to be the "bulwarks of the nation." The first class of whom I speak are the women who are in health, and who, therefore, ignore the possibility of sickness; who treat the delicate mechanism of their bodies as so many from links, warranted never to get out of order. The second class are the women who are always ill; who persist, therefore, in building up factitious strength with faise stimulants; who jive on nerve force, if other are the women who are always ill; who persist, therefore, in building up factitious strength with faise stimulants; who live on nerve force, if other strength be gone—that terrible draft on the future which always bankrupts ultimately; who resort to every artifice to regain health except simoly to aid Nature to make her own repairs. These women are guilty of worse than self-destruction. They are murderers of this and of the coming generation. Now, as this cuipaole neglect of the first law of Nature—and I affirm it is just as bad as stated—is the result of negligence, of inattention, of ignorance, only, can we do better through The Home then to set all mothers taiking and thinking about these things?

hese things?
I do not claim to have originated these ideas; I do not claim to have originated these deads, only seek to 'promulgate them. That they are be fore the spublic already, and that a demand fo some means of natural physical culture has alread been made, is evidenced by the supply of such means springing up around us, in the shape o swimming-schools, riding-schools, ladies' gympasiumsel.

swimming schools, riding-schools, ladies' gymnasiums, etc.
Indeed, it seems as if 'a fashion' for physical training was about to be inaugurated. Let it come, by all means. If we get to neaven, what matter by what road? If the ladies of the next century should practice gymnastic exercise, as men do, to-day, and dress as sensibly, as there is a faint prospect they may, i should like to be born into this world again a century from now. Should not you!

How many of The Home ladies know that a most excellent gymnasium for ladies and children is now

How many of The Home ladies know that a most excellent gymnasium for ladies and children is now in active operation in Chicago?

There is such an one, at the Chicago Athenseum, on Dearborn street, between Washington and Randolph. No more fitting place, no better opportunity, could be asked for than this place affords for ladies to make their first attempts to get back to a natural state by natural means.

The Athenseum, as an educational institution, has a deservedly high reputation, and many ladies have used its class-rooms for musical culture, languages, art decoration, etc. Now an opportunity is offered them to add to their mental training instruction in physical culture. The hours for ladies are from 10 to 11:30 daily. Class instruction or private instructions as desired. Terms: ladies are from 10 to 11:30 daily. Class instruction or private instructions as desired. Terms:
\$5 for three months; \$10 per annum. The instructions are given by Prof. Duplossis, who has
long taught the gentlemen there. And in passing,
we may remark that every facility used by the
gentlemen—clubs, dumb-bells, bars, swings, etc.—
is here for ladies also, and a dressing-room has
been added for their special accommodation.
If any lady who reads this desires further information I will giadly give it, if addressed through
The Home; or if any ladies will call at the Athenaum they will receive every attention and explanation from the always courteous Superintendent, as well as an opportunity to examine the gymnasium personally.

THE LAST DAY OF SUMMER. FROM GRANDMA OLDWAYS, CHICAGO.-It gives one a pang to think of it, for, though the sunship is as warm and the flowers as bright as they were month ago, we know that surely and swiftly th beautiful days will speed away, and that blighting frosts will soon sweep from our sight all the fair, sweet things the summer has brought us. No matter how pleasant our homes may be, no mat ter how little cause we may have to dread the reign of stern King Winter and his nipping ways, we cannot but feel sad to see the earth grow brow

matter how pleasant our homes may be, no matter how little cause we may have to dread the reign of stern King Winter and his nipping ways, we cannot but feel sad to see the earth grow brown and bare, and decay seize upon and consume the lovely things with which summer, like a beneficent fairy, had clothed her.

But if we have no cause for dread, there are thousands who have,—bitter, terrible cause. Houseless, moneyless, workless; what can winter bring to them out pinching need, and cold, and hunger? Unfriended mothers with fatherless little children around them, happy and thankful if they can get food to sustain life, and clothing of any sort to protect them from the chill wintry blasts.

Dear friends who have homes and abundance, will you not spare a little to relieve these sufferings? At this season, when you are about changing costumes, there will be many thines you will never use arain.—here a dress-skirt and there a jacket, now a pair of shoes and then some worn stockings,—every one of which would be a treasure to some poor woman who would make of them comfortable garments for heresid or little ones. To one who has never seen the close economy of the thrifty, industrious poor, it borders on the marvellous to note the ingenious turns and twists to which they will resort. All is fish that comes to their net, and out of a garment most people would think utterly hopeless they will fashion a comfortable sait. Mud, these are the thrifty poor. There are hosts of them, but there are also hosts of the other sort. If you give your cast-off clothes to the beggars who come whining to your doors, telling long tales of sickness, etc., you might undoubtedly trace them to the pawnshop, where they are constant visitors, and from thence to the groggery, where their faces are equally familiar. Mr. Truesdell, of the, Chicago Relief and Ald Society, or Mr. O. C. Gibbs, who is even better known as a leader in all public charities, would tell you that to give to such is to increase pauperism and beggary. They are the kind who wi

A CURE FOR SEA-SICKNESS. FROM INQUIRER, CHICAGO. - To Mrs. C. W. P., rand Rapids, Mich.: I have seen many surprising things in The Home before, but nothing quite so unsatisfactory as your "Cure for seasickness." Allow me to repeat it: "When a person first be-gins to feel it coming on, sit or lie down and apply omething to the stomach. I have never know

The advice "sit or lie down" is all very well. The advice "sit or lie down" is all very well, only extremely superflaous, and proves to me that you have never felt it "coming on." But the real cure, the essential part is, "and apply something to the stomach." Now it might be well enough before starting on a sea-voyage to know what kind of a thing is "never known to fail." as some things are more easily obtained than other things, and one in traveling doesn't want to be incumbered by many unnecessary things. Shall it be a not thing or a cold thing, a dry thing or a wet thing, a sweet thing or a sour thing, a live thing or a dead thing, or is the only requisite a "thing or "I don't have a friend who starts in two weeks for Europe, and know of those who are only

ness, and if your infallible sure could be expressed a little more definitely, so that one might feel confident she had not got the wrong thing, you would confer many blessings. I have trued hot compresses, coild compresses (I always its down), bags of salt, hot and coild; have been tightly bound about stomach with dry towels; have had poultices of raw sliced lemons and various other things, unnecessary to mention, for they did no good. So I am especially anxious to have some idea concerning the quality or qualities of your "thing."

READING FOR BOYS. READING FOR BOYS.

FROM NORDOY, BROOKSTON, IND.—I noticed a request some time since for a list of books autable for boys of 10 and 12 years of age. Let me give some that are read by a 12-year-old of my acquaintance: "Swiss Family Robison," "Robinson Crusoe," "Dr. Kane's Arctic Explorations," "Fables of Æsop," Hans Anderson's stories, the series, "Spectacles for Young Eyes," "Ivanhoe," "Parley's History of the United States, "and Tholhelmer's "Ancient and English Histories." He is very fond of "Lady of the Lake" (that is,

Tholheimer's "Ancient and English Histories."
He is very fond of "Lady of the Lake" (that is, when it is read and explained to him).
Where the parents or "big sisters" have the time, I know of no better nor more profitable way of amusing the boys than by reading aloud to them. Try it, and you will be asionished to see the interest they will manifest in it.

They will enjoy "The Hind" and "Æneid" (of course I mean the translations), "Paradise Lost," "Tam O'Shanter," Scott's poetry, and, indeed, it will take too much time and space to mention selections from English and our own poets that can be read to them with profit and interest. Of course it will require a great deal of patience and explanation, but how much better is it to cultivate a taste for good reading in them than to let them acquire a taste for "Oliver Optic," and "Nickel and Dime Novel" reading.

Now, won't some of the ladies notice my request for samples of feather-edge braid trimming? I will return stamps, patterns, thanks, and pay, if they prefer, if they will only heed my request.

WANTS. FROM MRS. Y. M., TUSCOLA.—I would like a good recipe for tomato catsup. One was given last week, but the onions and one or two other ingredients would not be appreciated by some members of my family. Please, somebody, send recipe at

once. I wish some of the ladies who used to give us such valuable ideas in regard to cooking would come to the front again. Plant lore, hired girls, and the like, are well enough, but don't let The Home be given up to that entirely.

Ianthe, Springfield, how can I reach you! I would like some of your patterns. Perhaps I may have something you want, and thus we could make a happy exchange. Shall I write you, care of Home?

FROM BED ROCK, ROCKVILLE, BLACK HILLS, DA KOTA. —I have been a reader of your paper for four years, and am yet, —that is, when I can get it. I always make out to get The Home any way. But it is a week old to you when I receive it. I feel as if is a week old to you when I receive it. I feel as it the day was far away from one paper till the next, and I am not the only one that reads it. We think of getting up a club for the winter and take The TRIBUNEM daily. If there are any ladies that would send me a few flower-seeds pernaps I could send them some ferns in exchange. They grow not fifty feet from my back door. In the next letter I write I will try and make it more interesting to all. This is a mining camp of 400 people, and times are far from peing dull. I should be happy to hear from you all.

FROM AN ANXIOUS YOUNG WIFE, CHICAGO .heard a lady remark that her housekeeping entire cost but \$5 per week. Her family consists of her-self and husband. Now, I would like some of the Home to tell me if two healthy grown people can live comfortably upon that amount? For various reasons my home—two of us—must be run very economically this coming fall and winter, and it economically this coming fall and winter, and if any one can tell me the "bill of fare" at \$5 per week I shall be very glad to know it. I should be pleased if my expenses for the table only, exclusive of rent, coal, washing, etc., could be covered by that sum, and hope that some of the old experienced housekeepers of The Home will give me, through these columns or by letter, their advice and suggestions.

FROM BURR. NEILLSVILLE. - Those who have corresponded with me please notice my address changed. Others may write care of Home. I sent wild cranberries to the following initials:

E. A. J. A. J. L., M. H., J. A. G., W. B. C.,
and to Nevada, Ia. Little Eyes and Questions, I
did not know how to address you, as I could not
send vines through The Home. Send address and
I will wait to you. I will mail to you.

I want a passion vine, lemon verbena aspidistra, schyranthus, astimesia, argentia, azalea, daphne, abnillon, and cuttings or seed of the cobra scandens; will return stamps for the same.

FROM MRS. C. SCHOOL, CHICAGO. -Will any o the kind readers of The Home tell me what to do for my hair, of which I have an abundance, seem ingly healthy, but getting quite gray at the age of 30? I would be glad to hear from any that know whereof they speak. I have been looking for the directions to make camphor-ice, of which Mamie Montague wrote. Was it to be published: If not I would like to have it sent to me and will return healthy, but getting quite gray at the age of

you, kind readers of The Home, a stranger, and I beg your indulgence while I make a request. I have only been a resident of Chicago three m and ever since I came here I have suffered dread-

FROM SUFFERING EVELYN, CHICAGO. -I come to

rion area, fock Island.—Can any Home reac-er inform me of any firm from whom I can obtain holly leaves and barries; also laurel and mistletoe, for winter trimming? Will they retain their fresh-ness if exposed to frost and snow? I have a large quantity of crimson dahlias. Would like to exchange for other varieties.

FROM FLORIST, MILWAUKEE. - Will some one of

The Home tell me where to send for some Florida moss, and what price it sells for? VACATION DAYS. FROM ORLENA, LAKE ZUBICH, ILL.—It seems to me a man might dream his life away in this delight-ful spot, if only the busy thoughts of care would not intrude with their ever varying suggestions of moments idly spent. It tells the tale of privations endured in the busy turmoil of the dusty city to see the utter abandon with which men-precise and secate in the counting-room or office, perhaps-yield themselves up to the influence of the scenery and its accompanying surroundings, and become children of an immense growth. And no wonder that they leave behind them all signs and tokens of care, and arm themselves with the joy and hilarity of youth, for above, around, and beneath them is one continual scene of gayety and enjoyment. Above, the music of the leaves, softly whispering their eternal anthems of braise as the breeze, attuned to the meeds of glory, caresses and toys with their emerald brightness. Around, the happy, gleeful chorus of the birds, the chirp of the cricket, and the steady rasoing nuste of a myriad of unseen insects. Beneath them the soft, mossy carpet of green,—thuy spears of grass hoisting their heads in gay defiance like some stubborn thing of life, though trodden down again and again by the sacrilegious foot of man. The view which is spread out before me as I sit perched upon the topmost knoll of the steep, wooded bluff that surrounds the lake, with its shielding presence, as a fond mother woold clasp her darling babe within her protecting embrace, is one calculated to inspire the utmost ardor of admiration within a heart the least susceptible to Nature's deligiats. Before me, charmingly set in a framework of brave old oaks, with their swaying boughs and rasthing for away toward the setting sun, lies the beautiful glassy surface of the lake, its gentle ripples flashing in the sunlights like myriads of sparkling, dancing gens. Just this side of where the glinting, tossing ripples cease taeir gambols, a flock of wild ducks are floating majestically hither and thirther, unmindful of the hunting and fishing party just arrived from the days, crowded thoroughfares of the city, ben to an athorough enjoyment of the delights nestling so peacefully out here among the bright, emeral-tinted hills.

The ride from the depot through the beautiful rolling country peculiar to Lake County hought and they are a buoyant burty indeed. I have been trolling across the lake, with but little success, making up for the deficiency in game by the exciting pleasure of zathering water-lilies, and transporting their beautiful waxen forms from their tossing, rippling, swaying home to the large, all young soft abeautiful waxen forms from the and hilarity of youth, for above, around, and h neath them is one continual scene of gayety and enjoyment. Above, the music of the leaves, softly

of duty. What an oasis in the desert of smoke and

HINTS FOR HOUSEKEEPERS. HINTS FOR HOUSEREEFERS.

OFFICE OF THE NEW YORK COOKING SCHOOL, 35

EAST SEVENTHERTH STREET (UNION SQUARE).—Gen.

John Eaton, Commissioner of Education—Dean
Str.: I venture to ask your help in an important
educational matter of general public interest, and educational matter of general public interest, and trust you will afford me such assistance as lies in your power. I have been, as you are aware, engaged for the past four years in the training of young women and girls in domestic economy, numbering among my pupils many ladies of our wealthiest families. The results of this instruction have so successfully covered the local field of cooking in the Northeastern States that I am in receipt of many communications urging me to adapt some of my special methods to the Southern and Western portions of our country. In consequence of marked social changes attendant on the Civil War, a radical alteration is taking place in quence of marked social changes attendant on the Civil War, a radical alteration is taking place in this domestic department. In doing this work I desire to combine certain rudimentary economical principles with the culinary excellence of local dishes. In order to proceed intelligently I must depend largely on the kindness of persons best informed in regard to the opportunities for organizing cooking-schools, and upon those prepared to furnish the information in regard to the specialties of the diefary.

of the dictary.

In connection with this subject I venture to apply to you. Will you please aid me in communicating with these persons in order that I may ask for information in regard to the desirableness of establishing cooking-schools, and, second, that I may ask them for information touching the following points:

may ask them for into the manual transfer and in points:

1. Definite lists of the principal foods in local use, and their average market prices.

2. Accurate recipes for the preparation of such materials in popular dishes.

3. Recipes for favorite local dishes and their names.

ames.

4. General information bearing on the subject.

I shall consider such information of the greatest value to me in the preparation of the work I propose to issue, not for the use of families only, but also for the guidance of instructors in cooking in different parts of the country. With assurances of high esteem, I am, respectfully yours,

Superintendent New York Cooking School.

CALL FROM THE CLUB SECRE-TARY.
FROM OBLENA, CHICAGO.—In behalf of the

Friends, those of you who have contributed to the fund which has been slowly accumulating for the purpose of founding a Home for Workingwomen, we ask you to consider the matter of the urgent needs of the South, and empower us, durantees the authority to send urgent needs of the South, and empower as, daring the coming week, with the anthority to send some of our funds to the assistance of tiose poor unfortunates who are stricken down with the terrible disease that may give us a call in the near future. During the next week I wish to hear from every member who has helped to swell the fund, and as many m-re as feel disposed to send us contributions for that object. The officers are willing to make the sacrifice, and trust to the future for the opening of the Home they have been working to establish. Of the funds now on hand we will contribute \$100 to their immediate wants, and \$100 more if the scourge continues and the contributions fall short of giving them relief. Of the funds on hand we wish to appropriate this, and all contributions received from our kind-hearted friends for that purpose hereafter shall be forwarded and the receipt acknowledged. During the next week or two I am in hopes to receive donations to our yellow-fever fund, and hear from the members in regard to our offer, whether satisfactory or not. Address Mrs. O. S. Mattison, No. 60 West Lake street, Chicago, Ill., by lettere only, as I shall be engaged away from home.

A CHUM.

PROM NIHIL, CHICAGO:
Now, to the fair young maiden who for a chum doth
who to a lady recuments doth decidedly incline,—
I offer up my acrylees. If it yet be not too late;
Send in my testimonials, and seek to know my fate.

Shall I give you full particulars of my age and of my Tell the type of my complexion and the color of my eyes?
Or, rather, do you wish to know the treasure of my And of the rich and hidden gems in seeking there you'll find?

In helebt, I'm only medium, and rather dark than My eyes are like the ravens, and the color of my bair. My features are quite classic, much like my education. My manners, most agreeable, as is my occupation. Of true, congenial fellowship, like tyou I've long de-

But hope in your companionship to find my loss re-paired.

Now, if you'll take me for your chum, I'll be your brave defender;

For, sad to hear, more end to tell, I'm of the tether gender. PLANTS AND FLOWERS. PLANTS AND FLOWERS.

FROM SWEET MARK, CHICAGO.—I have seen invitations for old contributors of The Home to come back and shed abroad their light again, and in response I come.—not so much for having contributed anything myself as for reading what others have written. I have read through all the recipes as they appeared, and when it became the fashion to write for the good and edification of others I wrote an essay which took me weeks to preto write for the good and coincain of others i wrote an essay which took me weeks to prepare, but the conductor accidentally(?) consigned it to oblivion. So it is not so much my fault that I am not an ancient and lengthy contributor, for that experience discouraged measurements, the state of the state o

FROM DILLA, ROCKPROD, ILL -I would thank all and each of the kind friends who so kindly inter ested themselves in my behalf, and answered my many questions. Some have been weighed, and found-not wanting; and now I am come with more, for they will accumulate. It seems, from all the talk bestowed on plants, that nothing re-mains to be told; yet I am puzzled. Will it do to mains to be told; yet I am puzzled. Will it do to keep amaryllis-bulbs in the cellar during winter, and plant in the spring? Are foliage plants treated the same as geraniums? Did any of you ever fry taking geraniums that have been in the cellar two or three months, soaking the roots, and planting in pots in the house in witter? If so, what results? Do they blossom quickly and freely?

Will some one write a letter on the different uses of the verbs to lie and to lay? A good book for the girls to read is "Sights and Insights," by Mrs. Whitney, it gives so many starting-points of what to read next. Some hints as to the pretitest ways to furnish a small house, the colors that do harmonize, and are much used, would be gludly received and thankfully looked to.

FROM RENNIE, BOX 17, HINSDALE, ILL. -Some one asked for instructions regarding verbena cuttings. Take good soil, to which add two-thirds sand, and make up a little bed three inches deep with it, in a shady portion of the garden. In this bed place your cuttings; keep them just reason-ably wet; then, when soaked, pot off in small pots, shade a day or two, and take into the house for winter before ares are made; watch green-sly and anidew.

Calla Lity. I personally know at least three Home readers who have succeeded in growing primroses from seeds. They have no greenhouses, and are amateurs. It only requires patience and care.

are. Last spring there was a great demand for Scotch gowan. I have succeeded in getting a few seeds for disposal. Who speaks first?

The oxalis bulbs are going fast; let those who desire them write at once.

Notes on hyacinth next week.

FROM LITTLE SISTER, LACON, -So many people are in error about the night-blooming cereas that I would like to state a few facts concerning it. The night-blooming cereus is a cactus, a native f Mexico, and is noted for its large, beautiful white flowers, which are sometimes nearly a foot in diameter. The flower begins to unfold early in the evening, and closes up near morning. Here the flower has no fragrance, but in its native clime the aft is loaded with a rich perfume. The plant blooms when it is three years old, and blooms every year after that. Our plant was three years old last spring. It had five ouds, but the plant seemed too young to sustain so many, and only Will some kind lady send me the patterns of the

Will some kind lady senu me me process, as the 'Home menagerie?'
I have nothing more to say about corsets, as the poor ladies are so tired of the subject, and then it loes no good to talk to them, as they would wear their corsets if they knew it would kill them. On the whole, I feel very well satisfied to quit, as so many have written so sensibly on the subject. FROM INTERESTED, WESTERN SPRINGS, ILL.--In

From Interested, Western Springs, Ill.—In reading the last Home I noticed Calla Lily, of Englewood, says "she doen't believe the amateur florist is born who can grow primroses from seed without the sid of a greenhouse." Now, I am an amateur florist, have only had houseplants a few years successfully, have no greenliones but a large bay window, and this summer I have a lot of the healthiest primroses I ever saw that I grew from seed planted, as Feru-Leaf said, in furrows. I have been a constant reader of The Home for more than two years, and belong to the "Crub," though I have never attended but one meeting. I enjoy all that is said about plants, but do wish some of the old favorsie writers would come back.

FROM A. K. KING, MATTESON, ILL. - Rep-

return, or will send you gladiolus and Franklily bulb. By the way, I have a number of gladiolus and French lily bulbs; also Canterby bell seed, white, blue, and tinted (mixed), whise liwill exchange with any of The Home friends other bulbs or seed. Will some one please tell as how to treat the Cuoan lily? I have had mine ore one year, and it never blossoms; neither does a seem to grow.

EXCHANGES. HAVE A NI

BOX 18, CAYURA, Livingston, III.

WOULD LIKE TO EXCHANGE "PAPA, STAY
Home, I'm Motherless Now." by Will S. Hen"I am Tired, Marma, Tired." by M. C. Thayer as
"Where the Little Feet are Waiting," or the "Golden
Stair," by J. P. Webster, all nearly new, for "The
Polka" in the Lane, "and "Black RePolka" in the Lane, "and "Black Regerandum, have nearly all so would exchange sibus
gerandum, have nearly all so would exchange sibus
gerandum, by the property of the property of the property
ulbs, for double-white gerandum, or red amaryla
dress pattern with V front and back, and pattern of
waist and drawers combined which I would like to create you.

Lane for waist and skirt combined, and a astri unit
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LAS ANYBODY ANYB

change for waits and skirt combined, and a kirt wideep yoke,
deep yoke,

I as any BODY ANYTHING TO EXCHANGE FOR
a flute? I also have the following pieces of was
music to exchange: "Sweet Generate Beile also
house." "Diriting Along," "Belle Mahone's Repsy.
"Please Give Me a Penny," "When You and Wer
Young, Maggie," Rock Me to Sieep, and Wer
Young, Maggie," Rock Me to Sieep, and Wer
Cold World, "Write Me a Letter from the toway Down Upon the Swanee River," for white
should like any relees arranged for guilar, and "Wa
are the Wild Waves Saving," "I Cannot sing the O
Songs," "We d Better Bide a Wee, "Fire O'Clock WOULD LIKE TO OBTAIN THE PULLOWING

Department, Chicago Tribune.

I WOULD LIKE TO OBTAIN THE FULLOWISO pleces of music: Variations on! Nearer, My God, in The Control of the Cont Address BOX 344, Fairia, in:

Will EXCHANGE "BRING BACK THE OL

as of Old," "I Saw My Love in Dreams," "in

as of Old," "I Saw My Love in Dreams," and may

other popular pieces of good music, for any songs is

side Libraries, etc., in exchange for works of an

once. Address W. C. B., Box 111, Baldwin, Wia.

WISH TO EXCHANGE A VERY HANDSOM fret-sawed clock-case, of polished walaut or hall worth \$3, for a bird and cage. Address Bux \$83, \$150 more, 181. HAVE PATTERNS OF LADIES PRINCES
Costume (issued by Butterick in June) and girl
polonaise (for a girl 8 years old); would exchange for
fancy work, pictures, or patterns. Address Mrs. 5.
Lock-Box 2044, Denver, Col. I HAVE THE FOLLOWING ARTICLES I WISH I HAVE THE FOLLOWING ARTICLES I WISH to exchange: Shadow pictures of flower grit, Lincoln, Ecce Houno, and Madouns; a beautiful window transparency représenting a cross with fay ransing over; patterns of holders for cigars, scissors, fan, hair, letters, and scrans; ottoman, pincubion, comb-case, watch-pocket, bird, elephant, dove, Cupid, cross and crows: pattern of Garde Francaise frock, from pearson's Magazine, Seotember number, for girl from 5 to 6 years of age; wraupper and aron patterns. I have a few odd numbers of musical magazines which with the dispose of. I will also have flower seed in a shed time. I would like in exchange for my articles sovial by good standard authors. I particularly with "be-culiar," "True as Stee," "Guy Mannering." An American Company of the company of the conditions." "Guy Mannering." An American Company of the company

J WOULD LIKE TO EXCHANGE HE FOLLO ing music: Vocal: "Vital Spark of Have Flame" (Pope's ceiebrated ode) and the "More Hyun." The Watchward of Old England" (on what worn). "Pull Away! Pull Away! " (a celera-gice). "The Two Locks of Hair" (poetry bright low, music by Balfe). "Volunteers Marchay bright nusie by Baife, "Volunteer's Marching and he passes, "To All You Ledies in a glee, "Oid Bailand Ring Like glee, "In a second of the glee, "To a sparking Billion," The Sparking Billion, "The Beneuber Me," 'Fedelia Valas, "In a Remember Me," 'Fedelia Valas, "In a Waltz," "Album Leaf," "Wen You as 'Young," (song), "God Bless the Friend W. "Onymn), I also have a book of instrument an anned the "Stray Flowers from the last, "containing affects, pieces, nearly new second oxchange it for a book of Scotch song, with mere for the one called the "Gem of Scottish stags."

THE SUMMER.

The beautiful Summer is almost done.

How long it seemed when the noontide sun
Of jubilant June streamed clear and high
Through the vast expanse of cerulean sky!
The fair fields smiled in their vivid green;
The rivulet snarkled and danced between
Its emerald edges, with merry song;
And I said, "Oh! the Summer is blithe and long;"

The beautiful Summer is almost gone.

It seemed not so when July came on;
When the sun with a hightened spleader shear!
When the rivulet hummed in a drowsy tone;
When blade and bud fast waxed complete
Neath the brilliant beams and the fost ring heat;
When the grain-fields teemed with a mighty through
And I said, "On! the Summer is bright and long."

The beautiful-Summer is almost o'er,
The rivulet sleeps, and it sings no more;
The heart of the Universe pulses strong
Through the hidden arteries, great and lang;
The ripened seeds in their cells expand;
The golden grain waits the harvest-hand,
'Neath the glowing gleams of the August sun:
And I sigh, 'Oh! the Summer is almost done!

Summers of life, how ye come and go!
But whence or whither, what mortal may know!
For ye fice away as the shadows pass
With a silent gide o'er the growing grass!
Ye burn in the vigor of manhood's prime;
Ye burn with an energy sublime;
But ye wane, and ye darken, and your warmth And the Winter-the Winter-comes surely on!

O glorious centre of living flame!
O radiant source whence existence came!
Withdraw not thy lustre of loving light,
Lest I shudder and perish in chill and night!
Let my spirit within thine effulgence doat,
Upborne aloft to thy spheres remote!
Let it poise and soor through realms of day,
Unshadowed, unshrinking, away—away!
M. E. HARROL.

Oshkosh, Wis., August. 1878. Playing upon Popular Credulity.

A trial has just resulted at Riazan, Russia, in the condemnation of the accused persons to transportation into Siberia. A band of five-consisting of an old woman named Tchoubard and her two daughters, a retired trumpelar named Vripalef, and a peasant named Anosocouspired to play upon popular credulity. The three women took a house, in which they fitted up several rooms for prayer,—covering the vals with holy images and other articles, which, as they asserted, had been brought from Jeruslem, Kieff, and various places of pilgrimar. The people who flockd to these rooms were only admitted upon payment of a good round an and the three women earned a great reputation for piety by their devout exterior. They the took Vrapief and Anosof to lodge with them and the latter went about the country celebrating their praise, while Anosof pretended to be endowed with the gift of prophecy. Anosof prayed his part so well that his confederate were enabled to collect a large sum of most for building a couvent and a nospital,—one their first victims belog a nun. Their doings a last attracted the attention of the police, and the course of the trial more than eighty with nesses were called to prove the charges. The so strong was the general belief in their sancing that the evudence, conclusive as it was, failed to convince many, and they are looked upon martyrs. Playing upon Popular Credulity.

martyrs. There was a Nibilist riot on the 9th lost.
Odessa, Russia. Tracts insmical to the Government, to priests, and to capitalists, had becirculated, and it was found that they was recorded by a house occurred by an accounted by an accounted by a process.

ment, to priests, and to capitalists, had circulated, and it was found that they exprinted in a house occupied by students. Troops surrounded the building, and the students freed from the windows, killing four awounding several others. The house was tered, and three men and three young women who appeared to be lealers, were arrested that the students, knowless, was condemned death, another to cight years of imprisons with hard labor, and the other to four fer the conditions of the prips were sentenced to three vexile in Siberia, and one to twenty-one interest.

ROUND THE

At the Universal the French tropo

The British Se Porcelain, ar

The Influence of Fr on English factu

Minton-The Royal wood-W

The Willow Pattern of Our Two Thousand Glass J

PARIS, Aug. 10.-Amo rchasers of porcelain in B National Manufactor this alone it will be rea the ceramic art is making sevres was the model. imitator. Minton's peo day that among their above two or three Free told me the same story a Works, and at the sple Webb, the glass-makers ascertain how much the assertions of exhibit delusive mental obliqu curacies," especially in press; but, on the whole, ake this as a fact: The nearly freed themselves fr offuence of their Cont of teachers; and English SUPERIOR TO ALL BUT

able in the productions o Works Company, Worce haps, the most perfect of i nitations of Oriental war agreeable Orientalism, th definable something that takably as English. It is anything more beautiful a specimens of "Ivory" po sufficiently describes it. It of the finest ivory. Very ! plied,—at most a few fancif in raised gold,—just enou dazzling purity of the g Company also exhibits examples of perforated uncolored, small teapot and a cup they call jeweled porc counterfeiting turquoises ity. So fine is the work the two months to finish a that the cost of a turquois beyond the reach of all bu American lady has bought

saucer for TRIPLING SU She has begged that her na cret, so we will not denou band and friends. He band and friends. He interesting case of case of case of cases of the interesting the manufacture sixteenth century, are also On one side of the first vase busily occupied. On the of the second vise is devoted of the manufacture. On the case, and the other is resertion of the pottery-painted ion a fine vase, white a mulberries and mulberry. aulberries and mulber of both fruit and fol exactly true to Nat exactly true to Nature, a early autumn. Each leaf the moist clay, colored, and separately. If one reme difficulties have to be coped exact tints recuired for cerbeauty and value of this vapreciated. It must notice that it is not be considered to the second of the color of the c apply green or blue to the together changed in the fur the glorious hue known as black when it goes into the black when it goes into the effect of gilt, you begin inky brown. This changes being submitted to heat and burnishing does the result of the submitted to heat and burnishing does the result of the submitted for the submitted submitted in the submitted submitted in the submitted submitted in the submitted submitted

and white, in the pate-ser white-paste subjects applie perfectly dazzling. Sevres dark-blue and gilt Minton widesign and purity of materia is given to this pate-sur-off is applied to vases, to also to panel-decoration graceful use is made of plaques and art-tiles. Ge has a black ground, and the affects the classic shape, nymphs of lovely form and Grecian warriors with the and the air of heroes. One I saw represents a beautiful

Greeian warriors with the and the air of heroes. Ou I saw represents a beautiful anguidly succumbing to mischievous Cupid is rid As usual, a distinctive featon's display is the Majo name is more chiefly assoc from the old Palissy ware, tation, has considerable you may find by inquiring vases or a statuette.

Just opposite Minton's at A. B. Daniell & Son, of I porcelain and glass. They attention to the various china, so fashionable at proceeding the control of our youth is the foundamearly all the blue orders low? I you would hardly reself if you knew how they days with new-fangled gwas a time when plate meant a plate a matter of two mutantum, and willow-plat. Two, or even three, dollars much now for a cup or a side sure, the material has a linstead of the commondance thave the most delicate porcand Heaven knows what be "Willow" is a favorite of miration as much as mortious rivals. So, long mas

miration as much as tions rivals. So, long The mere look of the f oossible trees makes one a why William Ewart Gladst When he eats his bread and plats, he forgets all about Eastern Question, and the he writes no pamphlets, an bills.

Messrs Daniell exhibit "blue,"—among them a di Worcester" or "Queen Worcester" or "Queen porcelain, extremely tast rageously dear as prices ge antly relieved by inlaid gold cups are let into deep holto that the danger of break ished. All this ware is he respect Daniell's exhibit dits neighbors. It has a sit or moderately-priced falen folk with limited meomes ring to ruin themselves, and be no discredit to the ta The same makers have an it the inlaid."

"HENRI IL" F
imitated from the ware whi
about the Sixteenth Centur
beauty, Dana of Politiers, w
of this porcelain. Indeed,
in the British section have I
sted, for the most part, fre
mausion she once inhabited
exhibited by Messrs. Danie
especially the "thread" else

ill send you gladiolus and French y the way, I have a finisher of French lily bulbs; also Canterbury te, blue, and tinted (mixed), which with any of The Home friends for seed. Will some one please tell me he Cupan lily? I have had mind offer it never blossoms; neither does it

EXCHANGES. EXCHANGES.

NUMBER OF PATTERNS THAT I to exchange for slips of plants, bulos, or the patterns are two polonaises, two patterns are two polonaises, two patterns are two polonaises, two was properly to the property of the property of the property of the patterns and breaket. Will Rende a some aweet-william seeds? All the above the pring have done a queen, of Pekin, forrouten her promise and any three patterns for a slip of red so or good climbing rose. Any one wisher can send direct to JESSIE LOGAN, Livingston, Ill.

Livingston, III.

KE TO EXCHANGE "PAPA, STAT
in Motheriess Now "by Will S. Hayrsamma, Tired." by M. C. Thayer, nat
title Feet are Waiting, or the "folder,
Webster, all nearly new, for "The
Gauin by the Laan," and "Black Key
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DPY ANYTHING TO EXCHANGE FOR also have the following places of vocations: "Sweet Genevieve," "Belle Ming Along," Belle Mahone's Reply-wise a Fenny," When You and I Wester Stock Me to Sleep, Mother," ale Old Camp Ground," "Out in the "Write Me a Letter from Home," bon the Swanee River," for which, to decess arranged for guilar, and "Whe aves Saving," "I Cannot Sing the Old Letter Bilde a Wee, "Five O'Clock in Address JOAN OF ARO, care of Home Metago I rithune. LE TO OBTAIN THE FOLLOWING to: Variations on!" Nearer, My God, to

Paris, 18.

ANGE "BRING BACK THE OLD Cambot Sing the Old Songs." "Just Saw My Love in Dreams." and many sees of good music, for any songs or other favorites. Good books, Lakette., is exchange for worky of square. C. B., Box 111, Baldwin, Wis. EXCHANGE A VERY HANDSO! lock case, of polished walnut or hol bird and cage. Address Box 563, Sy

becures or patterns. Address Mrs. 8., Denver. Col.

FOLLOWING ARTICLES I WISH

E Shadow pictures of fower girl, Linno, and Madonna; of the little window
performance of the little window
performance of the little window
of holders for cigars, scissors, fan, naive
of holders for cigars, scissors, fan, naive
of darde Francaise frock, from PeierSeptember number, for girl from 5

re: wraoper and apron patterns. I have
bers of musical magazines which I wish
livel is have flower seed in a short
like in exchange for my articles novels
for authors. I particularly wish "Pesas Steel," 'Klia," by Lamb; 'Wesas Steel," 'Klia," by Lamb; 'Wesas Steel, 'Whit, "De Lamb; 'Wehow," 'Guy Mannering," "An Ameri4," by Trafron; 'What Can She Do,
"My,' by E. F. Roe. I would like a few
y work such as a new style tidy, tofler
of for sofs cashion. Do not seed me patgir, as I have a supply. Ladles writing
lion what patterns they wish. Address
ERNS, Lock Box 44. Oregon. III.

KE TO EXCHANGE THE FOLLOW-

THE SUMMER.

I Summer is almost done.
seemed when the noontide sun
une streamed clear and high
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s smiled in their vivid green;
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Oh! the Summer is blithe and long!

I Summer is almost gone.

tso when July came on;
a with a hightened splendor shone;
ulet hummed in a drowsy tone;
and bud fast waxed complete
illiant beams and the fost ring heat;
in-fields teemed with a mighty throng;
Oh: the Summer is bright and long! Summer is almost o'er, teeps, and it sings no more; the Universe pulses strong hidden arteries, great and long; seeds in their cells expand; rain waits the harvest-hand, owing gleams of the August sun: Oh! the Summer is almost done!

iffe, how ye come and go!

or whither, what mortal may know?

vay as the shadows pass
gide o'er the growing grass!

e vigor of manhood's prime;
and ye darken, and your warmth is

ntre of living flame!

free whence existence came!

thy lustre of loving light,

wand perish in chill and night!

within thine effulgence float,

to thy spheres remote!

nd soar through realms of day,

unshrinking, away—away!

M. E. HARNOX.

senartely. If one remembers what infinite difficulties have to be coped with in getting the crust tints required for ceramic decoration, the beauty and value of this vase will be better appreciated. It must not be supposed that, to obtain a green or a blue shade, it suffices to suply green or blue to the vase. Colors are altogether changed in the furnace. For instance, the glorious hue known as royal blue is almost black when it goes into the oven. To get the effect of gilt, you begin by a shade of dark, laky brown. This changes to a dead vold after being submitted to heat for a certain time: and burnishing does the rest.

SO FAR AS COLOR IS CONCERNED, anothing could well surpass the porcelain exhibited by Messrs. Minton, who occupy a conspicuous and honorable place in the British section. Their modern dinner-services in turquoise-blue and white, in the pate-sur-pate style (that is, white-paste subjects applied on blue paste), are perfectly dazzling. Sevres is outdone by the dark-blue and gilt Minton ware, both in beauty of design and purity of material. Great prominence is given to this pate-sur-pate porcelain by the lintons and several other English exhibitors. It is applied to vases, to plates, to cups, and also to panel-decoration. A particularly suceful use is made of it in the artistic plaques and art-tiles. Generally the plaque has a black ground, and the decoration in white affects the classic shape,—figures of dancing symbhs of lovely form and scanty drapery, or Greeian warriors with the grace of demi-gods and the air of heroes. One of the best plaques I saw represents a beautiful nude female figure, languidly succumbing to the shafts wherewith mischevous Cupid is riddling her soft bosom. As usual, a distinctive feature of Messrs. Minton's display is the Majolica, with which their name is more chiefly associated. It is imitated from the old Palissy ware, and, though an imitation, has considerable value of its own, as you may find by inquiring the cost of a pair of vases or a statuette.

Just opposite M Wis., August. 1878. wis., August. 1878.

Ing upon Popular Credulity.

It just resulted at Riazan, Russia, in mation of the accused persons to minto Siberia. A band of five—an old woman named Tchoubarel daughters, a retired trumpeter dief, and a peasant named Anosof—play upon ropular credulity. The took a house, in which they fitted took a popular credulity. The took a house, in which they fitted took a payment of a good round sum, a women earned a great reputation their devout exterior. They them and Anosof to lodge with them; or went about the country celebration, while Anosof pretended to be the gift of prophecy. Anosof, it is not the trial more than control of time belog a nun. Their doings at the attention of the police, and in the trial more than eighty wiffulled to prove the charges. Yet a the general belief in their sanctity ience, conclusive as it was, failed to iny, and they are looked upon as

he writes no pamphlets, and pays no glaziers' bitls.

Messra. Daniell exhibit other specimens of "bite."—among them a dainty service of "Old Worcester" or "Queen Charlotte" pattern porcelain, extremely tasteful, and not outrazeonaly dear as prices go. The blue is pleasantly relieved by inlaid gold fern-leaves, and the cupe are let into deep hollows in the saucers, so that the danger of breakage is greatly diminished. All this ware is hand-painted. In one respect Daniell's exhibit differs from many of its neighbors. It has a small corner set apart for moderately-priced faience, such as ordinary folk with limited incomes may nee without having to ruin themselves, and yet good enough to be no discredit to the tables of the wealthy. The same makers have an interesting display of the inlaid. shillst Riot in Odessa.

a Nibilst riot on the 9th inst. in its. Tracts inimical to the Governments, and to capitalists, had been in it was found that they were a house occupied by students, and the surrom the windows, killing four and everal others. The house was enset on the capitalists, was condemned to be leaders, were arrested, Kowalski, was condemned to rio eight years of imprisonment bor, and the other to four years irls were sentenced to three years.

"HENRI II." PAIENCE,
imitated from the ware which was so popular
about the Sixteenth Century. The too famous
beauty, Dama of Poitters, was a great admirer
of this porcelain. Indeed, the specimens allown
in the British section have been copied or imitated, for the most part, from examples in the
mansion she once inhabited. Some of the glass
exhibited by Messrs. Daniell is rather taking,
eliberially the "thread" plass, which is wonderfailty light and graceful, and relatively inex-

pensive. From a little distance it has a silvery look, which is not the least of its attractions.

Of the fifty or sixty exhibitors of glass, porcelain, and earthenware, representing Great Britain, the only others it is perhaps necessary to mention particularly are Messrs. Doulton, of Lambeth; Messrs. Webedgwood; and, finally, Messirs. Thomas Webb & Son, of Stourbridge and London.

The Wedgwoods do not confine their efforts to the production of the admirable blue (or gray) At the Universal Exposition in

ROUND THE WORLD.

the French Me-

tropolis.

The British Section --- Pottery,

Porcelain, and Glass-

The Influence of France and Japan on English Art-Manu-

factures.

Minton-The Royal Porcelain Works-

Doulton - Daniell - Wedg-

wood-Webb.

The Willow Pattern of Our Childhood Redivivus-

Two Thousand Dollars for a

Glass Jug.

Special Correspondence of The Tribune,

Paris, Aug. 10.—Among the most important purchasers of porcelain in the British section is the National Manufactory of Sevres. From this alone it will be readily seen what progress

sevres was the model. Now, it has become the

imitator. Minton's people assured me yester-day that among their 1,800 hands they had not

above two or three French designers. They told me the same story at the Royal Porcelain

Works, and at the splendid exhibit of Messrs.

them into a great number of "inac-curacies," especially in their dealings with the press; but, on the whole, it is tolerably safe to take this as a fact: The English ceramists have

nearly freed themselves from the overwhelming influence of their Continental models. They have passed from the state of learners to that of teachers: and English porcelain is probably,

SUPERIOR TO ALL BUT THE JAPANESE.

The influence of the Japanese is most remarkable in the productions of the Royal Porcelain

Works Company, Worcester, whose display is, perhaps, the most perfect of its kind in the Exhibi-

tion. There is, however, nothing slavish in their imitations of Oriental ware. While affecting an

sufficiently describes it. It is of the exact color of the finest ivory. Very little decoration is ap-

is raised gold,—just enough to set off the dazzing purity of the ground. The Royal Company also exhibits a number of examples of perforated china, colored and uncolored, and two specimens—

they call jeweled porcelain. The cup and

counterfeiting turquoises with the utmost fidelity. So fine is the work that it takes the maker

two months to finish a single piece of this ceramic jewelry. You may imagine after this

Lambeth: Messrs. Wedgwood; and, finally, Messrs. Thomas Webb & Son, of Stourbridge and London.

The Wedgwools do not confine their efforts to the production of the admirable blue (or gray) ware, with the white came of gures, by which they have been known since the days of their great ancestor, Josiah. Besides examples of this, and a fine facsimile of the celebrated Portland Vase, they exhibit a handsome cabinet decorated with jasper plaques, illustrative of Chancerian subjects; a chinney-piece and panied superstructure decorated with plaques and vases painted under claze on colored bodies; and various painted plates of different sorts,—none of them wanting in beauty.

THE DOULTON WARE

THE DOULTON WARE

THE DOULTON WARE

THE DOULTON WARE

The Doulton of the success it has had since its introduction in London would be satisfying that left out of sight the rage for medievalism in furniture which preceded and has since been contemporary with it. The Doulton stoneware is the almost necessary complement of the oddly-fashioned cabinets and sideboards that fill the West-End dining-rooms, and I incline to think that the medieval furniture is a necessary condition of the adoption of Doniton ware. It is certainly highly artistic; its endless variety of design (no two pieces are alike), and its quaint, severe tones, commend it to many people; but it is not suited to modern interiors. The exhibit is scattered over several parts of the section. Just outside the "Doulton House" in the Bue des Nations is one of the principal specimens of the ware shown,—a fountain some six feet high and as many in diameter, in spiral form, representing twenty-two subjects relating to water. In another place are four panels in terra-cotta, decorated with stoneware pictures illustrative of the Scriptures. Lastly, there is the exhibit proper, in Class 20, where you can see an interesting twenty-two subjects relating to water. In another place are four panels in terra-cotta, decorated with stoneward place for the road. A RTISTIC GLASS-MAKING had

Words, and it the spientid exhibit of Messrs.
Webb, the glass-makers. It is very hard to
ascertain how much is gospel-truth in
the assertions of exhibitors. They have a
delurive mental obliquity that betrays imitations of Oriental ware. White anecting an agreeable Orientalism, they preserve a certain indefinable something that stamps them unmistakably as English. It is impossible to imagine anything more beautiful and simple than the specimens of "Ivory" porcelain which adorn their show-case. The name of this ware very

sidered as a mere ornament, surely it should have been a vase rather than a jug. What aimless

FRITTERING AWAY OF TALENT!

There are hundreds of similar things exposed to view in the British section, but this is perhaps the most extreme instance findable. It is a perversion of Art to produce such articles. The more beautiful and difficult the work, the greater is the reason for regret. By no affectation of eccentricity could one persuade the world that one preferred a glass decanter to a Sevres vase,—which can be had for half the cost, and with ten times the beauty. A "bull in a chinashop" used to be an effective figure of speech. It is time we altered it to "a bull in a glasswarehouse." You positively dread to approach the counter after reading the prices marked on some of Webb's merchandise.

**Messrs. Webb & Son, by-the-by, are the inventors of that pretty iridescent glass. Some appear to imagine it came from Bohemia. This is a mistake. Since its invention most European makers have imitated it more or less happily; but, as I have already stated, the credit of the discovery is due to the English house. It is pleasing enough for small objects,—inkstands, flower-holders, and the like. They employ it for chandeliers very largely, too; but, for my part, I consider it far inferior for the purpose to both the ordinary cut-crystal and the colored Venetian glass. that the cost of a turquoise tea-service puts it beyond the reach of all but millionaires. An American lady has bought the one cup and

American lady has bought the one cup and saucer for THE TRIPLING SUM OF \$300.

She has begged that her name may be kept secret, so we will not denounce her to her husband and friends. Hers is a peculiarly interesting case of china mania. A pair of vases, with sculptured decoration illustrating the manufacture of pottery in the sixteenth century, are also worth remarking. On one side of the first vase you see the potter busily occupied. On the other is the modeler. The second vase is devoted to the later stages of the manufacture. One shows us the furuce, and the other is reserved for a representation of the pottery-painter. I may also mension a fine vase, white ground adorned by subservices and mulberry-laves. The colors of both fruit and foliage, and the shape, are exactly true to Nature, as she appears in the early autumn. Each leaf has to be cut out of the moist clay, colored, and applied to the vase stearately. If one remembers what infinite difficulties have to be coped with in getting the creat interceutre of cerements and walue of this vase will be better appreciated. It must not be supposed that, to wittin a green or a blue shade, it suffices to Venetian glass.

SALVIATI

made a grand stir in art-circles when he rediscovered the secret of the long-lost Venetian manufacture. His exhibit in the Italian Court serves to remind us of the man we owe the lovely, fragile ware to. There was some danger of our forgetting it. Like most inventors, Salviati had his ideas stolen or copied directly its imporhad his ideas stolen or copied directly its impor-tance became apparent. Venetian glass is now made by several firms, both in Italy and En-gland. The Italians still admit the superiority of Salvisti: but Salviati bas had to acknowledge the superiority of his English emulators, of whom Webb & Son, and James Green & Neothew, of London, are the most remarkable. The dif-ference is, however, chiefly in the quality of the materials employed. Salviati's glass is as ele-gant and tastefully designed as Webb's, and far more fauciful.

NIRVANA.

Above this dreary vale of tears
I see Nirvana shine.
Cheer up, my Soul! Ere many years
Nirvana shall be thine.

I see its crystal spires glow
In brilliancy afar;
Above the sable clouds of wo
Nirvana's glories are.

I loathe my Sonl's material bands— I wish this life were o'er, So I could rest with folded hands Forever, ever more:

Nirvana! blessed place of rest!
My spirit longs for thee,
E'en as some weary slave, opprest,
Longs ever to be free. Death cannot enter through thy gate,

Nor any earthly wo; Thou gleamest through my prison-grates As pure and white as snow. Above this dreary vale of tears

Above this dreary van.

I see Nirvana saine.
Cheer up, my Soul! Ere many years
Nirvana shall be thine.

"Sioux" Brubaker. THE HAY(ES) FEVER.

To the Editor of The Tribune. St. Paul, Minn., Aug. 28.—The scourge now devastating the South is certainly fearful to ontemplate, and invokes all our sympathy. In the West, however, there is just now another fever equally intense, though let us hope less fatal in its consequences, and which may be called the Hay(es), or State-Fair fever. Since it has become known that the President of the United States has accepted the invitation to be present at the State Fairs of Madison and St. Paul, the excitement both in Wisconsin and Minnesota knows no bounds, and people are actually running mad upon the question how to make the most of him and the most of the accommodation they have to offer the guests they are sure will be flocking to the places to see the President and the Fair. The American people, generally so calm and collected, seem on this occasion transformed into the state of excitement with which the Paris population was seized on the approach of the Exposition, and both hotel-proprietors and lodging-house keepers are preparing for a harvest far beyond previous anticipations. At Madison the well-conducted Vilas House has nearly all its rooms secured for the first week of September, and its enterprising proprietor is contemplating every available spot and corner where a cot or hammock may be put up to accommodate the still pouring-in demands from intended guests. The same thing is done at St. Paul, notwithstanding its greater hotel and room accommodations. Your correspondent, anxious to judge for himself, has visited the two towns, and can testify to the truth of the above. Curious to see the effect on neighboring towns, he went to Minneapolis, and there things were still worse, and the excitement still greater. Inquiring whether he could secure apartments for a permanence, he was met with the sarcastic rejoinder, "Please call again after the State Fair; impossible to entertain any such idea at present, when we can get any price for single rooms. We are not going to be outdone by other people, and so we are going to have a fair of our own and secure our share of patronage." Such is the true state of the fever in the West, which, however, will be sure to subside within the first fortnight of September, when the fairs shall have come to an end. At present its raging is quite alarming, and, should the number of guests come up to the anticipations, a crush will certainly be the consequence. Fortunately, the Chicago & Northwestern Railway Company is equal to the situation in every respect, and Paul, the excitement both in Wisconsin and Minnesota knows no bounds, and people are

from Chrosey to S. Paul rams through most channing and electrosage tracts of land, and the sight of the lakes of Whocosam, and Miner the Comment of the Comm

Government paper currency.

The feature of this bill which first strikes every thinking man, even in these days of novelties, is the proposition that these notes shall be made a legal-tender in discharge of all pecuniary obligations,—as well those which have accrued in virtue of contracts already made, as those which are yet to accrue in pursuance of contracts which shall hereinafter be made.

Sir, I am sure I need only state the proposition to shock the mind of the legal profession of the country, so thoroughly has it been imbued with the idea of the sanctity of the obligation of contracts by those who have taught it the beneficent maxims of constitutional law.

Where, sir, does Congress get this power? Where is the grant to be found? One would suppose that a power like that—a power which involves the impairing of the obligations of such a vast class of contracts, which proposes to disturb vested rights to such an immense extent—would be worthy of a place in the express grants of the Constitution.

I was saying that a power whose extent was so great as this was worthy to find a place in the express grants of the Constitution. I had expected to hear the gentleman from New York [Mr. Spaulding], in his argument upon this subject vesterday, derive this power from the power to 'coin money." I am glad he did not, for I think that no stress of financial difficulties could excite the honest imagination of any gentleman, even though upon the Committee of Ways and Means, to such a degree that he could, even in its modest flights, fancy this power involved in these words. I expected to hear him to derive it from the power 'to regulate commerce.' In this. I was agreeably disappointed. I know that clause

and Means, to such a degree that he could, even in its modest flights, fancy this power involved in these words. I expected to hear him to derive it from the power "to regulate commerce." In this, I was agreeably disappointed. I know that clause is the spalking-horse which is made to carry about every chonecivable power which any gentleman has thought it desirable at any time that Congress should exercise; and yet I know that Mr. Webster, who attributed to the Government of the United States more power by reason of that clause than any other American states man of whom I have any knowledge, expressly, and upon divers occasions, scouted the idea that, by virtue of it or of any other clause in the Constitution, such power was given. I know it is extremely difficult to define with exactitude all the powers which Congress may have by virtue of that provision; but, sir, I think it might be left to any fair-minded man to say whether a law which provides that a certain note issued by the Treasury of the United States shall be a legal-tender in discharge of debts already accrued, is a fair and legitimate exercise of a power to regulate the interchange of commodities, and their barter and sale.

Sir, I repudiate this whole idea. I think it has no solid foundation in the Constitution.

When I come to examine the powers of the Constitution, according to the principles of interpretation to which I have said I adhere, I look to the grants of the Constitution. I find no grant of this power in direct terms, or, as I think, by fair implication. It is not an accidental unission; it is not an omission through Inadvertency; it was intentionally left out of the Constitution, because it was designed that the power should not reside in the Federal Government.

Prior to the adoption of the Constitution, the States had nearly all—perhaps all—mitted paper money, and made it a legal-tender in the payment of debts. It was designed originally to forbid to the States the exercise of that power, and to delegate to the Federal Government: an

by the Committee of Revision contained a clause prohibiting the power to the States, and another clause granting to the Federal Government the right "to borrow money and emit bills on the credit of the United States."

And Mr. Onthoun, in his speech on the bill anthorizing the issue of Treasury notes, in 1837, assumes as indisputable that Congress possesses no such power (3 Calhoun's Works, p. 102).

Sir, it seems to me that, if the language of the Constitution and the weight of authority can settle any proposition, it is that Congress has not the power to do that which it is proposed shall be done by the provisions of this bill.

Now, sir, the argument which I have made in reference to the constitutional power of Congress does not depend in any degree upon the question whether or not these notes can maintain their par value in gold and silver.

I doubt whether there is any power in the Federal Government to issue the notes described in this bill, whether they are made legal-tender or not. I have shown to you that the power "to emit bills of credit" was expressly withheld by the Convention which framed the Constitution.

But, even if I believe this bill to be constitutional in both aspects, I yet see enoting in it to merit, as I think, the nearty condemnation of the House. It provides that these notes shall be redeemable only at the pleasure of, the United States.

The wit of man has never discovered a means by which paper currency can be kent at Dara Value, except by its speedy, cheap, certain convertible, they have always depreciated; they always will depreciate they ought to depreciate. because they are only valuable as the representatives of gold and silver; and, if they are not convertible, they have always depreciated; they always will depreciate they ought to depreciate on political economy—to prove it. Unless convertible, they have always depreciated; they always will depreciate they ought to depreciate on the land of the example of the widow will meit away; bonds, mortgages, and notes—everything of fix

I say, I lay down the principle that we are to conform our action to the Constitution of the country as it is; and I call upon gentlemen to snow me now, when, where, and in what particular, we have power, under the Constitution, to make anything except gold and silver a legal-tender. I think, Mr. Chairman, it cannot be done. If it can be done, then Courts, members of Conventions, and the statesmen who have gone before us, have committed an egregious error, and we are coming now to perform the solemn act of condemning their judgment, and of setting all their precedents at defiance.

Now, sir, if you or I live to see an irredeemable currency of seven, eight, or nine hundred, or a

Now, sir, if you of I live to see an irredeemable currency of seven, eight, or nine hundred, or a thousand millions of dollars, if you please, set afoat upon the country, with no time fixed for their payment, nor place designated,—I say, I think, if we live to see that day, we shall live to see that currency as much depreciated as was that currency adopted in the hour of necessity by the Continental Congress. Why, even at that period of time, they made their bills payable at a certain place, and payable in Spanish milled dollars. The record might be indefinitely extended. There was a time when the leaders of the Democratic party were afraid of shame and dishonor, shrank from reversing their historical reputation. ocratic party were afraid of shame and dishonor, shrank from reversing their historical reputation, and could not "point with pride" to lasting reminiscences of their own disgrace. Those days are gone. From now until 1880 the Democratic leaders have but one watchery and but one policy. That policy is to be one that "Leaves the spoils to Crittenden and me."

A SCOFFER'S CRITICISM. To the Editor of The Tribune.
ROCHELLE, Ill., Aug. 29.—"God is said to ove a cheerful giver, and if He does, He must look with peculiar satisfaction upon those who give liberally for the yellow-fever sufferers in

the South."-Chicago Tribune.

If a man sets his house on fire, would he "look with peculiar satisfaction" upon those who hasten to the rescue to put out the flames? If a father deliberately poisons his family, would this cause him to especially love those who seek to apply the anti-lotes? How can God "love a cheerful giver" of a few paltry dollars to help those upon whom, "in His mysterious wisdom," He has sent this

fearful affliction of vellow fever? If God desires to undo what He has done, how insignificant all the gold in the world in efficacy when compared with His omnipotent flat and will, which could say to the dead, "Arise!" and

will, which could say to the dead, "Arise!" and to the poor people of the South, "Be well! Gather up your loved ones now scattered among strangers, return to your homes, and let peace and happiness again prevail."

In contemplating these terrible vicissitudes of life, such as this fever in the South, the famine in China and India, the flashes of lightning amid the praying multitudes at a recent campmeeting, and the ending of the devout and noble Bliss in a literal "Hell" at Ashtabula, it is absolutely necessary for logical minds and believers to acknowledge the supremacy of God's laws, and the present retirement of the Divine Personality Himself, leaving His subjects entirely subject and at the mercy of the former, which recognize no faith, no doubt, no crime, no sin, no joy, no suffering, in fact possessing no personal attributes or senses whatever, the Creator being separated from His creatures by that impassable gulf, "His Laws," which He has placed around them, and which do and shall separate God and man forever and ever.

This is the only logical mode of reasoning for This is the only logical mode of reasoning for

This is the only logical mode of reasoning for the believer in attempting to reconcile the existence of God with the existence of evil in the world.

But believe that God is present in Chicago, "looking with peculiar satisfaction upon those who give liberally to the vellow-fever sufferers in the South," then He is also in that "Valley of Death," Almighty in power to demand of, or change these laws, to restore health and happiness to His suffering children, but with no inclination to do so, and you transform God into a monster greater than man can describe. Atheism is far preferable to such a belief.

Otro Wettstein.

THE DEAD POET-W. C. B.

Make room for the poet, my beautiful Summer; Make room for the singer whose singing is done; Give piace in your great, throbbing heart for his ashes, ashes,
Remembering few seasons such emblems have won.
Behold, after labor the sleep of the righteous!
How calm and how peaceful, how piaco his rest,
Close in the sanctified clasp of God's Acre,
With daisy-wrought coveriet over his breast.

mer, The blessing of bloom, and of bird-song, and flow-The blessing of bloom, and of bird-song, and flow-kin to pale millions who watch o'er his alumbers, We leave in the keeping this aged bard of ours. And coming and going forever around as, The quick for life's battle, the dead for the rest, Still pass the visible forms of all loved ones Into the invisible realms of the blest. La Cayers, Wis. THE PUZZLERS' CORNER.

[Original contributions will be published in this separtment. Correspondents will please send their cal names with their nome de plume addressed to 'Puzzlers' Corner." Answers will be published

MULTIPAROUS MACAROONS MIMESIS BUT BURNT BEDAGAT BONDSERVANT No. 402.

XEBEC
DOLOR
AMBIT
ORBIT
ASPIC No. 406. Brooch and broach. No. 407. Amiable together (Am I able to get her?). No. 403. I R E R O E E E L No. 408. Colesiaw. No. 409. Wisdom alone milds the Pyramids No. 404. G R A B R A V E A V O N B E N T HEXAGON NO. 410. 1

From 1 to 2, an insect; 2 to 3, a fash; 3 to 4, a bird; 4 to 5, a plant; 5 to 6, a quadruped; 6 to 1, a reptile. From the centre outward—1, a document; 2, to steal; 3, to establish; 4, candid; 5, part of a door; 6; a Turkish Viceroy.

CHICAGO.

ACHSA.

. . . .

. .. .

DIAMOND-NO. 411. In prison; a taste; muscle; like; rising to the left; striking; admonishes; a piece of cloth; in jail. The words are also read downward. Fulton, ill. TownEad. RHOMBOID-NO. 412.

Across—Apes: a language; a twig: appears; corrodes. Down—In Cassino; within; to cut; a rainbow; a flower; alas; a watering place; an abbreviation; in Oid Salt.

Jackson, Mich.

M. A. W. B. SQUARE AND DIAGONAL WORD-NO. 413. Top line, plander; bottom line, a recess; left hand down, a bird; right hand down, taken. Left to right diagonally, aspect; right to left diagonally, an Indian tree.

CHICAGO.

E. F. K.

A numeral letter; an abbreviation; before; an open surface; an entertainment. Down and diagonally the words are alike, and mean an usber in a manage.

CHICAGO.

RUSS. SQUARE WORD-NO. 415.

RIGHT-ANGLED TRIANGLE-NO. 414.

To resound; to cut; to trust; to begin. Озикози, Wis. NUMERICAL ENIGMA-NO. 416.

I am composed of eleven letters, and signify female government.

My 1, 6, 8, 4, is a slip of land.

My 5, 6, 3, 2, is a rabbit.

My 8, 9, 10, 11, is flavorous.

My 7, 6, is an abbreviation.

AUSTIN, Ill.

PLOBA. NUMERICAL ENIGMA-NO. 417.

NUMERICAL ENIGMA—NO. 417.

I am composed of thirteen letters, and am a well-known charity.

My 10, 5, 1, 12, 9, are worn by ladies.

My 4, 2, 13, 8, is an exchanation.

My 6, 7, 12, is a small mark.

My 11, 3, is an abbreviation.

CRICAGO.

SUSIE WRAG. NUMERICAL ENIGNA-NO 418 I am composed of seven letters, and am a small

com.

My 1, 2, 3, is a spring.

My 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, is a Dutch liquid measure.

OSHKOSH, Wis.

H. B, D.

taught wisely; But soon your third will be your first, and then, your error owning, You'll make apology to me and cease your foolish groaning;
If not my second you should be, and, for your provocations.
Be penned within a single room, cold water your sole rations.

sole rations."

ENENA CHANAGRA.

CORRESPONDENCE. Hunthegton, city, sends the answers to four, -

H. B. D., Oshkosh, Wis., commences at No. 401 and answers up to No. 405. The remainder were too hard for the youthful Badger. Green, city, broke the hour-glass in twain and had half of it. There are only two missing in her note, and those are Nos. 407 and 409. Frances Constant, city, on Monday evening had the ten answers in line,—from the hour-glass to the Egyptian enigma,—and all were O K.

Non-Plus, city, had but a brief time to study the intricacies, and only answers Nos. 402, 403, and 405. He contributes some ingenious puzzles that will soon appear.

will soon appear.

Rob Robbin. Platteville, Wis., shows the answers tofive.—Nos. 401, 402, 403, 404, and 405,—and substitutes pazzles of his own for the other five. Much obliged.

Youngster, city, bravely tackles the hard lesson of last week, and gives the correct solutions to five.—Nos. 401, 402, 403, 405, and 408. Youngster has done as well as some of the oldsters. Tyro, city, savs Time would not permit him to meddle with the hour-glass, but he constructed the pyramid, the rhomboid, the two squares and haif-square words, and then stopped for want of breath till next week. Minnehaha, Freeport, Ili., does well this week,

Minnehana, Freeport, III., does well this week, considering how hard were the queries. The little maiden has part of the nour-glass, and all the rest except Nos. 408 and 409,—"Coleslaw" and "Wisdom," etc.

Bi, Platteville, Wis., bisects and constructs nine of the twisters with her customary correctness. To the charade is given "Charming Union." It is to be hoped that the marriage of Mr. Gray and Miss Brown may prove to be so.

Pooler, Chapters Wis. would have captured all

Poplar, Oshkosh, Wis., would have captured all if she had more time, yet the only missing link is the "Brooch." Webster gives "Cole" as a kind of caboage, and "Slaw" as a saiad, so Mr. Russ has Noah on his side in his enigma. Lex, city, is one of the first comers, with nine correct answers, and if the Egyptian enigms had been published previous to his vacation he would have gone into Egypt and looked the ground over. Lex takes rank among the best this week.

Old Salt, city, being on the move this week, had no time to est Mr. Russ' dish, or catch Towhead's happy thought, and he says midnight has settled over Egypt. Omitting these three, theaged seafairer boxed the compasses of all the rest correctly. M. A. W. B., Jackson, Mich., gives correct answers to eight, answering Miss Susie's riadie with a "Barb" instead of a "Brooch." Romola's enigms required more time than she could spare. The lady is glad to see the familiar names back

Rose Maylie, Evanston, Ill., patiently tried to do her "little utmost" at the herculean task set before her, but save the rhomboid, the pyramid, the two squares, and the "Brooch" abe could do nothing with them. She wishes the concocters knew less—on her account.

Russ, city, forwards ten solutions for the fourth consecutive time, and his is the first letter received with that number of answers. He would have sent

the letter Saturday but for Mr. K. 's pyramid and Romoia's Expptian enigma. The list is nearly per-fect, the only change being "Am I able to wed?" instead of "Am I able to got her?" ANSWERS TO LAST WEEK'S PUZZLES.

Phil. city, wanted to enter The Corner on his first appearance with a clean score, but he met with two "perplexers," and what he found perplexed him some before they were untwisted. The riddle and charade were the causes of his incompleteness. The puzzles sent are all right. Thanks. Fritz, city, makes a miss on Miss Wrag's riddle, giving "Point" to it, and he hopes the Brown and Gray will have a "Charming Union." Excepting these two, the list of Fritz, our Cousin-German, is right to a dot. He found the "blastment" word that bothered so many in the "bour-glass." Towhead, Fulton, Il., intended to seud a complete list, but for reasons best known to himself he concluded to postpone the "casy" task. Ile conveys his regards to "Non-Plus" and the grip of the O. of P. His nanwers number six, —the too "easy" ones being Nos. 401, 406, 407, and 400. T. M. C., Englewood, Ill., is not very jubilant this week over his success, missing three and those three were pretty hard ones. He says if "thowed" meant "united," he would say, "Am I able to wed?" That is not far from the true answer, Mr. C. The other unanswered ones were Nos. 406 and

Ezekiel, city, incloses a pen-picture of himself to the General, and a rhyming answer to Towhead's

the genuine Zeke of—well, cheek, ls sure he never met her; But has no doubt he knows about "Am I able to get her?"

"Am I able to get her?"

E. F. K., city, comes to the front once more with the first list received by the Commissioner. He arrived at the same number of conclusions he did last week, and wrestled hard with Egyptian history to answer Romola's enigma. but the words found would not "gee." The other missing one—"Am I able to get her?"—he was unable to get. Mr. K. has a good diagonal-square word in The Corner this week.

week.

Susie Wrag, city, was most anxious to be in the van this week, and finished answering the ten queries Saturday evening, but the letter was not mailed until Monday. It will please the lady, no doubt, to know that hers was the first list. received having the charade of Towhead as it should be. One word was missing in the hour-glass. She says Chic's was the hardest and Towhead's the nicest puzzle.

nicest puzzle.

Happy Thought, Freeport, Ill., happily answers all of the different puzzles of last week, and there isn't the sign of an error from No. 400 to 409. Her reply to Towhead's charade is given entire, so wittily and prettily does she answer it:

Excitel's modesty commends.

Him to The Corner's favor.

This virtue fair has grown so rare

"It hath an ancient savor."

One scarce can entertain a doubt (With such a wise abettor) That in this dearth of modest worth He'll "able" be "to get her." He il 'able be be be let.

H. T. devoutly hopes that Zeke,
Ere next Thanksgiving Day,
Haply may find some parson kind
To blend the Brown and Gray.

Haply may and some parson king. To blend the Brown and Gray.

Enema Chanagra, Dixon, Ill., wishes credit for ninety-nine one-thundredthe of her lesson. She doubted whether Messrs, it uss and E. F. K. would succeed in illuminating the Chumerian gloom of the Egyptian puzzle by 8 o'clock Saturday morning. The lady was right, for one gave it upentirely, and the other solved it about the same time that Miss Enema did. Towhead's enigma was considered very cute. She says: "The last word came forth rather slowly, but then, you see, a young lady is not supposed to be thinking of any such thing." Here is just where Miss E. C. makes her one mistake. She gives, "Am I able? Matter o' money. (Amiable matrimony)." If the lady had not thought of matrimony, she would have undoubtedly given the correct solution. It was a good answer, nevertheless. The Dixon lady has a pretty charade in this week's Corner, and everal of the good ones will find it missing from their list next week, or the Pasha of Puzzlers is no prophet.

IRELAND.

Changes in Population Since 1800-Emigration—Crops and Live-Stock.
Reliable statistics of the history of Ireland Inflammation of the Kidneys, during the last thirty years present some startling facts. At the beginning of the present century the population of that country was about 5,400,000. From that it increased until, in 1841, it was over 8,000,000, and before the great famine of 1846-7 it probably was 500,000 more. The following table shows the changes that have taken place since 1800:

that have taken place since 1800;

Year. Population, Year. 1
1800. 5, 395, 456 1858
1810. 5, 950, 917 1861
1821. 6, 801, 827 1871
1831. 7, 767, 401 1876
1841. 8, 199, 597 1877
1851. 6, 553, 291 1878

Country was as follows:

My 1, 2, 3, is a spring.

My 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, is a Dutch liquid measure.

CHARADE—NO. 419.

Old Mulley, by the meadow brook, so busily was grazing.

She noted not that one stood near, quite rudely at her gazing.

Until a voice behind the bars cried out, "I am my second.

And quite as good, and useful too, as you are I am reckoned:

My whole belongs to both of us, and surely 'tis not fair

That I should be penned up, while you can take the ilon's share;

Pill leave these brison bars at once,—I see you doubt my word.—

Periangs you'd doubt your eyes to see me fly into my third."

Good Mulley looked perplexed, then paused awhile for rumination:

"It seems," she said, "you've queer ideas about syllabication:

You may perhaps attain your third by very sudden shocks,

To leap, or fly, into my third would be a paradox:

I am my whole (and here she spoke quite slowly and precisely).

You'd pay me deference therefor if you had been taught wisely;

But soon your third will be your first, and then,

Period.

Pe

table shows the acreage of each principal crop for the years given:

1857.

1857.

Mress.

Wheat.

1857.

Acres.

241, 634

172, 852

183, 511

1, 471, 854

1, 150, 707

Turnips and Swedes.

All other green crops.

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23 With the exception of the great increase of horned cattle from 1857 to 1867, there has also been a general decrease in the number of live stock. The official estimate of live stock in Ireland is as follows:

Live 4lock, 1857. 1867. 1877.

Horses, No. 610, 717 3.702, 378 3, 996, 027

Cattle, No. 640, 201 3, 702, 378 3, 996, 027

Sheep, No. 3, 487, 785 4, 826, 015 3, 688, 178

Pigs, * No. ... 1, 402, 812 1, 233, 803 1, 467, 999 *Exclusive of those kept in towns and by cot-

While, in proportion to the population, the number of live stock has slightly increased, the picture presented is not a pleasing one.

There are evidences of increasing poverty on every hand. In 1857 the number of paupers receiving assistance from unions, etc., was 56,094; in 1877, 68,650, and in 1877, 85,530,—about double the recention of twenty years before. the proportion of twenty years before.

THE FUTURE.

How could we bear the burden
Of the thought of coming years,
If we knew their weight of sorrow
And their many bitter tears;

If we knew of all the partings, Parting never more to meet Till perchance, some heavenly morning. We shall waik the Golden Street? For we could not see the sunlight
Which may line each heavy cloud—
Only feel the midnight gloomy
That our spirit must enshroud.

Still in darkness, oft in sorrow,
We shall pass upon our way,
Tili the light shall break upon as
Of the Everlasting Day:

Light so radiant, so effulgent,

Knowing then the hidden reason
For these trials that now we bear,
Every heavy cross and borden
Will seem lighter than the air.
WARSAW, Ind.
Mrs. A. P. Cosonovz.

A French Invention.

A French Invention.

A remarkable invention, and one which seems of the highest practicality, in view of the constantly-recurring horrors of death from hydrophobia, is an instrument for blunting the teeth of dogs. It appears that there would be no danger to human beings from a dog attacked with madness if his teeth could not tear the skin and allow his virus to cenetrate the blood. The inventor has so much confidence in his method that he is willing to let any mad dog bite at him as much as he likes after the animal's teeth have been blunted.

A Queer Imposition, Three tramps imposed upon a respectable Dallas, Texas, widow named Orten,—one of them courting her 17-year old daughter, who agreed to marry him, another forging the marriage certificate; while the third pretending to be a minister, went through a bogus ceremony. After partaking of a wedding breakfast in the morning, prepared by the mother, the trio left for parts unknown. FROM THE

Hon. Thurlow Weed, Indorsing Dr. Radway's R. R. R. Remedies Af-

ter Using them for Several Years. Dear Sir: Having for several years used your cines, doubtingly at first, but after experiencing clines, doubtingly at first, but after experiencing the efficacy with full confidence, it is no less a pleasure the a duty to thankfully acknowledge the advance is have derived from them. The pills are resorted to often as occasion requires, and always with the desire effect. The Ready Reflet cannot be better describtan it is by its name. We apply the infiment freques by and freely, almost Invariably finding the promise "Relief." Truly yours, [Signed]

Dp. Kadway.

R. R. R.

DYSENTERY, DIARRHEA, CHOLERA MORBUS,

FEVER AND AGUE CURED AND PREVENTED BY RADWAY'S READY RELIEF. RHEUMATISM, NEURALGIA. DIPHTHERIA, INFLUENZA

SORE THROAT. DIFFICULT BREATHING. RELIEVED IN A PEW MINUTES BY RADWAY'S READY RELIEF.

BOWEL COMPLAINTS. Looseness. Diarrhea, Cholers Morbus, or painful dis-charges from the bowels are stooped in fitzess of twen-ty minutes by taking Radway's Reset Belief. No con-certion or inflammation, no weekness or issuitude, will follow the use of the kt. Relief.

R.R.R. RADWAY'S READY RELIEF CURES THE WORST PAINS

In from One to Twenty Minutes. NOT ONE HOUR After Reading this Advertisement need any one Suffer with Pain.

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF CURE FOR EVERY PAIN It was the first and is the ONLY PAIN REMEDY

That instantly stops the most excruciating pains, all says inflammation and cures Congestions whether of the Lungs, Stomach, Bowels or other glands or organic by one application, In from One to Twenty Minutes. No matter how violent or excruciating the pain Rheumatic Bed-ridden, Infirm, Crippied, Ner Neuralgic, or prostrated with disease may suffer,

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF WILL AFFORD INSTANT EASE.

Inflammation of the Bladder, Inflammation of the Bowels, Congestion of the Lungs, Sore Throat, Difficult Breathing, Palpitation of the Heart Hysterics, Croup, Diphtheria,

Headache, Toothache, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Cold Chills, Ague Chills, Chilblains, and Frost Bite

Catarrh, Influenza,

The application of the Ready Relief to the part or parts where the pain or difficulty exists will afford ease and comfort.

Thirty to sixty drops in half a tumbler of water will in a few minutes cure Cramps, Spasma, Sour Stomach, Heartburn, Sick Headache, Diarrhoza, Dysentery, Colle, Wind in the Bowels, and all internal Pains.

Travelers should always carry a bottle of RAD WAT'S READY RELIEF with them. A few drops in water will prevent sickness or pains from change of water. It is better than Freuch Brandy or Bitters as a stimulant.

FEVER AND AGUE FEVER AND AGUE cured for fifty cents. There into a remedial agent in this world that will cure feve and Ague, and all other Maiarious, Bilious, Scarlet Typhold, Yellow, and other Fevers (aided by Radway Pills), so quickly as RADWAY'S READT RELIESTICS of the property of

DR. RADWAY'S Sarsaparillian

Resolvent THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER

FOR THE CURE OF CHRONIC DISEASE, SCROFULA OR SYPHILITIC, HEREDITARY OR CONTAGIOUS.

ER IT SEATED IN THE

Lungs or Stomach, Skin or Boiles, Floch or
CORRUPTING THE SOLIDS AND VITIATING
THE FULIDS.

Chronic Rheumatism. Scrofuls, Glandular Swelling,
Hacking Dry Cough, Cancerous Allactions. Syphificia
Compiaints, Bleeding of the Lungs, Dyapopsis, Water
Brash, Tic Doloreaux, White Swellings, Tumors, Ulcers, Skin and Hip Diseases, Mercurial Diseases, Pemale Compiaints, Gout, Dropay, Sait Rheum, Bronchitis, Consumption.

Liver Complaint, &c. Not only does the Earsaparillian Resolvent excel al remedial agents in the cure of Chronic. Servitabous Coustitutional, and Skin Diseases, but it is the only positive cure for

KIDNEY AND BLADDER COMPLAINTS Livinary and Womb Diseases, Gravel, Dislottes, Prong, Stoppage of Water, Incontinence of Urine, Brights Disease, Alburminurja, and in all cases where there are brick-dust denosits, or the water is thick, cloudy, mixed with substances like the white of as egg, of threads like white slik, or there is a morbid, dark, biflous spoearance, and white bone-dust deposits, and when there is a pricking, burning sensation when passing water, and pain in the small of the back and along the loins. Sold by druggists. PUICE ONE DOLLAR.

OVARIAN TUMOR OF TEN YEARS' GROWTH CURED By Dr. RADWAY'S REMEDIES. DR. RADWAY & CO., 32 Warren-st., N.Y.

DR. RADWAY'S REGULATING PILLS.

Perfectly tasteless, eleganity coated with sweet gum, purge, regulate, purify, cleanee, and strengthen. Radway's Pills for the cure of all disorders of the Stomach, Liver, Bowels, Kidneys, Bladder, Nervons Discassa, Headache, Constipution, Contivenem, Indigention, Dyspensia, Blitiounees, Fever, Inflammation of the Rowels, Files, and all derangements of the laternal Viscera. Waracted to effect a positive care Purely vegetable, containing no mercury, mineral or deleterious drug.

The strength of the containing no mercury, mineral or deleterious drug.

To offer of the Digestive Organs:
Consignation, Inward Piles, Puliness of the Blood in the Head, Acidity of the stomach, Names, Heartburn, Disgust of Food, Fullness or weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinkings or Flutterings in the Fit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Heart, Choking or Sufficiality Breathing, Fluttering at the Heart, Choking or Sufficiality Breathing, Fluttering at the Heart, Choking of the Stin and Styce, Fain in the Bide, Chees, Lilmin, advanded Plantes of Heat, Burning in the Flush Statement of the Stream Plantes of Heat, Burning in the Flush system from all the Chemical Plantes of Heat, Burning in the Flush Stream From all the Chemical Plantes of Heat, Burning in the Flush Stream Plantes

READ " Fdlse and True."

MAD OR BAD.

Mr. S. L. Hurst Off in the Direction of Canada.

An Examination of His Accounts as Yet Shows Nothing Wrong.

Wednesday afternoon at about 5 o'clock well-dressed man, driving in a stylish buggy be hind a fast horse, came to the station at Grand Crossing, a few miles below the city. A young ned W. J. Slider was standing in the door of the Wilson Sewing-Machine Works, and him the stranger accosted, asking if he were an Odd-Fellow, a Free-Mason, or a married man Receiving a negative answer, the man in the uggy next requested the young man to depot. Slider accepted the invitation, and where they reached the depot the eccentric stranger asked him to go in and buy a ticket for Detroit and find out when the train for that destination was due. These requests were complied with, and Slider was presented, much to his surprise, with a \$2 bill for his trouble. The man in the burgy then said that his name was S. L. Hurst, that he lived at No. 986 Michigan avenue, and that he was obliged to take the train that evening for Detroit. He further asked his compan-ion to take his horse and buggy home for him, saying that his wife would "make it all right." He then got out of the buggy and disappeared

Not suspecting that anything was wrong, Slider took the horse and buggy, and, with companion, enjoyed a long drive on the boule vard, and put the rig up for the night at a livry-stable at Grand Crossing. In the morning y into the city, and to the house which Hurst had indicated as his residence. They found Mrs. Horst in a state of great excitement and anxiety, and were considerably taken aback when that lady caused their arrest on the sus-picion of having foully dealt with her busband. They were locked up in the Cottage Grove Avenue Station, but were subsequently released, as the truth of their story was proved by investigation.

the man who so strangely and suddenly tool his departure from the city, was the originator and Secretary of the Odd-Fellows' Benevolent For several years before and

Association. For several years before and after the fire he was connected with the Knick-ernocker Life Insurance Company. About five years ago be conceived the plan of the Odd-Fellows' Association, wifth really amounts to a mutual life-insurance company. When a member dies the other members are assessed \$1 each for the benefit of his heirs. The Association was incorporated under the laws of Illinois June 27, 1873, and the first benefit, amounting to \$522, was paid a few months later, the membership having already increased to over 600. The theory of the Association is that no premiums or annual dues are to be paid; hence there should never be for any length of time any money in the treasury, as the benefits are promptly paid as soon as the assessments are rollected. However, to pay for the necessary expenses of salaries; office rents, etc., the Secretary or Treasurer is authorized to withhold 20 per cent of the assessments, to be applied to these purposes.

plied to these purposes.

There is an uncertainty as yet regarding the causes which might have induced flurst to leave so suddenly and under such suspicious circumcauses which might have induced flurst to leave so suddenly and under such suspicious circumstances. All day yesterday the officers of the Association devoted themselves to an examination of his accounts, but failed to discover any discrepancies or deficit. A reporter called late in the afternoon at the office of the Association, No. 112 Randolph street, and found there Mr. A. G. Luil, the President, and Dr. F. M. Wilder, Madical Director.

"THERE IS NO LIGHT AS YET,"
said Mr. Lull. "We have worked hard all day
over the books in the office and can find nothing

"Any idea as to the cause of the Secretary's "Any Mea as to the cause of the Secretary's fight?"

"Yes; we all think that he must have been a little out of his head. This is not the first indication of the kind that we have had. Last June he was quite broken down, and we sent him off for a three-weeks' vacation."

"What were the symptoms of his mental trouble?"

trouble?"
"In the first place, he was exceedingly nervous, and then he was afflicted with sleepless

"What had taken place lately to render him as well tell the whole truth," said he. "The fact is that we have been having a little quarrel among ourselves lately,"
"How is that?"
"You see the

"How is that?"

"You see, the annual election takes place next Tuesday, and Hurst fancied that we were trying to oust him from his place. There is a clause in the Constitution which says that every member is entitled to vote either personally or by proxy. Well, comparatively few members live in Chicago; in fact, the membership list embraces people all over America, Eurspe, and Australia, and there are even members in the Sandwich Islands. Hence, most of the voting is by proxy, and very naturally these proxies mostly go into the Secretary's hands, as he is the only one that the outside members correspond with. That, of course, secured him in his position for life, and really gave him power to fill all the offices in the Association. We have long objected to this proxy system of voting, position for inct, and really gave aim power to fill all the offices in the Association. We have long objected to this proxy system of voting, and have lately been talking strongly to Hurst on the subject. He really believed that we would get him out of his place by some means, and that made him melancholy in the ex-

What salary has he been getting?" "Two thousand dollars a year."

"He thought that I wanted his place," said Mr. Lull; "but that was a mistake. We are all satisfied with him and his work, and did not contemplate any change. We only wanted to get rid of the proxies, as it was really an unfair method of yothing." hod of vothing."
Was that all that caused him to become in-

"Last week," continued Mr. Lull, "I learned first of the arrangement that Hurst had with the Treasurer, Mr. J. P. Foss, by which he kept all the money in his own hands instead of turn-ing over to the Treasurer.

ing over to the Ireasurer.

WE DIDN'T LIKE THE LOOKS OF THAT,
and I ordered him to turn over at once all the
money in his possession to Mr. Goss. The constitution provides that the Secretary shall not
retain any of the funds of the Association longer than fliteen days, but
for the past year he has not turned
over a cent to the Treasurer. When I
told him to make the transfer he objected, saying that he would have to have tume to fix up his
accounts. I gave him until last Monday to do
it. Monday he did not turn the money over.
nor Tuesday, and Wednesday he went away, as
you know." "It has a suspicious look."

"It has a suspicious look,"
"It certainly has; yet we are unable to detect anything wrong in the accounts. You see, by our system we are not expected to keep any money on hand, except for a short time. When a member dies, a formal notice is sent to each living member, who, immediately on the receipt of it, is required to forward his assessment. When the assessments are all in, the whole amount, less 20 per cent, is sent to the heirs of the deceased, who return receipts therefor."

heirs of the deceased, who return receipts therefor."

"Are all the receipts correct up to date?"

"Every one, as far as possible. See here!"

Mr. Luli produced several printed circulars,
which were the regular assessment notices, such
as are sent out to members. There were two
assessments, Nos. 17 and 18, on one of these
blanks due July 1, 1878. He then produced two
receipts from the heirs of Bowen G. Gilmore,
of Cairo, Ill., and John G. Sundell, of Red
Wing, Minn. (Nos. 17 and 18), showing that the
accounts were undoubgedly correct up to that
date July 1, 1878) so far as the assessments were
concerned.

concerned.
"I have gone through all the papers," said
Mr. Lull, "and have found all the receipts previous to No. 18. Since then two members have
died, Charles B. Hoeger, of Carlyle, Ill., and
Charles A. Kopp, of Bloomington, Ill., and
those assessments are now coming in. Since
yesterday morning about \$800 has arrived on
that account."

"You do not know whether the money that previously came on those assessments is now in the treasury?"

"We cannot answer exactly, but we think it.
There is outle a leave of the heavy and the previously cannot be a leave of the leave of the

is. There is quite a large sum in bank, and a number of moncy-orders and a quantity of cash in the office." What was the amount of these assess-

ments?"

"The Hoeger benefit (No. 19) was \$2,341; the Kopp benefit (No. 20) was \$2,237. Of course that is after deducting the 30 per cent from the entire assessment."

"What is the membership of the Association

at present?"
"July 2I there were 2,424 members. For the year ending Sept. 1, 1870, there have been exactly twenty deaths. Since the Association started five years ago there has been paid out in benefits \$121,544. The first benefit was \$522,

the last \$2,207. The average \$1,634, the average cost to each member. \$31.19."

cost to each member, \$3.1.19.

THE TREASURER.
A reporter called upon Mr. J. P. Foss, Treasurer, at his office, No. 214 South Canal street.

"I don't know anything about it," said that entleman.
"What is the condition of the Treasury?"

"I don't know."
"Has Mr. Hurst been square in his accounts "Has Mr. Hurst been square in his accounts during the past two years?"
"I don't know."
Mr. Foss then made the remarkable statement that, although Treasurer of the Odd-Fellows' Benevolent Association, and under bonds of \$10,000 for the fulfillment of his trust, he had left the whole management and control of the funds to the Secretary, flurst. He knew nothing about the manner in which Hurst conducted business.

onducted business.

The departed Secretary was also partner in THE COMMISSION FIRM OF HURST BROS.

THE COMMISSION FIRM OF HURST BROS.,
No. 1723/2 South Water street. A reporter called there for information. Mr. E. J. Hurst said that he knew nothing of the whereabouts of his brother, who was the real and principal owner of the business, he, the speaker, being associated only nominally with him as a partner. The firm started two years aro, S. L. Hurst putting in the capital, and being assisted in managing the business by his two brothers. S. L. Hurst seldom came around to the shop, and then only to look in for a few moments, the greater part of his time being devoted to the Odd-Fellows' Association. Neither of the remaining brothers had seen or heard of the remaining brothers had seen or heard anything of the absent partner since Tuesday. They had no idea of the cause of his sudden de-They had no idea of the cause of his sudden departure. He had a wife and family of live children, lived happily at home, and was steady in his habits. There was nothing wrong in his accounts with the firm.

Taking all the various statements together, it appears probable that Mr. Hurst may have been a little behind in his accounts with the Odd-Fellows' Association—probably not further than a few nundred dollars—and that he was induced to take this step in a moment of nervous depression. Certainly, he had every temptation to wrong-doing, there being no one to check or

pression. Certainly, he had every temptation to wrong-doing, there being no one to cheek or oversee his accounts except the Treasurer, who, as has been seen, was remarkably deficient in his attention to his duty. Hurst has been a good liver, kept a fast horse, and has gone into society a little, perhaps expending more than he would be justified in doing on a salary of \$2,000. When he organized the Odd-Fellows' Association, five years ago, be had no property, yet he ion, five years ago, he had no property, yet he as since lived well and started a cor has since lived well and started a commission firm. Just how he has managed to do it has not been developed. It is certain that he has not robbed the widows and orphans, for there are receipts in the office from all heirs up to the last two. If he peculated at all, it must have been out of the 20 per cent reserve fund. It has been shown that there has been paid out to heirs in the five years, \$121,-\$44. There must have been retained, then, about \$25,000 for office expenses. Deducting \$10,000 for his salary, there is left \$15.000 during the five years—not a large sum by any means— \$10,000 for his salary, there is left \$15.000 during the five years—not a large sum by any means—to pay office rent, help, etc., still enough for him to work with it he felt disposed to appropriate any more than his riguitful salary. He may also have gotten away with about \$3,500 of the last two assessments that are now coming in, yet the President states that there is a large amount of money on hand. It is really a mixed-up case so far as is yet known.

up case so far as is yet known.

His wife professes to have heard nothing from DRUNKENNESS AND

CHONA. Dr D'Unger Proposes to Cure, Free of Charge, Ten of Chicago's Worst Drunk-

To the Editor of The Tribune MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Aug. 26, 1878.-It has been nearly five months since I gave to the public the facts relative to my discovery that dipsomania, or drunkenness, is a disease of the sensorial nerve cells, and that a properly-made tincture from pure Cinchona Rubra is a specific

During the period that has intervened between the publication of my recipe and the present time. I have received and responded to letters, coming from thirtythree States and Territories, the sorrowful contents of many of them such as would move to sympathy the heart of an an chorite. These many letters have been adchorite. These many letters have been addressed to me by hopeless men, heartbroken women, and despairing maidens; and, if the parties who wrote them are to be believed, they stand ready and willing to pay anything they possess in this world for a cure of the great alcoholic curse under which they themselves, or those in whose interest they have written, now groan. But right here I wish to put it upon record that, when many of the writers of these affecting epistles were advised that it would affecting epistles were advised that it would cost from \$5 to \$25 to effect the great reforma-

heard no more from them.

Doubtless, in numerous instances, my suffer-Doubtless, in numerous instances, my suffering correspondents hesitated to invest for either lack of confidence in me or faith in the remedy I am using—at least that is the charitable construction I now place upon their want of action. I have no fault to find with them, however, because the world is full of charlatanism and quackery; but I hope to be able to remove from their minds any idea they may entertain that I am engaged in that species of crookedness. And, with this object in view, I herewith make a test proposition, which, if accepted and faithfully carried out, will solve the problem as to the efficacy of Cinchona in the disease known as dipsomania, or drunkenness. This is my offer:

I will send (free of all charge) a bottle of pure Cinchona Ruira Tincture to each of ten of the worst drunkards in Chicago, provided they satisfy me by a respectable reference that they earnestly wish to be saved from alcoholic ruin, and will take the remedy according to the directions. I require age, weight, complexion, the length of time they have been directive.

the directions. I require age, weight, complexion, the length of time they have been drinking, and fair general health—no more; and will assure my patients of this: that they will neither

and fair general heatth—no more; and will assure my patients of this: that they will neither drop into the "horrors," have mania-a-potu, or any other sickness from the change cinchona will produce in their systems.

I require a proper, respectable reference, because I am well aware there are persons in Chicago, as well as in Minneapolis and St. Paul, who, to prevent the great truth I have endeavored to promulgate from being acknowledged, are ready and anxions to resort to any piece of cunning whereby there ends may be subserved and mine frustrated. Let Chicago's philauthropies give me the patients. Further, I sin prepared to do this: For a fee of \$25—sent me in a registered letter or by Post-Office money-order—I will forward free by express, to any address in the United States, sufficient of the tincture to cure any case,—no matter of how long standing or how desperate,—and if, at the end of sixty days, the patient is not cured of his or ner intemperate habit (*), I will refund the full amount paid me, on satisfactory evidence being furnished that the remedy was taken according to directions and failed to do its work.

Lastiv, if cinchona is not a cure. I desire to

taken according to directions and laned to do
its work.

Lastly, if cinchona is not a cure, I desire to
know it, and no one will more readily announce
its inefficiency than myself. I have witnessed
so many instances of its success, however, that
I am satisfied it really deserves to have bestowed
upon it all the fath I have exhibited in trying
to bring it into public notice. Respectfully, etc.,
R. D'UNGER.

A SONG OF LIFE.

In the rapture of life and of living
I lift up my heart and rejoice.
And I thank the great Giver for giving
The soul of my gladness a voice.
In the glow of the glorious weather.
In the sweet-scenicd, sensoous air,
My burdens seem light as a feather—
They are nothing to bear.

In the strength and the glory of power, In the pride and the pleasure of wealth,
(For who dares dispute me my dower
Of talents, and youth-time, and health?)
I can laugh at the world and its sages—
I am greater than seers, who are sad—
For he is most wise in all ages
Who knows how to be glad.

I lift up my hands to Apollo. The god of the beautiful days,
And my spirit soars off like a swallow,
And is lost in the light of his ways.
Are you troubled and sad? I beseech you
Come out of the shadow of surire—
Come out in the sun while I teach you
The secret of life.

Come out of the world—come above it!

Up over its crosses and graves.

Though the green Earth is fair, and I love it,
We must love it as masters, not slaves.

Come up where the dust never rises,
But only the perfume of flowers.

And your life shall be glad with surprises

Of beautiful hours.

Come up where the beautiful wine is
Apollo distrils in my sight,
And your life shall be happy as mine is,
And as full of delight.

ELLA WHEELER.

Jones, of the Astor. New York Correspondence Boston Journal.

No baggage-man was ever more successful than Joues, of the Astor: It was his proud boast that if it wenty-five years no box, valise, or trunk was left or misdirected that be had the care of. He had no salary, but he died worth \$150,000. No trunk passed through his hands without tribute. He had a risshion of chasing

a quarter between his teeth, and would put his head into the coach to ask if all was "right in the baggage-line."

THE CAMPBELLS.

Their Power in Argyleshire Disputed-Con test for the Seat of the Marquis of Lorne— Col. Malcolm Ventures to Oppose Lord Colin Campbell, and Is Defeated—The Power and Prestige of the MacCallun

Mores.

London Times, Aug. 10.

The seat of that county [Argyleshire] having een made vacant by Lord Lorne's acceptance of the Governor-Generalship of Canada, the suffrages of the electors are now asked by his younger brother, Lord Colin Campbell. Notning could be more natural. It might have seemed that a son of MacCallum More had but to signify his wish to represent the ancestral county in Parliament in order to be straightway borne to triumph by the enthusiasm of the Clar Campbell. There has, indeed, been no contest in Argyleshire for more than forty years. But a very bold man is determined to break the authority of the Campbells, even in their own county. His name is Col. Malcolm; he has been member for Boston, and, if he had never been heard of before, his present act should give him a place in the annals of fame. This courageous gentleman is more than a Conservative. At a meeting of his Liberal opponents he was sarcastically said to be "a Scotch Engagement of the Courage of t opponents he was sarcastically said to be "a Scotch Episcopalian of a pronounced type, an ardent upholder of the Bisnopric of Argyle and the Isles, and an abettor of the new Episcopal propaganda." It would not be easy to express a larger amount of Scotch contempt in fewer words. The sentence is as bitter as Dr. Johnson's saying that he had no wish to calumniate any man, but that he believed a particular person to be an attorney. Col. Malcolm and his friends think, nevertheless, that they can break the feudal bondage of Argyleshire, and they mean to do it. During these years of Conservative reaction they have been busily forming committees,—let us boidly call them secret societies. Thus they have fashioned one of those organizations of unquestioning obedience those organizations of unquestioning obedience which, as Lord Beaconsfield told us the other which, as Lord Beaconsfield told us the other day, are to be the strength of the Conservative party. Argylesbire is as anuch honeycombed with revolutionary agencies as the States of the Church were when the temporal power of the Pope was tottering and about to fall. All the Episcopalians, the Carbonari of Scotch Conservatism, are joining hands to shake the power of the great Presbyterian Chief. The Conservatives also rely, no doubt, on the influence of those smaller Arylesbire proprietors whose those smaller Argyleshire proprietors whose families have for generations been overshadow-ed, and chilied, and dwarfed by the great pedi-gree, position, and power of the MacCallum More. They must feel some such fearful pleas-ure in pulling down his authority as the coun-try-lawyers, the man of letters, and the rich traders of France experienced in desteoying the raders of France experienced in destroying the nonarchy by which they had been kept in the

old shade of obedience.

The more closely the history and the position

of the Argyli family are examined, the greater will be the admiration for the intrepidity of Col. Malcolm. It is not the power of an ordi-Col. Malcolm. It is not the power of an ordinary proprictor, or even of an ordinary proprictor, or even of an ordinary proprictor, or even of an ordinary Duke, that he is to fight. He has to contend with something mystic, sacred, religious, patriarchal, feedal, Calvinistic, and Whig,—a tremendous stream of influence, which has run through the whole course of Scotch history, and the beginnings of which are lost in the mists of fable. Lord Macaulay thought that he had paid a very high compliment to the Campbells in calling them the Bourbons of the Highlands; but the comparison does injustice to the Lords of Inverary. The Bourbons had never such a position in Europe as the Campbells hay have held for ages in the Highlands of Scotlaffd. The pedigree of the Campbels had an advantage over that of the Capets in finding a boundless exthat of the Capets in finding a boundless ex-panse, beyond the dawn of vulgar history, in he riches of the Celtic imagination. Their co ge of heralds was composed of poets gifted equal degree with fancy and adjectives. Those in equal degree with lancy and adjectives. Those bards would have smiled with grim incredulity at the idea that there had been, that there was, or that there could be, in Scotland or anywhere else in this world or any other, a greater created being than the MacCallum More. He was the sum of finite coefficient. sum of finite possibility. And, in truth, the Chief of the Campbells was always a very great personage, even when measured by something more akin to reality than the standards proper more akin to reality than the standards proper to Ossianic poetry. He ruled over a larger territory than any other Highland Chief, and he could put into the field a greater array of ciavmores than even the combined sept of the Macdonalds: The lord of 3,000 or 4,000 armed men was a great power, with whom all clans, factions, and even Governments had to count; and his authority was very different from the closely-watched tyranny of those Continental sovereigns who vainly called themselves despots. The Bourbons had a Bastile, it is true, despots. The Bourbons had a Bastile, it is true, despots. The Bourbons had a Bastile, it is true, and that they could write out lettres-de-cachet; but for all that they were not absolute. Their despotism was "tempered by "epigrams." But there was not an epigram in all the Highlands, and, if any ill-mannered person had brought such a thing from England to fling at the chief, the enraged clansman would have tied the blasphemous wretch in a plaid and tossed him into the nearest loch. Nor could they compass the idea that the patriarchal head of the Iamily could do any wrong, for it did not occur to them could do any wrong, for it did not occur to them that they had any rights. He might have had half-a-dozen Bastiles, and have issued lettres-dehalf-a-dozen Bastiles, and have issued lettres-de-cachet by the score, without exciting one revo-lutionary murmur among his adoring subjects. If a ciansman offended him, he had no need, like any poor Bourbon, to wait for a slow, pedantic trial; he had but to hold up his singer, and straightway the stammering criminal was led off to receive the fast consolutions of religion. The power of pic and gallows was a very grim reality in the Highiands. It is true that the use of the au-thority was tempered by the patriarchal be-nevolence of the chief himself, who was the father as well as the King of his people; but nevolence of the chief himself, who was the father as well as the King of his people; but still his power of life and death was as nearly absolute as finite conditions will permit, and he was also much greater than any Bourbon in his power of deciantng war. His clansmen mot only did whatever he told them to do, but believed whatever he said. He had but to signify that a particular chief was his enemy, and that man was instantly seen to be a monster of iniquity. He had but to say that he wanted to change the dynasty, and instantly the clan was a compact, devoted, relentless band of rebels. Next day a word from him would have chinged them with equal swiftness into supporters of the reigning monarch. He could have dictated even the religion which they should profess, so far, at least, as to make have dictated even the religion which they should profess, so far, at least, as to make them outwardly Catholics or Protestants; but even his tremendous influence could not change that deep, tough, and highly-organized mass of Paganism which was the basis of their nominal Christianity. Indeed, if they had ceased to be idolators, they had ceased to worship him. He was a survival from the fetish stage.

from the other Highland chiefs only in the extent of their authority. But they were also distinguished by their mental gifts and their ecclesiastical preferences. They were noted for shrewdness, ambition, and success. By marriages, compacts, and war they added to their territory with the skill of Hapsburgs. In time, when Argyleshire came within the pale of civilization, and some splitters of the Decalogue had reached Inverary, they produced a series of great statesmen. They might still, however, have wasted their power and their arts in petty intrigue if they had remained Roman Cathodics and partisans of the Stuarts, like so many others of the Highland chiefs. But they saw fit to become ardent Presbyterians. Thus they also became the foes of the Stuarts, champions of Dutch William, and friends of the Hanoverlan family. Through them, in great: degree, the territory with the skill of Hapsburgs. In time, became the foes of the Stuarts, champions of Dutch William, and friends of the Hanoverian family. Through them, in great degree, the stream of English influence passed to remote Celtic glens: and then they had a good deal more to do than their descendants can care to remember with the rough process called the pacification of the Highlands. It was to Inverary, that Macdonald of Glencoc came to take the oath of obedience to the Government after the legal hour for submission had passed, and when the long-gathering fury of the "Party of Order" was about to descend upon his people. But it was chiefly as the ecclesiastical and the political guides of the Scotch that the Argylis were distinguished. Two of them perished on the scaffold for their opposition to the House of Stuart. To run over the achievements of the Earls; Marquisse, and Dukes of Argyli who have been distinguished in the field or the Council-Chamber would be to recall no slight part of the history of England as well as of Scotland. And the ability of the family is not extinct. The present Duke, it is no flattery to say, need not tear a comparison with his ancestors. The fact that his eldest son is the son-in-law of the Queen, and that he has been made the Governor-General of the greatest colonial dominion under the Crown, will seem, perhaps, to all members of the clan Campbell, but a recognition of manifest greatness. Other Highland proprietors, it might be said, are mere importations from England; but the Argylis have an unbroken lineage. Others ceased to be members of the Scotch Church when they became political men; but the Duke of Argyli is still as much the lay head of the Presbyterians as that ancestor of his who was the leader of the Covernators; and his son, the present candidate for the county, has taken care to proclaim his fadelity to the church of his fathers. The late Secretary of State for India, and author of "The Reira of Law," is still, in other words, the Mac-

stage. So far, the heads of the Campbells differed

ple down stairs who forgot to pay him, with Callum More. And it is such a personage that Callum More. And it is such a personage that an unknown military gentleman is about to defy in the Duke's own county. Can it be that the power even of the Campbells, like all other earthly things, is passing away, and that personal canvassing is no substitute for the fierce summons of the fiery cross? Can it be that, even in Argyleshire, clanship has become a myth, and that the MacCallum More himself is no match for Lord Beaconsfield's associations? If such is the fact, then indeed is the tide of revolution rising. But we shall wait for decisive signs before believing that the Bourbons of the Highlands are about to become as poweriess as the Bourbons of France.

e Bourbons of France.
[The result of Col. Malcolm's bold attempt is shown by the following dispatch: "London, Aug. 28.—Lord Colin Campbell, Liberal, has been elected in Argyleshire to replace his brother, the Marquis of Lorne, in the House of Commons, over John Winfield Malcolm, who resigned his seat for Boston to contest in behalf of the Government."

THE LABOR QUESTION.

Witnesses from Boston—A Decided Im-provement in All Branches of Industry— Pauperism Not Increasing—Unemployed Labor in Massachusetts—The Boot and Shoe Business—Extraordinary Expansion of Credits-Use of Machinery.

The session of the Hewitt Congressional La-

bor Committee, Thursday, Aug. 29, was devoted to the examination of two more Massachusetts gentlemen,-Col. Carrol D. Wright and Mr. oseph H. Walker. The Committee was represented by Messrs. Hewitt, Thompson, and Rice. Col. Wright, the first witness examined, is the Superintendent of the Massachusetts Bureau of Labor Statistics, and was called to give facts relating to the condition of business and labor in his State. The witness said that the figures in his recently-published report on the unemployed labor in Massachusetts showed no discrepance as regards the State census of 1875, as had been charged by Mr. Moody and others before the Committee. Col. Wright's figures excluded persons in the alms-houses, while Mr. Moody had probably judged from the incorrect standpoint of taking the number of all out of employment, whether retired merchants or paupers. The setts in 1875 was 4.340. It is impossible to get at the actual number receiving public aid on any given day. It is not true, in Col. Wright's opinion, that pauperism is on the increase in this country. On the contrary, it is decreasing. After the panic of 1873 there was a temporary increase of persons asking public aid, but, in Massachusetts at least, the number is declining. Massachusetts at least, the number is declining. From extensive inquiries in all parts of the country, witness had come to the conclusion that there is no such distressing condition of allairs as some have been led to believe. A discussion with Mr. Hewitt followed concerning distress in the coal regions, which the Chairman thinks is not improving. Col. Wright said he found quite as much difficulty in finding out the causes of business prosperity as in discoverthe causes of business prosperity as in discovering the reasons of the depression. Prosperity cannot be gained by depleting a State's populacannot be gained by depleting a State's popula-tion, while a redistribution of population can-not be forced by any means, such as sending the surplus to the Western lands. In Massachu-setts the condition of the workingman is better now than it has been for the past three years, and he thinks it is so everywhere in the United States. He thought that there was a decided improvement in all branches of industry. The "overproduction" one hears so much capout is "overproduction" one nears so much ; about is more the result of the depression than its cause. In Massachusetts the number of manufactories In Massachusetts the number of manufactories closing is growing less and less. The manufacturers are adding constantly and largely to their productive capacity, and loom-makers have now more orders than they can fill. The introduction of machinery has not injured the demand for labor in this or any other country. The term "labor-saving" machinery is a misnomer, for, while its introduction temporarily lessens the demand for labor, in the end it increases. sens the demand for labor, in the end it increases it. There is no more potent element than machinery in improving the condition of the wage-earning classes. If it was taken out of Macachinetts, and the work done by manual. wage-earning classes. If it was taken out of Massachusetts, and the work done by manual labor, it would require a population of 9,000,000, and the wealth of the State would disappear in less than a year, and the condition of the people would be infinitely worse than it now is in China early India. and India.

Continuing, the witness said: Labor never Continuing, the witness said: Labor never receives an adequate remuneration, nor is captal sufficiently rewarded. The majority of operatives in Massachusetts mills do not save any of their wages, and have to rely upon the earnings of their children. This employment of children in mills is one of the worst phases of the labor question. Every time a child is so employed it interferes with the wages the laborer should receive. When wages are lowered the price of food must also go down, or we would become a nation of paupers. In reply to questions by Mr. Hewitt, the witness said Congress could legislate in the interests of the laborer only so far as taxation is concerned. Mr. Hewitt only so har as taxation is concerned. Mr. Hewitt asked if there was no way outside of taxation by which Congress could relieve the condition of the working classes. "Yes," said the witness, "by adjourning. The workingman can often better afford to pay Congress \$25,000 not to sit than \$5,000 to sit." Great laughter and appliance greated this remark.

to sit than \$5,000 to sit." Great laughter and applause greeted this remark.

Col. Wright then argued at great length that the currency of the country should be maintained at all times at par with gold. An earnest adherence to the policy of resuming specie-payment is the very best thing for the workingman. Theoretically, he was in favor of an income-tax, but, practically, he was aware that there are great obstacles to the success of such a tax. The witness spoke for some time in favor of a protective tariff. The tariff should be so adjusted as to admit of a world-wide competition. The only remedy for the present depression is for each individual, encouraged by the Govern-The only remedy for the present depression is for each individual, encouraged by the Government, to "work out of it" for himself.

The next witness examined was Mr. J. H. Walker, the manufacturer of boots and shoes in Worcester, Mass., and of leather in Chicago. He said the volume of his business in both places was about \$2,500,000, and he employed 497 persons. He said he worked at the beuch and made all his own money. Next to agriculture the shoe trade and leather trade was considered the largest industry.

ered the largest industry.

Q.—Give us an idea of the condition of the shoe and leather trade now as compared with past years?
A.—In 1872 there were 1,452,000 cases of boots

A.—In 1872 there were 1,452,000 cases of boots and shoes shipped from Boston; in 1874 the shipments fell off 115,000 cases; in 1875 they increased 50,000 cases; in 1876 they increased 72,000 cases; in 1877 they increased 287,000 cases; but for the year 1878 as compared with 1877 they.have fallen off 157,000 cases.

Since 1873 to the present time there has been a loss in the sole-leather business, by shrinkage, of values, of \$6,000,000, and about the same loss in the boot and shoe capital. There has been in the boot and shoe capital. There has been very little money made by the manufacturers. very little money made by the manufacturers. In 1840 journeymen were paid a little more than \$1 a day for thirteen hours' work; in 1850 the wages were \$2 a day; and during the War they were about \$3 a day. To-day they are about \$2 a day for ten hours' work. The factories generally close for two months in the year.

The number of boots produced now by one man is about 1234 per centum more than formerly, and the number of shoes 20 per centum. There is a great deal more work put into boots and shoes now than formerly. Formerly a lady would wear a low shoe not above the ankle, now they want them

a lady would wear a low shoe not above the ankle, now they want them much higher and with innumerable stitchings and adornments on them. There is a decided increase in the demand for the better class of work. The condition of the workingmen he believed to be better to-day by 50 per cent than in 1840. The demand to be employed in a particular class of work at certain wages he believed to be one hundred-fold more the cause of to-day's depression than the actual want of work. If workmen here decided to live after the manner of the people of Northern Italy and other European countries there would be no trouble about subsistence. In Worcester, Mass., in 1840, there were but four firms in the boot and shoe trade, who made 12,500 cases and employed 1840, there were but four firms in the boot and shoe trade, who made 12,500 cases and employed 225 men at \$1 per day, and the value of the annual product was \$200,000. In 1850 there were sixteen firms in the same trade; all but four failed, and only two retired with any capital. The value of the boots and shoes made was \$700,000, with 650 men employed at the average wages of \$1.50 a day. In 1860 there were twenty-one firms, composed of twenty-nine individuals, in the trade there, only one of whom was manufacturing in 1850. Of these twenty-one firms twelve have failed, and only two have zone out of business with any capital. The wages were about \$2 a day, the value of the goods manufactured was about \$1,500,000, and 1,100 persons employed.

was about \$1,500,000, and 1,100 persons employed.

To-day there are twenty-one firms in the business in Worcester. The annual product is about 130,000 cases. The total number of hands employed is about 2,200, and the value of the product is \$6,000,000. The average wages are \$2.25 for ten hours' work. In witness' opinion there was as good if not a better opportunity to-day for workingmen to rise to positions as ever before. He thought that the skilled laborers and the minufacturers were those on whom the present depression fell the heaviest. A very small percentage of witness' customers had failed. He believed that there was no class of men in the community who worked harder than the capitalists. He believed that Government should enact laws for the protection of the weak. The strong will take care

of themselves. He believed that all good cul-zens were desirous of accumulating property or capital, no matter how little. He [witness] worked far harder now than when he as a jour-neyman worked at his bench ten hours a day. Some one must accumulate money in order that those who are not of an accumulating turn of mind may be employed and given the necessary means of existence. The opposite extremes of men are to-day nearer each other than ever be-fore, and particularly in this country. We are on an easy inclined plane, passing and repassing each other.

each other.

Q.—Do you think there is a deterioration in the moral condition of society and in commer

each other.

Q.—Do you think there is a deterioration in the moral condition of society and in commercial honesty?

A.—There is an apparent deterioration, but, in my judgment, it is not real. You touched bottom when you had Tweed, and I believe there is a vast improvement since that time. Witness continued: There is a large export trade springing up in the sole-teather business, but no boots and shoes are exported. Abroad they work men, women, and children for half the wages we pay here, so that, of course, we could not export the boots and shoes at prices low enough to compete with them. Nearly all the machinery in use in Europe has been made in this country.

If our machiney and inventions can be made use of instantly in Europe, and worked by cheaner labor, we must protect ourselves by a tariff, else the European manufacturers would send their boots and shoes here and undersell us right before our noses.

Here a long discussion on the tariff, protection, and free-trade ensued between the witness and Mr. Hewitt.

A FRENCH MURDER.

nother Old Woman Killed for Her Money —An Aged Widow Who Lived Alone and Consorted with Profligate Young Men.
Paris Correspondence London Telegraph.
The epidemic of murders, assassinations, and

nutilations which has visited France during the last two years keeps the criminal tribunals con stantly occupied. It is only a few days since Barre and Lebiez were condemned to death, and the mystery of the Rue Poliveau is now succeeded by the crime of Neuilly. Some eight months ago an old widow-lady named Cremieux, who was 76 years of age, and resided at Neuilly was assassinated. One of the perpetrators of the crime appeared before the Assize the Seine this morning; the other, a Belgian, will be tried at Brussels. The former is 20 years of age, the latter only 16. It was on Dec. 19 last year that Mme. Cremieux was found on the floor of her room bearing marks of violence. Her nose was flattened to her face, and a bandage tied across her mouth. The victim, as the act of accusation says, was entirely destitute of moral sense, and the assassins were addicted to the most infamous vices. It appears that Mme. Cremieux led a strange life. She refused to live with her children, and preferred to remain in an inexplicable solitude. Not that she was morose or ill-natured; on the contrary, she was very fond of receiving boys and young folks, and showing them her jewels the Seine this morning; the other, a Belgian Not that she was morose or ill-natured; on the contrary, she was very fond of receiving boys and young folks, and showing them her jewels and valuables. Three months before the catastrophe her son wrote to her, begging her once more to give up her eccentric habits, which he feared would bring about some mishap sooner or later. His anticipations were soon realized, but the question was, Who were the murderers? It was evident that theft had been their object, and, in fact, the jewel-case was found void of its contents, and a sum of 500 francs had disappeared. The police were for some time at a loss, but at length the fact was ascertained that one of the assassins had received a wound in the struggle with the victim, which he was imprudent enough to have dressed at a chemist's shop in the neignborhood. This gave a clue, and the two boys—for such they were—were tracked from one lodging-house to another in Paris, where they did nothing but live in drunken debauchery. However, they both succeeded in crossing the Belgian frontier. Arrived at Brussels, they squandered the jewels and money of Mme. Cremieux until they were arrested. Desquens was sent back to France, while the other—Hodister—was claimed by the Beigian Government, to be tried before the Assize Court of Brabant. One of the most remarkable points in this disgusting case is the manner in which the liquiries of the accused were turned to evidence against them. The body of Mme. Cremieux was exhumed, and accurate casts taken of her jaws. Both Hodister and Desquiens had wounds on their hands, which the doctors pronounced to be bites, and on applying the mode of the victim's mouth it was found to corre

wounds on their hands, which the doctors pronounced to be bites, and on applying the mode of the victim's mouth it was found to correspond exactly with the scars. There was not a large attendance at the court this morning, owing, probably, to the fact of it being known that most of the proceedings would take piace with closed doors.

Desquiens, who appears alone before the tribunal, does not seem more than 16 or 17 years old, although he is really 20. He does not at all resemble the ruffian the public has generally imagined him to be. He has a perfectly smooth and effeminate face, with a somewhat prominent mose; his hair is carefully fectly smooth and effeminate face, with a some-what prominent nose; his hair is carefully parted in the middle and slightly curled. His dress is carefully arranged, and his hands bear no trace of work. He looks, in short, much like a city clerk who piques himself on his personal appearance. He belongs to an honorable family at Roubaix, but at the early age of 14 he was condemned to be imprisoned for theft, and his subsequent life has been one continuous degeneracy, ending in the lowest depths of depravity. After reading the acte d'accusation, the Court declared the huis clos for the examination of Desquiens, who persists in denying his guift with the utmost cynicism, in spite of overwhelming testimony against him. The examination of witnesses will begin to-morrow.

THL DEATH.

O lilies gleaming through the starlit dusk! O roses filling all the air with musk! O Summer-air that faints with rapture sweet! O throbbing twilight-hours, too fleet—too fleet! red, red mouth! O shining lengths of hair! O long, sweet kisses—bliss beyond compare!
O drooping eyes, tear-wet! O fluttering breath!
O love, O love, mine own to hold till Death!

O gulls that moan forever o'er the lake! O haggard, tearless eyes! O long heart-break! O restless winds that sob about the eaves! O endless nights wherein one sits and grieves! O rains that ceaseless beat throughout the hours!
O sunless skies! O slain and fallen flow'rs!
O heavy step! O sorrow-laden breath!
O bitterness and wo, all mine till Death!
FANNY DRISCOLL.

How John Has to "Pungle." How John Has to "Pungle."

The cry of Kearnev and his associates that the Chinese "must go," because they live on little besides wind-pudding, is much of it buncombe. The San Francisco Golden Era characterizes the following letter of a leading Chinese merchant of that city as a true statement of the whole business. If in response to the demand these people did go, what would the oppressed policemen and tax-gatherers do for a living!

Exiter Golden Era.

Estator Golden Bra.

**Estator Golden Bra.

Me hab learn readee paper. So now see all dat ting what he talkee. Me hab see what plenty mad talkee, how much he "pungle" ebery month for chow-chow. Me tinke you no shabbee how muchee Chinaman hab pay for allee same ting. Me tellee you. for 1 littee shanty on Sacramento street to

must puncie".
Dat what Cost China merchant to live in Francisco one month. What you tinkee?
CHIN Fo

Army Frauds.

The Duke of Wellington's caustic axiom that the first step toward a successful campaign is to hang two or three army-contractors, has lost none of its truth since his time, as the returns of the late war sufficiently show. Indeed, it is stated on good authority that a regiment has been for several years on the Russian army-list, with its depot, muster of rank and file, names of officers, and even the very titles embroidered on its colors, which has recently been proved to have no existence whatever, except in the imagination of those who appropriated the money. Army Frauds.

One Princess Who Can Do Something. One Princess Who Can Do Something.

One of her Majesty's grandchildren has recently appeared in print as an author, or at least translator. Her Royal Highness Princess Victoria, eldest daughter of the Grand Duchess of Hesse, has published a translation in German of a sermou to children, preached in Westminster Abbey by the Rev. T. Teignmouth Shore, Honorable Chaplain to the Queen. The work, which is published in Darmstadt for a charitable object, does the greatest credit to the Royal and youthful translator. MAGNOLIA BALM.

[ORIGINAL.]

BEAUTY:

Secretofa Fair Face.

Desires to be More Beautiful

Unfortunately not one woman in a hundred, sub-jected to the whims of an American climate possess-es that basis and starting point of real beauty—a pure and clear complexion. What nature has thus denied, art must be called ipon to furnish.

upon to turnsan.

It can be done; it is done daily. Prof. W. E. Hagan placed beauty within the reach of every unblessed daughter of Eve when he discovered that surprising article known in fashionable circles as the true secret of beauty, and called

MAGNOLIA

The Madnotta Balm is a sure device for creating a pure and blooming complexion.

It conceals all natural blemishes in the most surprising and effective manner.

It removes all roughness, eruptions, redness, blotches, freckles, and tan with magical power.

It drives away all evidences of fatigue and excitement.

It gives the complexion a dazzling purity and makes the neck, face, and arms appear graceful, rotund, and plump.

rotund, and plump.

It makes a matron of 35 or 40 look not more than 30 years old, and changes the rustic maiden into a cultivated city belle.

The Magnelia Balm removes all blemishes and conceals every drawback to beauty; and, while it is as harmless as water, it is so life-like in its effects that the closest observer cannot delect its use.

Eadies who want to make themselves attractive can make an absolute certainty of it by using Hagan's Magnetia Balas, and we know of no other way. It is the cheapest preparation in the world, all things considered, and may be had at any drug store.

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Bubber Goods for Nochanical and Manufacturing uses.
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CHAS, McBURNEY & CO., Agents,
175 Devonshire-st., Boston,
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PROPOSALS.

Notice to Paper-Dealers. STATE OF WISCONSIN.

OFFICE OF SECRETARY OF STATE.

Sealed proposals will be received by the Commissioners of Public Printing at the office of the Secretary of State, in the Capitol at Madison, up to 12 o'clock m. on Wednesday, the 18th of September, 1878, for furnishing and delivering at said Capitol, free of all charges, on or before Wednesday, the 16th day of October, 1878, the paper hereinature described, for the use of the State of Wisconsin.

Said paper is to be purchased in accordance with the provisions of Chapter 230, laws of 1874, and will be divided into two classes, which must be bid for separately.

efirst class will consist of what is commonly call-print" and "book" paper, and the second class consist of such fine paper as will be necessary in the State, to-wit:

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1,200 reams book paper, 25x38 inches, weighing 50 pounds per ream.

834 reams sized and super-calendered book paper, 21x 32 inches, weighing 40 pounds to the ream.

40 reams print paper, 25x38 inches, weighing 40 pounds to the ream.

second class.

8.000 sheets Crane's No. 29 giazed bond-paper, 17x22 8.000 sheets Crane's No. 29 giazed bond-paper, 17x22 inches.
50 reams record medium, 18x23 inches, weighing 40 pounds per ream.
20 reams granite cover, 20x25 inches, weighing 40 pounds per ream.
50 reams extra wove folio poet, 17x22 inches, weighing 28 pounds per ream.
200 reams extra wove double flat cap, 17x28 inches, weighing 28 pounds per ream.
20 reams extra wove double flat cap, 17x28 inches, weighing 36 pounds per ream.
All paper must be clear and uniform in color, fully equal in color, texture, and quality to the specimens on deposit in the office or the Secretary of State, and maper of the weight, exclusive of wrappers. All paper to the second class must be shipped in wooden cap.
Each bidder must accompany his proposal by a bond

paper of the second class must be shipped in wooden cases.

Each bidder must accompany his proposal by a bond in the penal sum of two thousand dollars, conditional for the faithful performance of his coutract in compliance with the terms of his bid, in case the same small payment as liquidated damages, by him to the State, of any excess of cost over his bid which the State may be obliged to pay for such paper by reason of his failure to complete his contract.

Said bond shall be null and void if no contract is awarded him.

Blank forms of bids and bonds will be furnished on application to the Secretary of State.

The right to reject any and all bids is hereby reserved.

The right to reject an exercise served.

Witness our hands at the Capitol, in the City of Madison, this 15th day of August, 1878.

HANS B. WARNER,

Secretary of State,

RICHARD GUENTHER,

State Trassurer,

ALEXANDER WILSON,

Attorney General, Attorney General, Commissioners of Public Printing.

PROPOSALS FOR MULES

OFFICE DEPOT QUARTERMASTER, St. LOUIS, Mo., Aug. 24, 1878.

Sealed proposals in triplicate, under the usual conditions, will be received at this office until 12 o'clock noon on the 3d day of September, 1878, at which time and place they will be opened, in the presence of bidders, for the purchase and delivery at 8t. Louis of one hundred and sixteen (116) heavy draft mules.

The mules must be heavily built, strong, compact animals, sound in all particulars, in good condition, well broken to harness, from four (4) to nime (9) years old, and from fifteen and one-half (15%) to sixteen (16) hands high and upwards.

Delivery must be made as soon as the Government may require after award is made.

Proposals are nyited for all or any number.

The Government reserves the right to reject any or all bids.

Blank proposals and forms of contract will be furnished on application to this office.

Envelopes containing proposals should be marked "Proposals for Mules," and addressed to the undersigned.

Proposals will be received for delivery of 100 of the mules at either Fort Leavenworth or St. Louis.

E. B. GRIMES, Captain and A. Q. M.

MEDICAL.

NERVOUS DEBILITY WEAKNESS, etc., and all disorders brought on by indiscretions, excesses or overwork of the Brain and Nervous System, speedily and radically cured by WINCHESTER'S SPECIFIC PILL.

a purely vegetable preparation, and the best and most successful remedy known. Two to Six Boxes are usually sufficient. For further information. Send for Circular. Price, 31 per Box; Six Boxes, S5, by mail, securely sealed, with full directions for use Prepared only by Prepared only by

WINCHESTER & CO., Chemists,
36 John St., New York.

TAMAR INDIEN (Universally presented by the Faculty).—A Laxative. Refreshing, and Medicated Fruit Lozenge; for the immediate relief and Accidented Constitution. Headacotte the properties of the Constitution of the Constitution of the Constitution. Headacotte usual properties of the Constitution of the Constitution. E. GRILLON, 27 Rue Rambuteau, Paris. Sold by all chemists.

FINANCIAL. \$25. \$50. \$100. \$200. \$500 The majority of Wall street houses and men are as honest as their neighbors, and many of them have a world-wide reputation for soundness and honesty. The old house of Alex. Frothlucham & Co., Brokers, 12 Wall street, New York, is entitled to absolute conditioned. They state that an investment of about 2100 made recently returned over \$1,000 in less than 60 days. Send for their circular, free.—New York Tribune.

TRUSSES. PARKER'S RETENTIVE

COMMON SENSE PATENTED JULY 9, 1872

BARTLETT, BUTMAN & PARKER, Roston, M. and No. 58 State-st., Chicago, Ili., manufacturen frussec of all kinds, Supporters, Braces, instruse of Deformities. Also the Scamlets Heef Elastic Sto

SCALES. FAIRBANKS' SCALES PAIRBANKS, MORSE & OL 111 & 118 Lake St., Chicago, Be careful to buy only the SAILROAD TIME TABLE.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAIN EXPLANATION OF REFERENCE MARKS. - Sa

OHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY Leave. Arrive

Pullman Hotel Cars are run through, betwee eago and Council Bluffs, on the train learing tha at 10:30 a. m. Noother road runs Pullman or any other for hotel cars west of Chicago. a—Depot corner of Wells and Kinsie-sta. —Depot corner of Canal and Kinsie-sta. CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY RATURNIA Depots foot of Lake-st., Indians-av., and Sixteenib-r. and Canal and Sixteenth-sts. Ticket Offices, 50 Care St., and at depots.

ora Passenger.....dots & Ottawa Express.... vner's Grove Accom'dation 6:15 p. eport & Dubuque Express. 9:30 p. 9:05 p. Texas Fast Express 9:05 p.m. 6
Kansas City & St. Joe Express 9:05 p.m. 6 Pullman Palace Dining-Cars and Pullman is-whee Sleeping-Cars are run between Chicago and Omaha at the Pacific Express.

CHICAGO. ALTON & ST. LOUIS AND ORIGINAL KANSAR CITY & DENVER SHORT LINES. Union Depot, West Side, near Madison-st. brifts.
Twenty-third-st. Ticket Office, 127 Eacholbet. Ransas City & Deaver Fast Ex 12:30 p. m. 3:38
St. Louis, Springfield & Texas 9:00 a. m. 7:58
St. Louis, Springfield & Texas 9:00 a. m. 7:58
St. Louis, Springfield & Texas 9:00 a. m. 7:58
St. Louis, Springfield & Texas 9:00 a. m. 7:58
Chicago & Paducah R. K. Ex. 9:00 a. m. 3:38
Chicago & Paducah R. K. Ex. 9:00 a. m. 3:38
Streator, Lacon, Wash ton Ex 12:30 p. m. 3:38
Jollet & Dwight Accommdat n 5:00 p. m. 9:19

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL BAILWAY Inion Depot, corner Madison and Canal-sta Tists Office, 63 South Clark-st., opposite Shermus Homa and at depot.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD Depot, foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-stone-Ticket office, 121 Randolph-st., near Clark. o On Saturday night runs to Centralia only.
b On Saturday night runs to Peoria only.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILEOAD.

Depot, foot of Lake-st., and foot of Twenty-account.

Ticket Office, of Clark-st., southeast corner of the dolph, Grand Pacific Hotel, and as Palmer House.

Leave. Arrive. Mail (via Main and Air Line)... 7:00a m. 9:55a m. 9:00a m. 7:40p m PITTSBURG, PT. WAYNE & CHICAGO BAILWAL

Leave. | Arrive BALTIMORE & OHIO.

Trains leave from Exposition Building, foot of troe-st. Ticket Offices: 83 Clark-st., Palmer House Grand Pacitic, and Depot (Exposition Building). Leave. | Arrive LAKE SHORE & MICHIGAN SOUTHERS.

| Morning Mail—Old Line | 7:35 a. m. 7:40 b. PITTISBURG, CINCINNAT(& ST. LOUIS B. B. (Cincinnati Air-Line and Kokomo Line.)
Depot corner of Clinton and Carroli-sta. West conductive to the Company of Company of Company of Company of Carroli-sta. Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Lou-isville, Columbus & Kast
Day Express. 8:40 a m. 8:10 x s
Night Express. 8:00 p. m. 4 7:20 a

KANKAKEE LINE Départ. Arrive. Cincinnati, Indianapolis & 9:40 a. m. 8:00p.
Night Express. . 9:40 a. m. 7:00a.

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC RAILED Leave. | An *7:50 a.m. * 7:50 a.m. * 7:50 a.m. * 7:50 a.m. * 3:40 All meals on the Omaha Express are served in dis-ars, at 75 cents each.

CHICAGO & EASTERN ILLINOIS BAILROAD Picket Offices: 77 Clark-st., 125 Dearborn-st, and Decorner Clinton and Carroli-sta. Day Ma ... 9:00 a.m. 4:20 a. Nashvil le and Florida Express 1 7:30 p. m. 4 7:15 a.

For Racine, Milwaukee, etc. daily.
Saturday's Boat don't leave until.
For Maslatee, Ludington, etc. daily.
For Grand Haven, Maskegon, etc., daily.
For St. Joseph, etc., daily.
Saturday's St. Joe boat don't leave until.
For Milwaukee, Green Bay, etc., Tuesday and Friday.
For Milwaukee, Escanaba, Negausa, etc., For Milwaukee, Mackinsw, Northport, etc., Pyr. Milwaukee, Mackinsw, Northport, etc., Backs foot of Michigan av., Sundays etc.

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Through our Manufa much lower prices tha CORNER S Goods sent for selection

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Assorted Liquers at ! tle, or \$10.00 1 OR ANY OF THE FOLLO HAND-MADE SO

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DOMECQ SHE California and Blackb RUMS, 1

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HAVE REMOVED

PIANOS, OF

And will open u with an elegan

REED'S TEMPLE WE WILL REMOVE O 191 & 193 St

TOMPKINS, BURLIN

RACE B Oyster & Coffe Will Reopen for MONDAY, ST

California Con TWO CARLOADS JUS

263 & 265 Wal THE LARGEST STO

MUSICAL MERCI IN THE WE PRICES LOW-TE REMOV

L.G. FAIRBAN ART FURNI HAVE TAKEN THE 268 Waba

goods at low pri REMOV

Near the Palmer II ORGANS of every a GREATLY REDUCE FOR CASH OF ON TIME P.
A. REED &
92 Van Buren-st.. between REMOV

(Successors to Z. Lane), dealers Goods, have removed to 160 Mouroe and Adams-sts. OYSTERS NEW ENGI

GRAFF.